

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1900.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SEYMOUR'S STORY.

Diary of His Attempt to Reach Peking Received in London.

CHINESE TREACHERY.

Opened Fire on the Allied Forces After Friendly Advances.

London, June 30.—3 a.m.—The adventures of the hard-fighting allies, under Admiral Seymour, the reaching of Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defence until relieved, — all this is told in a despatch from Admiral Seymour, received by the Admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:—

Tientsin, June 27, via Chifu, June 29, 10.05 p.m.—Have returned to Tientsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks were made on the advance guard by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Langfang, in large numbers, and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about one hundred killed. Our loss was five Italians.

The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to attack Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

LOSS TO ENEMY.
We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16, to return to Huangtsung, where



ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S EXPEDITION.

The above map of the railway between Tientsin and Peking admirably illustrates Admiral Seymour's well written and clear despatch of his expedition for the relief of the ministers at Peking. Admiral Seymour, as will be seen by the map, got within a few miles of Peking, having reached the town of Anting, which is the fourth station, as marked, from the Peking terminal of the railway, Yangtsun, Lofa, Langfang and Anting, also mentioned in Admiral Seymour's story, are shown on the map. Also the course of the Pei river, along which he returned to Tientsin.

it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Langfang two trains left to follow me were attacked on June 15 by Boxers and Imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were six killed and forty-eight wounded. These trains joined me at Yangtsung the same evening.

The railway at Huangtsung was found to be entirely demolished, and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions, and hampered with wounded, compelled us to withdraw on Tientsin, with which we had been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

On June 19 the wounded, with necessities, started by boat, the force marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one village, retreating to the next, and skillfully retarding our advance by occupying well-selected

positions, from which they had to be forced, often at the point of the bayonet and in the face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

TREACHEROUS FIRE.
On June 23 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial armory, above Tientsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous, heavy fire was opened while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while the position was turned by a party of marines and seamen, under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The armory was next occupied, by the combined forces. The determined attempts to retake the armory on the following day, were unsuccessful. Several guns were mounted in our defence, and shelled the Chinese forts lower down.

Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days; but, being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tientsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The armory was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tientsin on June 26. We burned the armory.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.
Casualties to date:—
British—Killed, 27; wounded, 75.
American—Killed, 4; wounded, 25.
French—Killed, 1; wounded, 10.
Germans—Killed, 12; wounded, 62.
Italians—Killed, 5; wounded, 3.
Japanese—Killed, 2; wounded, 3.
Austrians—Killed, 1; wounded, 1.
Russians—Killed, 10; wounded, 27.

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, announced that the British losses with Vice-Admiral Seymour's forces, which, with the rest of the relief force, had returned to Tientsin on June 26, were:

Killed—Capt. Herbert W. H. Beys (Royal Marines) and twenty-four men.
Wounded—Seven officers and ninety-one men.

Mr. Brodrick added that the return of the foreign casualties was incomplete, but the total was supposed to be 62 men killed and 212 men wounded.

In conclusion, Mr. Brodrick said that the most recent reports which had reached the government pointed to the legations being still at Peking.

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE'S WELCOME TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., June 30.—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor, was given a rousing reception upon his arrival here, yesterday, being met by the provincial, civic, naval and military authorities. The Royal Canadian Regiment, with its band, turned out, and thousands of citizens lined the route of march. At Vancouver the Lieutenant-Governor was met by the civic and military authorities. A guard of honor was drawn up at the depot to receive him, and the members of the consular corps government officials, and prominent citizens, were presented. As the steamer "Islander," steamed out of Victoria with Sir Henri on board H. M. S. "Arethusa" arrived in port and saluted the new Lieutenant-Governor.

MANITOBA CROP PROSPECTS.

Winnipeg, June 30.—Mr. Jas. Osborne, general superintendent of the C. P. R. western division, returned from a trip through the north-west, north, central, south-western, Souris and Assiniboia districts, in which he was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Skinner, the London financial agent and director of the company. He says recent rains have improved crop prospects 25 percent and the general opinion of farmers, agents and all concerned is that there will be at least half a crop.

He expected that all the men, about five hundred, laid off at the Winnipeg shops this week would be taken back to work again on July 3.

SUPPLIED INDIANS WITH LIQUOR.

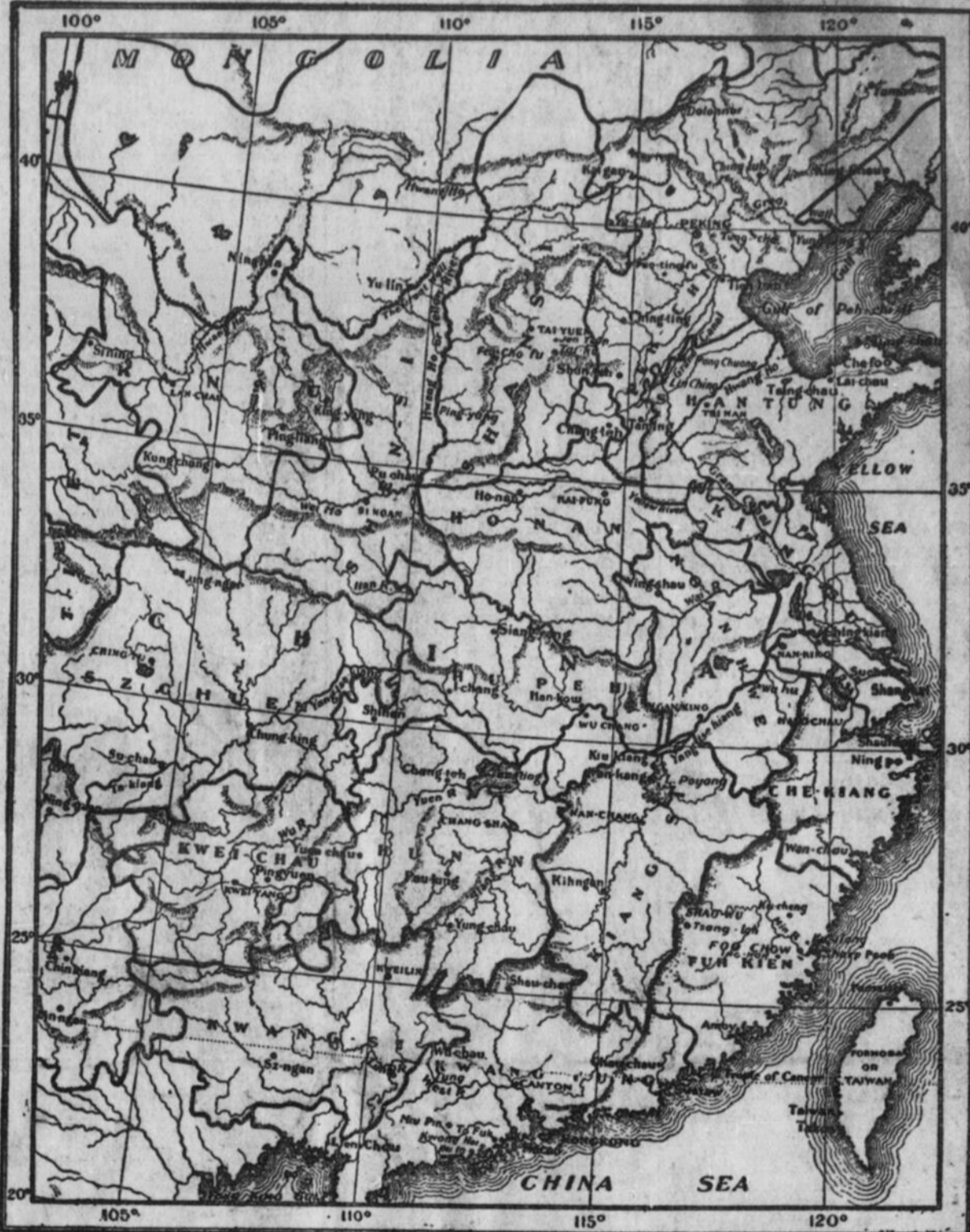
Regina, N.W.T., June 30.—Magistrate LeJeun and Trant convicted Jas. Flynn, of Hamilton, Ont., working on the C. P. R. track, of supplying bottles of liquor to Indians, and sentenced him to three months' hard labor, a fine of \$50 and in default another three months. The liquor was seized and destroyed.

BRITISH TRANSPORT IN A COLLISION.

London, June 30.—The "Oratava," which sailed for South Africa on Thursday with 1,200 troops, has returned to Southampton with the crew of the German steamer "Bremen," with which she collided off Ushant in a dense fog yesterday morning.

FREE TRADE WITH TRINIDAD.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—Inter-island news received here to-day says Trinidad is dissatisfied with the delay in the ratification of the treaty with the United States and that the legislative council has passed a resolution declining to agree to the delay, and setting forth that it considers itself at liberty to make other arrangements.



WAR MAP OF CHINA.

This very clear and detailed map of China on which the boundaries of the eighteen provinces, the capitals, chief towns, canals, rivers and chief mountain ranges are plainly marked, is worth preserving for reference during the present troubles. A great many of the places where mission stations are established are included. Peking, or Peking, and Tientsin, in the northern Province of

Chihli or Peh-chihli, are clearly marked. The Gulf of Peh-chihli is traversed by the dispatch boats of the fleets carrying reports from Tientsin to Chifu. Chifu, in Shantung province, an open port, where the admiralty ships of the foreign navies are stationed, and from whence comes most of our news, is the Chefoo shown on the map—a merely different spelling of the same name. Nanking, the capital of Kiangnan province, on the Yangtse river, is in the Province of Kiangsu, on the coast of the Yellow Sea, and Shanghai, the paradise of the news fakirs, is on the coast, in the same province. Canton, the capital of the principality of Liangkwo, whose viceroys is Li Hung Chang, is on the West river, in the province of Kwangtung, and Hongkong, the British seaport, is just off the coast of the same province, at the mouth of the river.

THE LATEST.

China Still Furnishes Cause for Gravest Anxiety.

The situation was described as desperate in the House of Commons by Mr. Brodrick to-day, when he read the despatch in which the allies are described as not advancing to the relief of Peking's legations. "The situation is desperate—hasten!" are the words sent by Von Bergen, a member of the German legation—countersigned by Sir Robert Hart, inspector of customs. This was sent nine days ago, and the reading of the same in the House of Commons is taken as the precursor of an announcement tragic in details, if these could be had, of the massacre of the whole colony of foreigners in Peking. The murder of the German ambassador, Baron Von Ketteler, having been confirmed yesterday, people are waiting for fresh announcements. The news that the allied powers are not advancing to relieve Peking will be heard with regret, and intensifies public anxiety as to the result.

The German Emperor, says a despatch from Berlin, of yesterday, has despatched a large force for China, and he addressed the force at Wilhelmshaven, and inspected the transports that are to carry the troops.

AFRICAN WAR NEWS.

There has been little to note in the progress of events in South Africa. A paragraph this morning from London tells of General Coke's forces shelling the enemy and retiring afterwards near Amersfort in the Transvaal with a loss of two killed and six wounded. A press despatch yesterday briefly stated that General Colville had been ordered home. Commandant Philip Botha had been released on bail, to reside, meantime, in Aliwal North.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts's reiterated statements as to preventable hospital horrors, in the South African war, caused a sensation in the House of Commons on Saturday. For two hours he told what he saw; and no eloquence or rhetorical effort was required to make the picture gruesome. It is stated that it was darker than that of the Crimean war, in which Florence Nightingale's name figured so heroically. Mr. Balfour replied, and was indignant; but the picture of Mr. Burdett-Coutts lost none of its terrors in the denials or explanations made.

AN EXPLORER'S RETURN.

Lieutenant Herron, of the 8th United States Cavalry, returned to Port Townsend, Wash., last Saturday. He had been nearly a year exploring the valleys of Alaska, having started from Cook's Inlet, to find a route to the Yukon river. Though deserted by his Indian guides, the party reached the mouth of the Tanana river on Dec. 11.

FIRE AT BROCKVILLE.

A disastrous fire broke out in Brockville, on July 1, and Cositt Bros.' foundry, and several houses and lumber yards were destroyed, to the extent of \$300,000. It was just shortly after the church bells rang for morning service that the fire broke out, and it was 3 p.m. ere the firemen had control.

ASHORE IN THE RAPIDS.

On Saturday afternoon, while the steamer "Spartan," of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's line, was coming down the Lachine rapids, her rudder chain broke, and her prow turned shorewards, where she bumped several times, and then crashed ashore on the rocks. Every time passengers come down these rapids they realize that they are in peril; but those who felt the steamer strike got a fright they will not forget. Captain Grange's coolness and the men at the tiller managed the boat into a comparatively calm part of the rapids. The passengers were then conveyed ashore in small boats, expertly handled and they were all taken to Montreal. The damage to the boat may not be great.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Saturday night the sub-station of

the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, corner of Seminary and McCord streets was burned down. William Crowther, the watchman, lost his life in the flames, the firemen being unable to save him, though they tried hard, and got to him just too late. All the doctors could do to bring him to consciousness was unavailing.

FLEEING INTO CANADA.

Winnipeg, June 30.—A Rat Portage special says the steamer "Keenora," has arrived there with one hundred women and children refugees from Rainy River, Minnesota, who are leaving the district owing to expected Indian troubles. The residents of Koochoching, Minn., are deserting everything and moving across the river to Fort Francis, Ont., for protection. The Indians of the district, numbering about one thousand, have divided into two hostile bands. The captain of the "Keenora" says that all the remaining women and children of the district are to be down on the next steamer, and arms are urgently being sought by the settlers. The excitement is intense.

FATAL POISONING.

A sad accident happened on Friday at midday, by which Mrs. T. McConochy, residing at 286 St. Urbain street, lost her life. Mrs. McConochy, who has been taking medicine for some time past, took, by mistake, at midday, a quantity of carbolic acid instead of the ordinary medicine. She was quickly taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance, where, notwithstanding that every effort was made to save her life she steadily sank, finally expiring at about eight o'clock in the evening. Deceased, who was about forty years of age, leaves five daughters.

MORRISON COMMITTED.

Winnipeg, June 30.—John Morrison, the confessed murderer of the McArthur family, at Welwyn, had his preliminary trial on Monday, and was committed to Regina jail. The remaining children are still alive, and hopes are held out for their recovery.

AN AWFUL FIRE.

Terrible Scenes on the New York Docks.

THREE STEAMERS BURNED.

Loss of Life Placed at 200—Eye Witness Tell of Suffering And Death.

On Saturday evening the docks of the North German Lloyd's steamers in New York harbor took fire, and what no one expected would be anything resulted in a catastrophe and loss of life unprecedented in New York's fire annals. The loss of life is placed at 200, including the crews, passengers and those who were down at the steamers to see friends embarking for Europe. The steamer "Main," of the North German Lloyds, which cost \$1,500,000; the steamer "Bremen," costing about \$1,200,000, and the steamer "Saale," where the loss of life was worst, was valued at \$1,250,000, all were destroyed. The fire broke out in the evening, and panic among the people on the vessels added to the heavy death list, as many people jumped overboard in their fright, who might have escaped.

River and bay were enveloped in a pall of black smoke through which angry flames, bursting as from volcanoes, on the Jersey shore and in the water itself, leaped like red spheres into the sky. The surface of the water was covered with floating and blazing masses of freight, thrown in haste from the doomed vessels—all unnoticed in the mad rush to rescue more precious human life threatened or being sacrificed in the great ships.

Peter Quinn, a justice of the peace in Hoboken, tells a story of having seen at least thirty people perish. He said:

"I was standing on the end of one of the Hamburg-American line piers, and saw about thirty people crowded under pier No. 1, of the North German Lloyd. They were calling to some of the passing tugboats, but their appeals were in vain, and, when the flames got near them, they dived into the water. There was no assistance near them at that time, and I believe every one was drowned or perished in the flames."

Lieutenant McGinnis, of the river engine boat, said:—

"We rescued thirty men from aboard the 'Saale' and landed them on our boats. I never stopped to see who they were or ask any questions. When we arrived off the fire we never supposed that our duty was beyond the saving of property."

"Yes, I should say there were passengers aboard the 'Saale.' They looked like passengers and surely were not members of the crew. They were locked down in the hold of the vessel as surely as ever a convict was imprisoned in a cell. There was no escape for them after the vessel began to take water."

"A hundred arms with the flesh torn from them and blackened with burns, protruded from the small port holes. The cries of agony and despair that came from that hell of fire was something that will ring in my ears for eternity. Cries to save them came in languages we did not understand. We did not need to. We well knew what they cried for. The thirty men we rescued were raving maniacs when we got them aboard. They could not realize that they had escaped the horrible death that threatened them, but a few minutes before. In their delirium they fought each other after they were rescued. They were as black as coal and their burnt and charred flesh peeled off with their clothing."

Lieut. McGinnis said there were many explosions heard aboard the 'Saale' during the fire and they drove the firemen back.

DOMINION DAY.

CELEBRATED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The holiday was observed yesterday very quietly, but with enthusiasm, by people generally. In Montreal, it was flag display from private houses and excursions, picnics in the parks, and outdoor games that marked the day. In the evening some fireworks at private residences, gave point to the loyalty and patriotism of many.

In London, England, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided at dinner in the Hotel Metropole, and Lord Aberdeen, Lord Brassey and others spoke. Lieut-General Moncrieff praised the Canadian troops.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE.

Philip Nordlund, who murdered a man and wounded five others, then a woman and a boy, on the steamer "Prinz Carl," near Stockholm in May last, was sentenced to Stockholm, on Saturday.

AN ECHO.

(By Cora K. Wheeler, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

(Concluded.)

A long, hot, dusty day it was. Edith hardly lifted her white face from the pillow, and more than once my heart misgave me at its deadly pallor. The change to the Fall River boat was delightful, and when at last we retired to our own stateroom we were alone for the first time that day.

I asked no questions, but as I glanced once or twice at Edith's face, I thought an explanation would make all easier, and as she plaited the last braid I said, gently:

'Is it all over between you and George, dear?'

She came at once and sank down on the little footstool by my side. 'I told him it was all a mistake, mamma. It was easier than I had dared hope. He said I was greatly changed, and he had thought all summer that I expected some quite impossible things of him. He was hurt and angry, but that was all. I think it was a relief to him, too, but he asked that no one might know, until he told them, at his uncle's, and I was glad of that, for it made it easier to go. He is very proud, mamma, and said he had no desire to appear as a slighted man before them all.'

'I should like them to know as soon as possible, Edith. I think it is their due after their kindness to us.'

'I know, mamma, but—George said some things that were not true; some things that were quite unjust, and I would rather leave it as he wished—all to him.'

A flush had crept up to the fair temple, and there was a drawn, pained look around the mouth.

'Were they unjust things about Hugh, Edith?'

'Yes. He said I had been judging him all summer by Hugh's standard, and had always agreed with Hugh on every subject, and had no respect for his (George's) opinions at all. Tell me truly, mamma, have I shown any unlady-like preference?'

'Your relations with Hugh have been above all criticism,' I answered indignantly. 'If you have quoted his views or opinions it has certainly been unconsciously, and because those views and opinions were more in accord with your own ideas of right and wrong. I should never let it annoy me.' I continued, kissing her, 'and now we will just try to bury it all and live our old life together.' But though I said it, not a shade of comfort for the child's hurt came into my heart with the thought that if George's jealous pride had been aroused Hugh's feelings might be other than the mere cousinly liking I had hoped.

'It troubled me, mamma. Oh, I would have liked to have Hugh suspect! He said quite despicably, mamma, when he was angry. He holds a promise as one of the most sacred things.'

'I smiled to myself as I thought of the logic that might creep into Hugh's views when he learned the truth. One's opinions are not adamant or unchangeable at three-and-twenty.'

We said our good-nights, and Edith went to sleep comforted, though for many days her face retained its paleness and look of care.

The days grew into weeks, the weeks into months, and no word reached us from the Gregory family that contained the slightest hint that our relations were on a new footing. Susie was our only correspondent, and as Edith felt that she could not in honor to her promise to George say anything first, the letters became mere little chatty epistles on both sides.

I was indignant; there was something about it all I could not understand. Edith filled her time with new duties until I feared overwork, but I dared not remonstrate. My heart ached for her, but my hands were tied.

One night in December a fearful storm of snow and sleet descended upon us. We turned the lights on early and sat close to the cheerful fire in the library, closing all the curtains and making ourselves as cosy as possible. It lacked a

full hour to dinner, and Edith picked up her hemstitching and I brought out 'Quo Vadis,' saying:

'There will be time to finish it before dinner, I believe.'

I was reading it aloud, and as I finished the scene in the arena I drew a breath of relief, and holding the book half open, turned to say:

'Ah, child, that's what it meant to be a martyr. It makes me thankful again that we live in our own day and in our own time.'

Edith made no answer for a moment, and as I turned toward her I saw that her hand shaded her face from my view, but her words followed my movement.

'Yet lives are in danger for the truth in our day, mamma. Remember those Armenian missionaries last year, and that brave girl in Turkey. All the eastern fields are dangerous.' There was a tremor in the last words that gave me the key to her thoughts.

'Not Japan, dear. Did Susie say in her letter to-day anything about Hugh's plans?'

'He leaves San Francisco on the twentieth. Susie's letter was a bitter protest against what she calls our change of plans for Christmas, mamma. They had evidently not given our visit up in spite of all I have written until your answer to Mrs. Gregory's letter reached them.'

'They must understand the truth at once, Edith. It puts both them and us in a false position. I have written to George three times already, and his answer has been each time a promise to tell at once. I do not understand him.'

'I think I do, mamma.' The voice was very low, and the words slow, as though uttered with an effort. 'I have written twice myself, and I think George will tell after the twentieth.'

The face was still hidden from me, and I could see only that the hand shading it trembled.

'How contemptible! How degrading!' I said, when I dared trust myself to answer. Such a wave of pity and anger had swept over me that I had been speechless for a moment. 'I shall write myself to Mrs. Gregory to-morrow.'

'Please don't, mamma. I could not bear it if George should speak any of his scornful words before Hugh. The new false position would be even worse than the old. Leave it, please, until after the twentieth.'

I put my book down. Poor Lygia's woes were overshadowed for me by the woe of the one at my side. I touched the bowed head as I gently said:

'Is it quite right, Edith, to let Hugh make that long journey in ignorance of the truth?'

'Quite, mamma.' The voice was firm for all the little hopeless note it held. I remembered as by a flash-light certain looks and tones, and I was not sure Edith looked up quite bravely, and lifted her face to kiss my anxious one. 'I think I could bear anything, mamma, rather than have him know that I gave my heart unsought.'

'Even loneliness and absence?' I said, fondly. 'But if you are not the only one who is suffering, dear?'

I saw the flush creep upward again. 'I think I am, mamma.'

I held her close for answer, and then lifted the book again, but our reading for that night and many a one to come was over. I had hardly read three words when Jane opened the door of the library, and, in a half frightened voice, began, 'I said you were to be excused to company, Ma'am—'

'But not to me, I hope,' came from behind her in that clear, strong voice that could never be mistaken, and a moment later Hugh was in the room.

Edith followed my example, by rising, but though she held out her hand, it was fully a minute before she could speak, and I think Hugh misunderstood her silence, for his voice had lost its exultant ring when he answered my questions about the home people.

I tried to keep the conversation in safe channels, but right in the midst of one of my most flowery periods regarding foreign travel, Hugh said, abruptly, in a tone that showed plainly my efforts had been unappreciated:

'I should have asked permission to stop, Mrs. Maxwell, but I had no time. I have only known the truth thirty-six hours.'

Edith rose hurriedly, the crimson and white waves chasing each other over her face. 'I will order dinner, mamma,' she said, in a low, frightened tone, and slipped out of the room before Hugh could intercept her. He came over and stood before me, with his back to the fire.

'I don't know what made me come, Mrs. Maxwell, but the news that she was free seemed to set my blood on fire. I see now that it was a mistake. She has grieved terribly for that heartless fellow; her looks show it. I had meant to carry my secret away to Japan with me, Mrs. Maxwell. I never meant to wrong her by a thought or a word, but I could not go that way after I knew.'

What a weight his words had lifted from my heart. 'When did you find out? Did George tell you?' I said, quietly.

'I do not understand why we were not told at once, Mrs. Maxwell,' he said for answer, beginning to pace up and down before me. 'If Susie had not been in New York with me I should have departed in ignorance. Miss Austin told her of her engagement to George, and when Susie flashed out in her indignation, I declared that George had broken his engagement last summer on her account, and was surprised that we had not known of it. I went to George at once, (yes, I did not doubt that as I saw the firm lips close) and he said he had been silent at Edith's request, but he overreached himself as usual. Mrs. Maxwell. He flung some taunts at me

for interfering and using my influence to make him appear at his worst, and at last he said that if Susie had held her tongue I would have been on the opposite side of the globe before he should have spoken. That taunt sent me here; but I see now that it was a mistake; she has grieved for him.'

'Has she?' I answered, dryly. 'You had better ask her.'

'What do you mean?' he cried, eagerly, bending over and clasping my hands.

'Why, I mean,' I answered, as I gently pushed his hands aside and rose to my feet, 'I mean, I suppose, that I never heard of any man since the days of Miles Standish who had any success in wooing by proxy.'

A great light broke over his face, and as I saw Edith's hand on the curtain I slipped quietly away through the hall.

They sailed from San Francisco on the 20th, and as I stood on the wharf at the Golden Gate, and watched the last glimmer of smoke on the distant horizon, the tears that blotted my sight were not sad ones, but there was a catch in my voice as I turned to Mr. Gregory (who stood at my side) to say:

'She shall never be "only a voice to me," for neither seas nor continents can divide our hearts.'

'You should have gone with them,' he answered. 'It was their most earnest wish, you know; and you will be so lonely.'

'Not lonely when I have the thought of their happiness for company.' I spoke more bravely than I felt, perhaps. 'It has always been my settled belief, Mr. Gregory, that two and not three make a new home happiest and best; they need no one but each other now.'

'You are a wise woman. I shall not dare contradict,' he answered, kindly. But though I had been both brave and wise

From out the vast of the deep, And from out the vast of the sky The sweet voice called to me again and again, in the days that followed, 'Good-bye and good-bye, but not forever, mamma dear.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AN ATHLETE WHO BECAME A MISSIONARY.

(By Belle M. Brain, in 'Forward.')

Shortly after the coronation of Queen Victoria, in 1838, a distinguished company gathered in the quaint old town of Eton, to witness the brilliant pageant of the famous old-time school festival known as the Eton Montem. Lords and ladies of high degree were in attendance, and the fair young Queen herself had come from Windsor to grace the occasion with her presence.

The enthusiasm of the students was unbounded as they crowded round the royal carriage, with loud acclamations of devotion and loyalty. Suddenly one of their number, a bright-faced lad of eleven, lost his footing and was dragged beneath the wheels. Death seemed imminent and unavoidable. Instantly, however, with rare presence of mind, the young Queen reached out her hand to the struggling boy and he was saved.

The little lad was none other than John Coleridge Patteson, the future missionary bishop of the South Seas. After his tragic death, thirty-four years later, he again became the subject of royal notice. In her speech at the opening of Parliament the same gracious Queen who had saved him as a boy, referred in a most touching way to the 'murder of an exemplary prelate in the South Seas,' and recommended the adoption of measures to prevent the infamous practice of manstealing that led to his martyrdom.

Bishop Patteson was born in London, April 1, 1827. Reared in the atmosphere of a Christian home, the little lad's first impulse towards the mission field came at a very early age. After listening with intense interest to the story of a missionary bishop who had experienced a severe hurricane, in his field of labor, he exclaimed: 'When I grow up, I'm going to be a bishop and have a hurricane, too!' While he was at Eton, three years after his memorable rescue, young Patteson first heard the voice of God calling him to missionary service. One Sunday afternoon, in company with his fellow-students, he went to hear Bishop Selwyn preach to his old flock at Windsor. As he stood in the aisle—there was no seat for him in the crowded church—listening to the burning words of the great missionary, his own heart was fired with an intense love and enthusiasm for the work. Young as he was he had already decided to give his life to the gospel ministry at home, and now his thoughts were turned to the work abroad.

Meanwhile young Patteson faithfully pursued his college course, winning great popularity by his sunny disposition and manly conduct. An expert swimmer, a dexterous oarsman, and so skilled at cricket that he was chosen captain of the Eton eleven, he was one of the most famous athletes of his day.

Though full of the spirit of fun and frolic, his conduct was ever that of an earnest, consecrated Christian, and his influence over his associates was unbounded. On one occasion at the annual dinner of the eleven, at which he presided, one of the students started an objectionable song. Patteson promptly ordered it stopped, adding: 'If it does not stop, I shall leave the room.' It did not stop, and, followed by several others, he at once withdrew from the company, sending back word that if no apology was offered he would leave the eleven. Disappointed over the prospect of losing so skillful a captain, an apology was promptly made.

From Eton he went to Oxford, where, giving up athletics, lest it might interfere with his studies, he distinguished himself as a scholar, especially as a linguist. On leaving college, some years were spent in foreign travel, after which, in 1853, he was ordained, taking the curacy at Abington, a charming parish near his father's home in Devonshire. But God had need of him elsewhere. Less than a year later, when Bishop Sel-

wyn returned to England in search of helpers, the old purpose which had lain dormant for twelve years was again fanned into flame, and the young curate exchanged his home parish for a difficult and dangerous work among the cannibals of the South Seas.

In March, 1855, in company with Bishop Selwyn, he set sail for New Zealand, arriving there the following July. For the next five years he labored faithfully and successfully among the islands of Melanesia, winning the confidence and affection of all with whom he came in contact. In 1860 he was asked to assume the entire care of the Melanesian Mission, and was set apart for the high office of missionary bishop in Saint Paul's Church, Auckland, Feb. 21, 1861. In this capacity he labored incessantly for ten arduous but happy years, and then laid down his life for the souls he was striving to win.

About 1860, owing to the demand for more laborers in Queensland and Fiji, captains of trading vessels began the terrible practice of enticing natives on board their ships and carrying them away as slaves. Bishop Patteson protested vigorously against this fiendish work, appealing again and again to the authorities at home to suppress it, but in vain.

By and by, realizing how great was the bishop's influence throughout the islands, the traders began to make use of it to further their own designs. Sometimes they told the unsuspecting natives that he had sent for them; sometimes they painted their vessel to resemble his ship, the 'Southern Cross'; occasionally they went so far as to array a sailor in clerical garb and hold a mock service on board. As a result of these infamous deceptions, a large number of natives were entrapped.

When the mission learned what was taking place, grave fears were entertained for the bishop's safety. Nevertheless, he bravely continued his work of love, making his usual trip from island to island. Finally, on Sept. 20, 1871, the 'Southern Cross' anchored at Neapu, near Santa Cruz. Finding that his own boat could not cross the reef on account of the low tide, the landing entered a native canoe, and on landing was soon lost to sight. Some hours later a boat was sent in search of him. As it neared the shore a canoe came drifting toward it. In it, beneath a native man lay the body of the beloved bishop, the face wearing not a look of agony, but its own sweet, loving smile of peace. There were five wounds, and across the breast a palm leaf—the Christian emblem of victory—its long green leaves knotted in five places, an almost certain indication that the deed was done to avenge the loss of five men.

Next day all that was mortal of John Coleridge Patteson was committed to the waters of the Pacific, there to await the resurrection dawn. On the little island, near the scene of his martyrdom, there now stands an iron cross, bearing this inscription:

In Memory of JOHN COLERIDGE PATESSON, Missionary Bishop. Whose life was here taken by those for whom he would gladly have given it.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The daisies and the buttercups, now mostly are growing. And everywhere, for June's sweet sake, are crimson roses blowing: The sunbeams on the meadows lie, and breezes light, are straying. And, oh! 'tis time the schools were done, and children out a-playing.

The sudden heat and drought brought the roses into bloom too quickly and already they are dropping their petals in a pink and white shower over the lawn, and we realize that the longest day of the year has passed.

It does not seem long since we were looking for the violets, and all the sweet early flowers that we had to stoop to find. Now the tall roses look over our heads and other summer blossoms reach up to us as we pass. Let us enjoy them while they last for after a few busy days we shall look back and long for them again, for the fair, sweet roses and the white peony, the tall blue campanulas and the scent of the wild grape vine with its intangible but subtle sweetness. It is so fleeting that as soon as it is realized and you look for it again it is gone and little round hard berries have taken its place.

Then there is the perfume of the wild rose growing in its thicket, the soft pink and yellow stamens harmonizing in color, and beloved by all. This harmony of color is a great charm in flowers, and one reason I do not care for the daisy-like pyrethrum is the many magenta blossoms, a color that never harmonizes with a flower or a face. But just now in all rose gardens pink and white are the principal coloring.

BACK-YARD GARDENS.

There is a great deal of interest in the backyard gardening in our cities when a bit of ground, often poor, hard soil, is reclaimed and planted. What satisfaction there is in beguiling leisure hours, in watching the growth of tender things and enjoying them in fruition! A man who was speaking of his backyard garden the other day told me he had raised five quarts of strawberries—besides all the carrots, onions, radishes, lettuce and beets his family would need through the summer, and some tomato plants were almost in fruit. He had a small old frame in a corner and grew things under the eash in early April. He was very proud of his pansies and sweetpeas, but had not room for planting out flowers though they had a fine stand on the back gallery under which he grew plenty of rhubarb—not a foot of ground was wasted—and the back of the shed was utilized for training up the tomatoes, cucumbers and a few climbing

beans. A number of readers have complained of failure in these gardens. It is quite likely there is a want of regular watering in hot weather and the hot sun bakes a rather hard soil too much. Frequent stirring of the earth and moisture applied late in the evening give the best results.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

'Lizzie' can trust her Oriental poppy to survive the winter with ordinary care. It is a magnificent flower and rightly named—with its fine foliage and flame-colored blossoms, undoubtedly the most gorgeous of garden flowers. Some one has said (it must have been a man) that you could almost light your pipe at them. The petals are oddly marked with purple-black spots, and the long loose silky petals of scarlet look like miniature flags when they wave against the wind. Keep the seed pods picked off and the plant will spread every year till it becomes a large clump.

ENEMIES TO THE STRAWBERRY.

'Discouraged' writes that he set out a plantation of strawberry plants and 'something' is eating them off close to the ground. Ans.—The enemy is probably the larva of the common May beetle, commonly called the white grub. This insect and some others that resemble it in destructiveness are very numerous this season. They are three or four years in attaining growth but this year they seem both full grown and hungry. Our early cauliflower has been cut off in this way and although it is said that birds are very fond of them, they do not seem to get up early enough in the morning to catch these 'worms.' Keeping the ground well cultivated is said to be beneficial, and a crow will eat a hundred grubs a day after he has had his breakfast. To catch the grubs and re-plant is the only remedy, and it is not so difficult as it seems, for the grubs will be found near the plant they have destroyed if search is made in the earth. Slugs are very destructive to the fruit and must be picked off from the leaves early in the season. But your fight with the grub will not be any child's play, this season. Cultivate the ground well, for the beetles will not deposit eggs in freshly disturbed soil. Crows are fond of strawberries as a dessert, but it has been truly said that the man who shoots a bird to wave a berry perpetuates a thousand bugs good for several berries each.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA.

'N.J.'—The Platycodon is steadily growing into favor. It is a plant that is sure to please and can be grown from seed. If started early its bright blue and white flowers will be seen the first season and it seems quite hardy, as the roots take good hold of the soil. A little bone dust improves the size of the flowers and a covering of leaves makes a good winter protection.

HEDGES.

'Citizen.'—There is not anything better than Arbor vitae (Dwarf Cedar) for the purpose you mention. But the plants must be set out early in spring in a trench prepared for them the previous autumn. Our native hemlock makes a good hedge and if it is not wanted as an evergreen the privet and buck thorn are valuable. Logans, too, forms a good hedge. They should be set a foot and a half apart and closely headed in from the first in order to make a good bottom growth. If you send to Ottawa for reports from the experimental farm you will see all the varieties they have tried, and their success.

PALM-LIKE PLANTS.

'Larkspur' will find the Anthericum Picturatum all she needs for a cheap parlor plant. It has graceful incurved leaves, and the centre is of creamy yellow, with bright green edge.

I saw a fine plant of Aspidistra the other day. It spread over a large surface in a shallow vase, and was a restful bit of green in a large room. The price of either plant is about fifteen cents.

JAPANESE IRIS.

Japan has furnished many of our beautiful flowering shrubs, vines and trees, and they are all the more valuable because they are hardy enough to withstand our severe winters. Among the most valuable is the Iris Kaempferi, often called the King Iris. The powers are enormous, and nearly all colors are represented. They are hardy and bloom after all the other Iris blooms have faded.

DISEASE IN RASPBERRIES.

E. L. G.—No doubt your trouble is the disease called anthracnose, as it attacks the stems, causing large scars, and leads to the drying out of the canes. It is most troublesome when the plants have been a long time in the ground, and if that is the case with yours it is far better to renew them in new ground. The use of Bordeaux mixture in the spring before growth starts, again when the young shoots have reached a height of one foot, and a third three weeks later, will give healthy young wood for transplanting.

WORK IN SEASON.

Asparagus should be kept clean, and the cutting cease at the end of the month, or first week in July this season, as it began late. Beans can still be sown for succession. Currie's rust-proof are best to resist the heavy dew that causes the rust. Lettuce must have a cool, moist place, if sown now, as the seed does not germinate well in hot weather. Melons need covering with little frames of mosquito netting if bugs are troubling them, or tobacco dust sifted over them. Tomatoes do better if trained to a trellis, or on poles the same as Lima beans. They are earlier and better flavored if kept off the ground when maturing. A crop of late turnips, which are the sweetest, can be sown in the ground where the earliest

peas or beans have been grown. Hellebore is the best remedy for the currant worm, but the trouble seems to be to get it of good strength, so as to be efficacious. I strongly object to the free application of Paris green to this fruit after it is formed.

A NEW YORK EXPERIMENT.

SALOONS WITHOUT LIQUOR.

Sandwiched between two saloons on the Bowery, New York, is Squirrel Inn, the project of the Church Temperance Society. Bowery wisecracks have decided in favor of the inn. They say it has come to stay, and they and their friends eat there because they get their money's worth. Squirrel Inn is an experiment. If it is a success, the Church Temperance Society will scatter others of its kind in many sections of the city. But they demand a two-fold success. First, it must pay for itself; second, it must show its effect on the saloons near by. Squirrel Inn will not preach to its customers. No notices or tracts will be hung upon its walls, no tracts will be gently laid at the dinner-plates, and no missionary meetings will be held in its comfortable reading rooms. It will try to show by its quiet refinement and absolute cleanliness and comfort, that the right way to live is better than the wrong. Its white-tiled shower-baths in the basement, will be free to its patrons, and its books and magazines, its games and writing tables on the second floor, will be within the reach of all who will behave themselves while there. The food is pure, and of excellent quality, and the prices are those which obtain on the Bowery bill of fare. Bishop Potter, at the opening, last week, said that he believed the inn would become self-supporting if run on this basis. 'Let the men do as they please within reasonable limits,' he advised. 'It is better to have a little too much freedom, than too little. Carry on the administration of the saloon with a view to making it attractive to the patrons. Then the place will be successful, and I believe that enough successful places like this would settle the saloon question in New York before ten years are up.'

The project of the Squirrel Inn originated with Mr. Robert Graham, formerly of Manchester, secretary of the Church Temperance Society, who got his idea from the inns of the British Workingmen's Public House Company, of England, which grew out of a suggestion made by the late Mr. D. L. Moody, at Liverpool, twenty-five years ago. This company has grown to such proportions that there are now eighty-five coffee houses in Liverpool alone run in the same way as saloons, except that there is no liquor sold or given away. Mrs. W. H. Bradford, the owner of the property at No. 131 Bowery, gave the building, rent and taxes free, for five years, and Mrs. Geo. S. Rodden and others collected \$18,000 to fit up and run the place. Of that, \$5,500.92 has been expended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, and looseness of the bowels, but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild

Strawberry

a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate. It has stood the test for fifty years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of food and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

As many of the imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry are highly dangerous we would advise you to positively refuse them when offered and insist on the genuine.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is by the way of purifying the blood. Germs and impurities in the blood cause disease and sickness. Expelling these impurities removes the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this and it does more. It makes the blood rich by increasing and vitalizing the red globules and giving it power to transmit to the organs, nerves and muscles the nutriment contained in digested food.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada, Mackay & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

TERENCE.

To make a story romantic, and not sensational, unusual and not impossible, is something of a triumph in these days when all kinds of plots have been used with all kinds of settings, and novelists have recourse, in the search for novelty, to imaginary history and geography, or to the less legitimate incongruity of glittering vulgarities. In 'Terence,' (Gage & Co., Toronto), Mrs. M. R. Croker has produced a story at once highly romantic and thoroughly modern. To state the plot baldly would be to do an injustice, for the idea of an heiress falling in love with a coachman is both commonplace and grotesque. But 'Terence,' who drives the stage-coach to Ballybay, is a man of the finest birth and training, brought into financial straits by the extravagance of relatives, while the heroine, brave, wise Maureen, is as proud and reticent as the 'coachman' himself. Their first interview takes place in connection with a stage-coach accident, the second is necessitated by the discovery of a plot.

'I've something to say to you that I don't wish other people to hear,' she began abruptly. Her listener now realized once for all what is meant by a man's breath being completely taken away. 'About a horse, miss,' he said, in a matter-of-fact voice. As he spoke his face was perfectly unmoved.

'Not at all, rather haughtily, "it concerns yourself." "Concerns myself?" he repeated, regarding her so searchingly that her eyes fell for a second under that piercing gaze. 'I think there must be some mistake,' he concluded slowly.

'No, there is no mistake at all. There is a plot against your life. I won't detain you, but please listen to what I have to say. You must be told.' He bowed his head and she continued nervously: 'Last night Mr. Foulcher challenged me to go to the stones and face the ghost. I went, accompanied by Mrs. Duckitt. It was so lovely sitting there in the moonlight that we stayed quite a long time. Just as we were about to turn homeward, we noticed two men approaching. Mrs. Duckitt was dreadfully frightened and insisted on our hiding. These men came and sat on the wall close to us. One is called Joey — he is a dwarf; the other is Jimmy Hogan.'

'I know them both well.' 'We heard distinctly every word they said. Hogan is desperately jealous of some woman called Judy Flood, who—' (here she blushed vividly) 'likes you, and he is most anxious to get you out of the way.'

'Very kind of him, indeed, but easier said than done.' 'So he appeared to fear, and he has summoned the dwarf to his assistance.' 'The dwarf is a bad lot,' commented her companion.

'Indeed he is, for after long haggling and in consideration of a gallon of whiskey and an old grudge, he has agreed to get rid of you for good—to quench you, as he expressed it, for twenty pounds.' 'And dead cheap, considering the risk.' 'I beg you won't fear,' she exclaimed impatiently, for this seemed a too flippant manner of treating a subject so serious. 'That date is some eight next week, when there is no moon and you are coming back alone from the farm. There are some rocks you have to pass under—you will never pass them alive.'

'And so that is the plot,' he remarked, after a short silence. 'Yes, as it stands amended by Hogan. Joey's first idea was a dark night, a stout rope across the road and to upset the coach.'

'The coachman's eyes flashed; with difficulty he swallowed down a bad word, and Miss D'Arcy resumed: 'We thought we would let you know at once, and you can inform the police. Mrs. Duckitt said we had better keep aloof.' 'There is no question of that. I'll make it all right.' A pause. 'I shall never forget what I owe to you two ladies. I am not a man of many words—I wish I could give you deeds.'

'Have you forgotten how you came to our rescue on the coach?' 'No,' he answered, with a curious smile. 'I shall always remember that day. I—I—he was about to add more, but checked the words on his lips. She glanced at him interrogatively, and he continued in a totally different key. 'I am wondering how it happened that you were not discovered. Joey, the dwarf, has ears that can hear the grass grow.'

'We were on the point of being betrayed by a dog; he found us and began to bark furiously.' 'And then what happened?' 'Then the two wretches thought he had unearthed a hedgehog, and when I saw them getting off the wall, I threw the skirt of my dress over my head, and made a rush at them. They instantly fled down the hill, tumbling over one another, and shouting a mixture of curses and prayers.'

'Terence's smile gradually broadened, till at last he gave way to a hearty laugh. 'There is no doubt that you have a darling spirit and a stout heart, and the stones will have a worse reputation than ever. Do you never lose your presence of mind?' 'Not often. . . . You, however, have lost something to-day,' and she looked up at him with a sudden smile.

The coachman's expression became grave and watchful as he replied:— 'Yes! I have parted with a good deal in my time—but what have I lost to-day?' 'Don't you miss it?' she asked, with a glint of malice; 'up till the last ten minutes you have always spoken with a rich Kerry accent. The Kerry accent reminds me somewhat of smoked cream. Pray tell me, what has become of your brogue.'

The character of Terence is attractive but that of Maureen is in its way a masterpiece. Maureen's sister, Lady Fanshawe, an intensely silly woman of the butterfly sort, elopes in the temporary absence of her husband for no better reason than that she resents his absence. This part of the story might seem incredible, but it distinctly shows how easily a person controlled by the whim of the moment and not by reason, may be persuaded to stoop to folly, when the social circle in which she moves is not strict enough in its condemnation of such errors. Young Maureen, knowing that her sister will have repented in the first half-hour, follows her up to bring her home. And Maureen's guide on the long horseback journey by night is Terence, the coachman. The lady is brought back, but hardly in time, for the returning husband hears rumors of some elopement, and believes Maureen to be the delinquent. He hears the truth at last, only from a peasant, and when he arrives at the house, Maureen's guardianship of the weaker, older woman, her half-sister, rises to a climax. To Maureen, whom he has berated, Sir Greville is apologetic:—

'When I think of everything I've said and done, I'm afraid you can never forgive me. At present I am half-stunned. I feel as if the mountains had fallen upon me and crushed me. However, I shall free myself, rising suddenly. But Maureen was too swift for him. She was already at the door. There she stood with her back to it, her arms extended, her face alight with passion; the dark oak threw her tall, slender, white-gowned figure into admirable relief. Even Sir Greville, blind with fury, was aware that a most beautiful woman had thrown herself between him and his prey. 'No!' she said, imperiously, 'you shall not go for five minutes. Greville, you owe me this. Forgive her.'

The Irish peasant characters introduced are hearty, good folks for the most part. Their traits are not exaggerated. Their point of view is always entertaining. The book is dedicated 'to the Irish Tourist Development.'

FINE MAP OF CHINA.

People who are desirous of following intelligently the accounts of the events which are now occurring in China will find a good map a first necessity. We know of no map so good for this purpose as one which has been prepared for the China Inland Mission. The insurrection in China is largely owing to the hatred of the foreigners, and the chief purpose of it is to exterminate the foreigners and all their works. The foreigners residing in China are either foreign consuls or diplomats, traders or missionaries. The diplomats and consuls are confined to Peking, the capital, and the treaty ports, and except in Peking are in little danger. The same is true of the traders. But the missionaries, who are scattered in small bands all over the empire, are in great danger. Already some have suffered martyrdom, shared by the native converts. It is therefore the missionary stations throughout China which are the places of chief interest and anxiety in the present trouble, the names of which will occur constantly in the despatches. The map of the China Inland Mission has all the mission stations of China marked in capitals and underscored with red in the case of its own station and with blue in the cases of the stations of other missionaries. The names, therefore, are easily found. The names of all the treaty ports, provincial capitals, magistrate's towns, and other centres of activity, industrial or commercial, are given. The rivers, mountains and other topographical features are plainly marked. The boundaries of the eighteen provinces are traced with accuracy and clearness. The railways already constructed, in course of construction, and most of those proposed, are also shown. The map, which is of a new edition published only last year, is from the survey of E. Bretschneider, and was prepared for the mission by Sanford & Company, of London, England. It is mounted on linen and can be obtained either in folded form or on rollers. The price is four dollars, and it can be obtained from the office of the China Inland Mission, 507 Church street, Toronto.

'A Bit of Atlantis,' a Montreal novel, by Douglas Erskine, illustrated by Julien & Matthews, noticed some weeks ago, has passed into its second edition.

[For the 'Witness.' VESPER.

Darken in twilight the embers of sunset; Falls on the landscape the stillness of night; Thou, the Unslumbering, shield us, defend us, Father, All-Merciful, grant us Thy light. Sink, as the breezes of evening are stealing, Soft o'er its meadows, the Earth from our sight; Safe, 'mid the perils of night, are the spirits, Whom the Eternal One shields with His might. Still be Thou with us, to guide us, defend us, Father All-Pitiful, Father All-True, Be Thou the Comforter, when shadow-shrouded, Earth, in life's eventide, sinks from our view. Kingston, Jamaica. TOM REDCARN.

[For the 'Witness.' MY BONNIE BLUE-EYED JEAN.

I've a bonnie blue-eyed girl, Who is always in a whirl, She can never rest a moment, from the dawn until the dark, She will laugh, and she will play, She will talk the live-long day, She is just a wee bit too—a little animated spark. She says, 'Fader, I love 'oo, And I love my moder too, And I love dear Dod, and Jesus, and my broder up in heaven, And I love my doll in pink, And my dollie that can wink, But I think I'd love them better if they only just were Mvin.'

'I will div to 'oo a tins, There is no higher bliss, Than she love-begotten kisses of my bonnie blue-eyed queen; They are sweeter far to me, Than the wealth of land and sea, She's the image of her mother, she's my darling lassie Jean. She's so knit into my heart, That her pain gives me a dart, And her joy to me is gladness, welling up, and bursting out, I would press her in my arms; I would shield her from all harms; I would drive all ills before her; I would put her foes to rout. I will give her in my prayers, To the God who ever cares, For the fairies He has lent us; I will leave her in His keep. He will guard her day by day, When she's romping in her play; He will watch her as she slumbers, and protect her in her sleep.

May the God in heaven above, Wind His mighty arms of love, Round my bonnie blue-eyed lassie, and preserve her to be long, And when earthly life is done, May we dwell beyond the sun; May we blend our hallelujahs, in the realms of deathless song. (REV.) ANDREW MacNAB. Lucknow, Ont.

THE TWO PREMIERS. LAURIER.

His was a voice which sounded thro' the land, Which crossed the seas and scaled the snowy heights, Which called on Britons to maintain their rights, And in the field of battle take their stand. And Gaul and Saxon went forth hand in hand, Went forth to spill their blood in many fights, Went forth to add unto the world's great sights, Loving the voice which gave the great command. He faltered not. No midnight doubts had he, No fear of man—no fear of foreign power. He blessed his people, and they crossed the sea, And he of alien blood became a tower Of strength to Britain in her time of need; And Britons heard his voice and cried, 'God Speed!'

SCHREINER.

His was a thorny path—a dreaded way; He saw two peoples standing face to face, He saw two peoples—each of ancient race, And oft he wondered who might win the day. There stood he on the brink—well might he pray— Pray for salvation and for speedy grace— His was the steed—but others made the pace, Alone he stood—with friends and foes at bay. He heard a sister call him to advance, A brother called upon him to awake, A mother counselled him to make a lance For Britain's Queen, and for a mother's sake; But he turned—he—afraid to face the coast, And Britons mourned, as for a patriot lost.—James Paton in the 'Times.'

WITH OTTER'S MEN. In the Thick of the Fighting at the Sand River.

THE CANADIANS APPRECIATE THE SKILFUL GUNNERY OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' with the Second Battalion, Royal Canadians.)

Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, May 14.—The hope expressed at the end of my last letter that when I wrote again I would be able to record the surrender of the Orange Free State has been fulfilled, at least so we hear this morning. The rumor is everywhere that President Steyn has surrendered with 1,400 men, and we are anxiously awaiting confirmation. In any case, Kroonstad, to which place he had removed the head of his government, is in the hands of the British, and he is now without a home.

We marched out of Winburg on Sunday, May 6, at 4.30 p.m., and marched about ten miles before we bivouacked. The day's rest had done the men a good deal of good after their two weeks' arduous marching and fighting, and I have not seen them in such good spirits for some time as they were that evening. The march was performed by moonlight, and the way was beguiled by singing songs and choruses, mostly of the 'coon' variety. Col. Buchan's earnest words to the regiment before leaving, in which he exhorted them to, if possible, better efforts in the future than in the past, had a big effect, and everybody was resolved to do his best. The march must have been very hard on the men of the new draft, who had joined us only a few hours before, having already marched about eighteen miles that day, but they all stood it out bravely. Before leaving brigade orders were read to us, which included a letter from Lord Roberts, in which he congratulated the brigade on their past work, and saying that he fully realized that they were entitled to a good rest, but circumstances not permitting of it, we were to go forward at once, as Kroonstad must be reached within the week. Consequently we were much surprised next morning to be informed that we were to stay where we were for two days, and I have failed to learn any reason for this sudden change of plans, and it was Wednesday morning before we again moved forward.

AT THE SAND RIVER.

We bivouacked early that day after a march of fourteen miles, at a point about two miles from a crossing point of the Sand river, and here we learned that the enemy was in force before us, and prepared to dispute our passage, and indeed towards evening one of their guns opened up on some of our mounted troops, without, however, doing much damage. That evening big herds of 'springbok,' a small deer common in this country, appeared in all directions around our bivouac, no doubt frightened and driven in by the various columns of our troops, and a good deal of sport was enjoyed by the officers shooting them. One herd charged straight through our camp, upsetting things generally and causing a good deal of excitement. Next morning we were on the move by daylight, on the enemy's position. The four battalions of infantry in our brigade take turns in acting as advance guard each day, and this day it was our turn, consequently we led the attack, supported by the Gordons, Shropshires, and Cornwalls, in the order named. B Company were the advanced firing line, D second, and E third. From the start we moved in extended order; and after a march of a little more than a mile we reached the crest of a hill, which sloped gradually down to the bed of the river, about a thousand yards away. Our firing line appearing over this crest was the signal for the ball to open, the enemy being posted along in the river bed, and soon the bullets were flying round us in lively style. We lay down, luckily for us, in long grass, which partially concealed us, and our advanced line answered their fire vigorously and succeeded in holding them well down as their fire slackened perceptibly, but breaking out occasionally with a vicious burst, which, however, did not last long. A couple of 15-pounder guns took up a position to our left and shelled their position at intervals. Things went along in this fashion for the next three or four hours, we making three short advances, our fire evidently making it hot for them, as at times theirs ceased altogether, and when they did fire it was wild, and evidently without taking much aim. In the meantime we could hear heavy rifle firing to our left front, about two miles away, where the 21st Brigade were engaging another body of them posted on a kopje. At the end of this kopje nearest to us the Boers had posted a Viickers-Maxim gun, commonly known as a pom-pom from the noise it makes when being discharged, and this they attempted to play on our two big guns but the range was a little long for them.

THE SAILORS' CHANCE.

However, the smoke they made disclosed their position to one of the big naval guns which was posted about three miles to our right, and they discharged a shell at it, which soared over our heads, and as we watched it, it seemed to drop and burst on the exact spot where their smoke had appeared a few seconds before. It was a magnificent specimen of gunnery when you think it was at a range of five miles, and next day we learned from some prisoners taken that it burst a short distance from the gun, and killed four men, including one of their generals. In any case, nothing more was heard from the pom-pom, and it was captured along

with some transport waggons the same afternoon, when the retreat of the Boers was partially cut off by our mounted infantry. About noon our friends in the river bed commenced clearing out in small squads of five or six, as is their usual custom, and got a hot fire from our lines as they went, and presently a large body of them, probably two or three hundred, galloped out, scattering over the plain beyond. We could see quite a number of them fall from their horses from our rifle fire, which was vigorously kept up till they were out of sight. About two hundred of them were taken prisoners by our mounted men who were waiting to cut them off, but these fellows split up so when retreating and know the country so well, that it is very hard to round them up, they taking to the numerous dry 'spruits,' or stream beds, which intersect this country so much, and mobilizing again at some point previously agreed upon. The total British loss in the engagement was not over thirty-five, which includes two Canadians killed and four wounded.

While we were playing our part of the game as above detailed, other regiments had been engaged at different points, and in every case the Boers retreated. It was estimated by our staff officers that they numbered in all eight to ten thousand, and were extended along a position of over nine miles, and it is apparent how faint-hearted they must be getting when they did not make a more decided stand. A portion of their transports were cut off, together with four long-range guns and several hundred prisoners.

We crossed the river that evening and bivouacked for the night and had great difficulty in getting the loaded transports across owing to the steep and rugged banks.

ON TO KROONSTAD.

This brought us to Friday morning and we were still fifty-six miles from Kroonstad and supposed that all idea was given up about our reaching there on Saturday night, but such was not the case, and by making forced marches part of the night we reached our present camp ground, two miles from the city, at eight p.m. on Saturday, very tired and hungry, as we have been on short rations again for the past week. We found Lord Roberts's division here ahead of us and learned that the mounted division had ridden through the town that morning without opposition, but at this present time of writing we are without exact particulars of the surrender and quite probably you know more about it in Montreal than we do. We had a church parade on Sunday morning, the first one for three weeks, and several prayer and praise meetings were held by Dr. Barrie, the Y.M.C.A. representative from Canada, and largely attended.

This morning (Monday, May 14), we were inspected by Field Marshal Lord Roberts and staff, and were told that we were to move forward next morning in the general advance on Pretoria. We fully expected at least a week's rest, but I suppose if it has to be done the sooner the better, and that is the way all our fellows look at it. Our second contingent mounted infantry are about four miles away and yesterday and to-day we were visited by quite a number of them, and many an old acquaintance renewed. We have received no Canadian mails now for four weeks and are anxiously looking forward to its arrival each day. About twenty more men were sent back sick the past week, so our regiment gets smaller daily. SAM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If You Need a Spring Medicine

To drive away those drowsy weary, worn out feelings; or To purify your blood, regulate your bowels, and stir up your sluggish liver; or To brace you up and give clearness to your brain and strength to your body. Take Burdock Blood Bitters. People who have used it say it is the best spring medicine. Here is a statement from one of them:

Mrs. Harris J. Croft, West Dublin, N.S., writes: 'I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past two years, and find it has never been recommended too highly. Previous to using B.B.B. I was troubled with a dull, drowsy feeling, and had scarcely life enough to drag myself around, I was pale and thin and any little work seemed a great task. Since using B.B.B. I am strong, can work hard and yet not feel tired. My weight has increased twenty pounds. I would advise anyone requiring a spring medicine to take B.B.B. in preference to any other.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

PLAYING FALSE TO HIS CLIENT.

'I shall have to make a lawyer out of that boy of mine. I don't see any other way out of it,' declared the well known attorney with a laugh. 'He came into my office the other day on his way home from school and laid a nickel down on the desk before me. "What is this for, son?" I asked. "Retainer," he answered, soberly. "Very well," said I, entering into the joke. "What have I been retained upon?" "My boy dug down into his pocket and produced a note from his teacher, and placed it before me without comment. It was to the effect that he had been "cutting up," and advised a whipping. "Now, what would you advise?" asked he in a business-like voice after I had read the note and saw the trap that the young rascal led me into. "I think that our first move should be to apply for a change of venue," said I. "Very well," he answered, "you're handling the case." "Then we will turn the note over to your mother," said I. 'I saw the young imp's face fall at this, but he braced up and said: "See here, pop, you're bound to see me through on this 'cause you've accepted my retainer, you know!" "I'll argue your case before the court," I answered. "but you will have to accept the decision. I would not dare to attempt to influence the court." "Well, I pleaded the boy's case, promptly had it thrown out of court, and the boy got what he deserved—a good whipping. 'It was the first time I ever played false to a client.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

A BIRD OF A CREDITOR.

'A man with a bill,' announced the court chamberlain. The King was visibly startled. 'He must be a bird!' exclaimed His Majesty, thinking of the rigorous measures he had taken to prevent creditors approaching the royal person.—Detroit 'Journal.'

John asked Julia if she would have him. 'No,' said she. 'I will not have you!' but before John could recover from the shock, she archly put in, 'but you may have me.'

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

'Well, this is great, I must say.' 'What?' 'Our French teacher sends a note to ask that if we meet any of her friends in Paris we will kindly not mention that we studied with her.'—Chicago 'Record.'

HIS WAY.

Landlady (sympathetically)—'Why, how did you fall downstairs, Mr. Lang?' Boarder (with dignity)—'Unexpectedly, ma'am.'

HER CARGO.

Port Officer—'What have you on board, captain?' Captain—'Our cargo consists of 1,000 cases of oranges.' Port Officer—'Yes.' Captain—'One thousand cases of oranges.' Port Officer—'Yes.' Captain—'Three cases of yellow fever.'

A RABBIT'S POSSESSIONS.

'What is an anecdote, Johnny?' asked the teacher. 'A short, funny tale,' answered the little fellow. 'That's right,' said the teacher. 'Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word.' Johnny hesitated a moment and then wrote this: 'A rabbit has four legs, and one anecdote.'

HAD NOT EVEN THAT ONE.

An Irishman leaving Belfast by steamer was waving his cap to his friends in the harbor, and accidentally let it blow into the water. The captain, thinking to have a joke at the Irishman's expense, said: 'Hello, Pat! Is that the only cap you have got?' Pat immediately replied, 'Faix, no, I haven't got that one either.'

MANNERS.

The Boston mamma was thoroughly out of patience. 'Thoreau,' she exclaimed, shaking her three-year-old son until his outside pair of glasses fell off, 'how often must I tell you not to devour books with your gloves on the table?' To have a child who is deficient in manners is, in some towns, as sharp if not sharper than a serpent's tooth.—Detroit 'Journal.'

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

Little Girl (to visitor)—'Don't you look just like mamma?' Her Mother—'Hush, dear; don't be silly.' CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE. These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fag, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

The Boys' Page.

Directions for Collecting Insects.

In answer to 'A Reader's' request, we give directions for making a butterfly net; also for preserving and mounting the specimens caught. Such a collection can be made with very little trouble and expense. One net and one killing bottle may do service for several boys working together. For the follow-



Fig. 1.

ing suggestions and drawings we are indebted to Anna Botsford Comstock, in the 'Cornell Nature-Study Leaflet.'

MATERIALS REQUIRED.

1. A handle about three feet long; an old broom handle will do.
2. A piece of tin three inches wide, long enough to reach around the handle.
3. A piece of No. 3 galvanized wire, three feet six inches long.
4. One-sixth yard of heavy sheeting.
5. Three-quarters yard of cheese cloth.

Bend the wire into a ring about a foot in diameter and bend back about three inches of each end of the wire so they may be inserted into a hole drilled into the end of the handle. The piece of tin should be fastened around the end of the handle where the wire is inserted to hold it securely in place. If practicable a tin-smith should be called upon to help in bending the wire and fastening it to the handle. After this is done take the sheeting and fold it over the wire double, using only enough to fit around the wire without gathering; the object of this heavy cloth is to prevent the net from wearing out quickly. Make the cheese cloth into a bag with rounded bottom and just wide enough to fit the facing of sheeting to which it should be sewed securely, and the net is finished.

HOW TO USE THE NET.

The net must be swung swiftly to be successful. Insects have many eyes, and are very wide awake and have no desire to be caught; therefore, the collector must be very active if he gets anything. One method of using the net is called 'sweeping'; to do this take the handle about a foot and a half above the ring and pass the net quickly back and forth striking it against the grass in front of you as you walk through open fields; the net must be turned at each stroke and kept in rapid motion or the insect will escape. After a time the net should be examined and the insects put in the killing bottle.

Another method of using the net is called 'beating.' This method is used in collecting insects from bushes and consists of lifting the net, mouth upward, and striking it sharply against the branches or leaves, thus jarring the insects into it.

To use the net in water sweep the water plants as quickly as possible. In running streams, overturn stones holding the net just below them with the mouth up stream. An old dipper made into a sieve by perforating the bottom with an awl is a good utensil for collecting water insects.

THE KILLING BOTTLE.

It is desirable to kill the insects in a humane way so that they will not suffer by the process; it is also desirable that they should not revive after they are pinned, both for their own sakes as well as for the sake of the feelings of the collector. The best way to secure painless and sure death for the insects is by the means of a 'cyanide bottle.'

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR A KILLING BOTTLE.

1. A bottle with a wide mouth; a morphine bottle, or a small olive or pickle bottle will do. Even a glass fruit-can holding a pint will answer very well, although taking off and putting on the cover consumes more time than is desirable.
2. A cork that will fit the bottle tightly and is long enough to handle easily.
3. Two cents' worth of cyanide of potassium.
4. One cent's worth of plaster of Paris.

These latter materials may be procured from any drug store. Place the lump of cyanide of potassium in the bottle and pour in enough water to cover it. Add immediately enough plaster of Paris to soak up all the water; leave the bottle open in a shady place for an hour and then wipe the dry plaster of Paris from its sides, put in the cork and it is ready for use. The plaster of Paris forms a porous cement which, while it holds the cyanide fast in the bottom, also allows the fumes of the poison to escape and fill the bottle. It should be labelled 'poison.' If kept corked when not in use a killing bottle made like this will last a whole season. The first rule in using the killing bottle is this:—Do not kill any more insects than you need for your collection. The second rule is: do not breathe the

fumes of the bottle; for they smell badly and are not good for you. When you uncork the bottle to put an insect in it, hold it away from your face and cork it up again as quickly as possible.

Some insects may be caught from flowers, etc., directly into the bottle by holding it uncorked beneath them for a moment; the fumes of the poison soon overcome them and they drop into the bottle. In taking insects from the net take the bottle in the right hand and the cork in the left; insert the bottle into the net and place the mouth of it over an insect crawling on the inside of the net, then put the cork on the outside of the net into the mouth of the bottle; then remove the cork and take the rest of the imprisoned insects in the same way. Insects should be left in the bottle at least an hour, and may be left in there over night without injury to the specimens.

After the insects are dead they should be pinned so that they may be arranged in the collection in an orderly manner. Use very slender black pins in preference to the common pins, which are too thick, and corrode quickly. Very small insects may be gummed to a piece of cardboard, and the pin put through the cardboard. Regular insect pins may be purchased from dealers in entomological supplies.

Specimens should be labelled with the date of capture and the locality. The paper on which this label is written should be slipped upon the pin with which the butterfly is pinned and placed just below the insect. Labels should be as small as possible and neatly cut.

INSECT BOXES.

For permanent collections the wooden boxes with glass tops are best, as the insects may be seen through the glass. This kind of a box is shown in Fig. 2. Its sides are 18 by 16 inches, and its height is three inches outside measure. The upper edge of the sides of the bottom of the box is made with a tongue which fits into a groove made in the lower edge of the sides of the cover.



Fig. 2.—Insect box made of wood, with glass top.

This is done so that the top and bottom parts of the box shall fit very closely together in order that museum pests cannot get in and destroy the specimens.

Fig. 3 shows a cross section through one side of the box, showing how it should be made and giving measurements. In the drawing the glass is fitted into a groove in the inner side of the cover. This glass might be put in like a window pane if it is found difficult to make the groove. The corners of the box may be mitred and dovetailed, or mitred and nailed; the latter is more easily done. Any carpenter or cabinet maker can make this box; but great care must be taken to use only thoroughly seasoned wood in its construction. Otherwise the bottom will be sure to warp and shrink and leave cracks through which the museum pests will enter.

The cost of such a box will vary from 75 cents to a dollar. Basewood should be used for its construction; pine is not at all suitable on account of the resin



Fig. 3.—A cross-section of the side of insect box; Fig. 5, showing method of construction, and giving measurements.

in it. Screw eyes may be put into these boxes and they may be hung on the walls of your room like pictures.

SPREADING BOARD.—FIG. 4.

Butterflies and moths look much better in a collection when their wings are extended at right angles to the length of the body. To arrange them thus we have to use what is termed a spreading board.

Material needed for a medium sized spreading-board:—

1. Two strips of pine or other soft wood 18 inches long, one and a half inches wide and a half inch thick.
2. One strip of wood 18 inches long, three and a quarter inches wide and a half inch thick.
3. Two cleats three and a quarter inches wide, three-quarters of an inch high, and a half inch thick; and two cleats one inch wide and as high and thick as the others.

4. A strip of cork or linoleum seven-tenths inches long and a little less than an inch wide.

To construct the spreading board take the two narrow strips of wood, place them one-fourth inch apart and on the under side fasten them across the ends to the longer cleats. Then on the same side as the cleats tack the piece of cork or linoleum over the space between the strips of board, and as the cleats are one-half inch wide the linoleum should cover all the space left. Then midway the boards fasten the two smaller cleats.

Now it is ready for the bottom board which will fit exactly if directions are followed, and this completes it. The

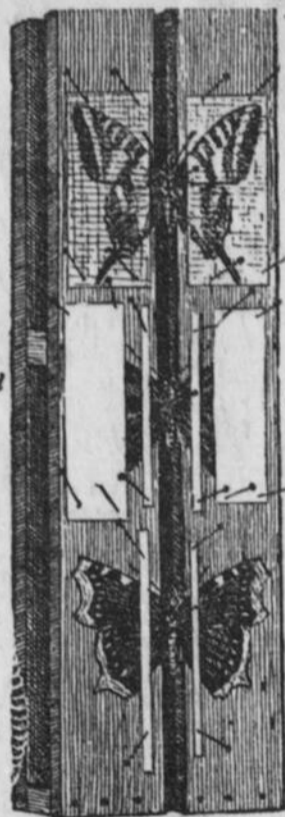


Fig. 4.—A spreading board.

space between the two upper boards is wide enough to take in the body of the moth or butterfly. The cork or linoleum below the space will hold firmly the pin on which the butterfly is impaled. The cleats hold the top and bottom boards apart and so protect the points of the pins. Spreading boards may be made much smaller or much larger to suit moths of different sizes; the space between the top board must always be large enough to admit the body of the insect.

To use the spreading board, insert the pin with the butterfly on it into the linoleum just far enough so that the body of insect will be in the space between the boards up to the wings. Place the wings out flat on the board and fasten them there with narrow strips of paper pinned across them. (Fig. 4, a.) While held down by these strips of paper arrange them so that the hind margins of the front wings shall cover the front margins of the hind wings and shall be in a line at right angles to the body; then pin larger pieces of paper over the rest of the wings. (Fig. 4, b.) Sometimes isinglass is used instead of paper to hold the wings down. (Fig. 4, c.) The insects should be left on the spreading board at least three days, and when the board has insects on it, it should be kept in a box where the museum pests and mice cannot get at it.

Sometimes when the moths are not spread soon after being killed they become so stiff that the wings cannot be moved without breaking them. In such cases the insects should be put on some paper in a jar which has some wet sand in the bottom and which can be covered tightly. The air in such a jar is so moist that in two or three days the insect will become limber and may be spread with ease.

WHERE TO COLLECT INSECTS.

The border of a piece of woods where many shrubs and weeds are growing is an especially good place for collecting many kinds of insects. Any place where there is a great variety of plants and flowers will give a variety of insects. Banks of streams and underneath stones in the fields are good places for collecting.

WHEN TO COLLECT INSECTS.

The best time of the year is during the summer months. The best times of day are in the forenoon after eight o'clock; and in the twilight at evening.

At night many moths may be caught by making a paste of sugar and water (unrefined sugar is best) and painting it upon tree trunks with a brush after sunset. The paste should cover a space two inches wide and several inches long. After dark seek these places cautiously with a lantern and moths will be found sucking the paste; these may be caught with the killing bottle if you move carefully so as not to frighten them; they do not seem to mind the light of the lantern.

Electric street-lights attract many insects which may be caught in the net. A lamp set in an open window is also a very good lure on warm nights in the spring and summer.

A SHILLING A WORD.

The Boston 'Herald' tells a good Kipling story. They are telling of a certain wag who, hearing that Rudyard Kipling received at the rate of a shilling a word for his stories, went him a shilling and asked for a word. Mr. Kipling replied, 'Thanks'—'Youth's Companion.'

Puzzles.

I.—DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A consonant.
An implement used in writing.
Artificial salt.
Country in Europe.
Transparent substance.
An insect.
A consonant.

II.—INSERTION.

Insert the same vowel thirty-nine times in the following:
Whndgssctthgntlbrz,
Whndwrrfrsthrbrsthr,
Rhrdscndtndrststp,
Thtndrdshprdfdstshp.

III.—RIDDLE-ME-REE.

(Sent by Ethel Clendinning.)

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away my third letter, take away all my letters, and I remain what I was before.

IV.—DROP LETTER; A PROVERB.

A-i-e-o-m-k-t-a-l-d-a-h-r.

V.—BEHEADINGS.

(Sent by N. L. S., Port Nelson, Ont.)

Behed a seat and leave a covering of the head, again and leave an element; an animal and leave an organ of the body; trees and leave charity; a bird and leave a bird; a friendly talk and leave something you wear.

IV.—CHARADE.

My last is to my whole unknown,
Of how to first he thinks alone,
Till not a penny does he own.

Correct answers to the above puzzles will appear in next week's issue. Readers are invited to send answers to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

I.—Anagram, Danes-Andes.

II.—Enigma.—To-morrow.

III.—Pluralizations.—Hoe, hose; bay, baize; row, rose; May, maize; caw, cause; sea, seize; doe, doze.

IV. Charade.—Stalagmite (stay, lag, about your eyes.)

V.—Optician's Latin.—'Consult us about your eyes.'

Answers to some of the previous puzzles have been received from K. G. Lewis, Sydney, C.B., Ethel May Connolly; and Jean Wright, Galt, Ont.

BILLY MILLER'S CIRCUS SHOW.

(By James Whitcomb Riley.)

At Billy Miller's Circus-Show—
In their old stable where it's at—
The boys pay twenty pins to go,
An' gits their money's worth at that!
'Cause Billy he can climb an' chalk
His stockin'-feet an' purt'-nigh walk
A tight rope—yes, an' ef he fall
He'll ketch, an' 'skin a cat'—at's all!

He ain't afraid of swing an' hang
Ist by his legs, an' maybe stop
An' yell 'Look out, an' anen—k-spang!
He'll let loose, upside-down, an' drop
Write on his hands! An' men he'll do
'Contortion-act'—ist imber through
As 'Injarubber Mens' at goes
With shore-for-certain circus-shows.

At Billy Miller's Circus-Show

He's got a circus-ring—an' they's
A dressin'-room, so's he can go
An' dress an' paint up, when he plays
He's 'somepin else'—'cause sometime he's
'Ringmaster,' bossin' like he please.
An' sometimes 'Ephalut'—er—'Bare
Back Rider,' prancin' out o' there!

An' sometimes—an' the best of all,
He's the Old Clew'n, and got on clo'es
All striped, an' white hat, all tall
An' peakud, like in shore-nuff shows,
An' got three-cornered red marks, too,
On his white cheeks, ist like they do!
An' you'd ist die, the way he sings,
An' dances an' says funny things!

QUESTIONS FOR A COUNTRY BOY TO ANSWER.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the most sagacious and practical of the world's great statesmen, had the habit, it is said, of reducing every puzzling problem in life to a series of written questions and answers. 'When I can see them before my eyes I can master them,' he used to say. There are hundreds of boys and girls to-day on farms and in country villages who are eager to go to the nearest great city to 'try their luck.' We offer a few questions for them to consider before making their decision.

First: I am going to the city in the hope of making my fortune. Is there any duty at home on which I shall turn my back when I go; any duty weightier and more urgent than that of making my fortune?

Second: For every dollar to be earned there are at least ten competitors in the city for one here in the country. What qualities have I which will ensure me success over the other nine?

Third: The Jack of all trades, or 'handy man, who can turn his hand to anything,' is not wanted in the city. He is speedily trampled out of sight. Success is to be won only by the men best trained in their own trades or professions. What trade or profession have I? What proof have I given of special ability in any trade I have in mind, or that may seem attractive to me?

Fourth: Have I energy, skill, pleasing manners, tact, to win me a place where the crowd and the competition are so great? Or is my only qualification for town work discontent with home and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There's Always Someone



WITH A "BELL" PIANO

Containing the Orchestral Attachment however, the player can play orchestral music in perfect time and tune. Perfect imitations of a harp, mandolin, zither, banjo, and other stringed instruments may be had at the will of the player. The "BELL" is the most perfect piano made, and is

FULLY WARRANTED BY THE BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA. Catalogue No. 50 Free on Request.



THE NEW HIGH ARM No. 3 DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

This Drop Head Sewing Machine is a strictly high grade machine, finished throughout in the best manner possible, possessing all modern improvements, including ball bearings, and its mechanical construction combines simplicity with strength, insuring ease of running and durability.

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides. The head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine, and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned, with clear space underneath 5/8 by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease. The Needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving. The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bar to its bearing. The feed-motion—patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout.

The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Slide Plate, Shirring Slide Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hemmer and Feller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is new in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH

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—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional. For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, \$25; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' \$27. Transportation to be paid by receiver.

THE BEEF WE HD ON SUNDAY, BUT ON OTHER DAYS IT IS MORE STRINGY.

There are black beetles in the kitchen, and sometimes they cook them in the dinner, which can't be wholesome when you are not strong. I have a tame beetle as a pet. Do not mind my being so uncomfortable, as I do not think I shall last long. Please send me some more money, as I o 25 cents. if you can't spare it I think I can borrow it of a boy who is going to leave at the half quarter, but perhaps you would not like to be under an obligation to his parents.—Yr loving but retched son.—'Collier's Weekly.'

GRANT ALLEN'S SENSE OF JUSTICE.

A peculiar incident concerning one of Mr. Allen's scientific articles illustrated his nearness to his animal friends. He had written a paper upon insects and bugs and sent it to his publisher. In it he minutely described both the bad and good sides of his subjects. Several days after he had dispatched the manuscript he wrote to the publisher: 'Return at once proofs of chapter on bugs. I have found out that I have done one of them an injustice. I dreamt about him all one night after I mailed the matter to you, and he looked at me with reproachful eyes and said I had made him out worse than he was. In looking up his history from a later source I have found out that he was right.'—'Saturday Evening Post.'

POOR AFFLICTED BOY.

This is a genuine letter from a lad at school to his mother. After complaining generally of the school, the young gentleman says:— 'I hope Matilda's cold is better. I am glad she is not at shule. I think I have got consumption. The boys at this place are not gentlemanly, but of course you did not do this when you sent me here. I will try not to get bad habits. The pants have worn out at the knees. I think the tailor must have cheated you, the buttons have come off, and they are loose behind. I don't think the food is good, but I shd not mind if I was only stronger. The piece of meat I send you is of



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

Tuesday, July 3, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 74.

Tourney No. 10. Motto: 'Glengarry.' Black-4 Pieces.



White-5 Pieces.

Mate in THREE. Solution July 24.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Three-move Problem No. 71. Tourney No. 16, 'Minor Tactics.' White K at K 6; B at K and Q; Kt at Q 4 and Q 4; pawns at Q R 2 and K R 2-seven pieces. Black K at K 5-one piece. Author's key, 1 Kt-K3. Variations:

Black. 1 K-B 5 2 B-Q 2 ch. etc. 1 K-K 8 3 Kt (Kt 7)-B 5, etc. 1 K-Q 6 4 B-Q 2, etc.

Accidental solution by 1 Kt-B 2 and 1 Kt-K B 5.

Author's key only from 'Report,' Bear River, 68; Tyro, Brandon, 68, and S. F. Shenstone, Toronto, 69. Second solution only from G. Patterson, Winnipeg, 69; J.W.H. Portsmouth, 61; Chas Freeman, Hamilton, 76, and 'Portia,' Charlotte, 57. Third solution only from F. Macnab, Perth, 53; Jas. Fitzgerald, St. Catharines, 54, and W. G. Whiteside, Toronto, 52. W.S.M. and J.A.M., Mississauga, Sask., have both sent correct solution to Problem No. 70, and have now 29 and 4 points respectively.

Criticism.—One of the easiest yet—Patterson. Pretty good.—J.W.H. A splendid problem, notwithstanding White's superior numbers; very unusual.—Freeman. An easy three-mover.—'Portia.' Ingenious and nice, but rather easy.—Macnab. An uncommon position and choice of men, with good key, and pretty variations, although in positions of this calibre (two Knights and two Bishops) one looks for piquancy and delicacy of expression which is somewhat lacking here. Removing the pawn from K B 2 would have prevented the first 'cook.' It is amusing that all our solvers, while agreeing in the simplicity of the problem, should have lost the opportunity of adding three points to their score by sending more than the one solution. Patterson might by this means have passed Macnab (who leads.) J.W.H. could have overtaken Fitzgerald. Ten solvers missed a good thing.—Ed.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The International Chess Masters' Tournament resulted as follows: First prize, \$1,000, Lasker; second prize,



EMMANUEL LASKER. World's Champion. First prize in Paris International Masters' Tournament.

\$600, Pillsbury; third and fourth prizes, \$500 and \$400, divided between Marshall and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUMORS CURED.

The New Constitutional Remedy Cures Tumors as well as Cancers.

Many people write and tell us they are troubled with a tumor, and want to know if our treatment is equally successful in curing tumors as it is in curing cancers. We answer decidedly, yes. Our Vegetable Cancer Cure is a constitutional remedy that successfully removes cancers, tumors, and all malignant growths. We have many cases on record where large tumors have disappeared under its use, and the danger and suffering of an operation have been averted. On receipt of two stamps we will send full particulars of our treatment and statements of those who have been cured. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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LADIES' BLOUSE SET

No. 2. Same design as No. 1, in sterling silver. GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for one NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar. For sale, postpaid, 75c.

Maroczy, fifth prize, \$300. Burn; sixth prize, \$250. Teichgrin; seventh and eighth prizes, \$150 and \$100, divided between Marco, Mieses and Schlechter.

In addition to the cash, the first four players, Lasker, Pillsbury, Marshall and Maroczy, got each a valuable Sevres vase, given by the president of the French Chess Club.

The committee also awarded the brilliancy prize of \$100 to Mieses for his game against Janovsky, and that of \$60 to Tsch-



H. N. PILLSBURY. Champion of America. Second prize in Paris International Masters' Tournament.

win for his game against Mortimer. The brilliancy prizes were given by Baron Albert de Rothschild, of Vienna. Lasker lost only to Marshall, and drew with Teichgrin. Pillsbury was beaten by Marshall, Lasker and Burn, and drew with Showalter. Marshall was beaten by Janovsky, Sho-



F. J. MARSHALL. Junior Champion of the World. Divides third and fourth prizes in Paris International Masters' Tournament.

walter and Maroczy, and drew with Schlechter and Teichgrin. Maroczy lost to Lasker, Pillsbury and Burn, and he also had drawn games with Schlechter and Teichgrin.

The final score follows: Table with columns: Player, Won, Lost, P.C. Lasker 12 4 75.0 Pillsbury 12 4 75.0 Marshall 12 4 75.0 Maroczy 12 4 75.0 Teichgrin 11 5 68.7 Marco 10 6 62.5 Schlechter 10 6 62.5 Mieses 10 6 62.5 Janowski 9 7 56.2 Showalter 9 7 56.2 Mason 9 7 56.2 Brody 4 12 25.0 Rosen 3 13 18.7 Mortimer 2 14 12.5 Didler 1 15 6.2 Sterling 1 15 6.2

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A gipsy named Herbert Penfold, who was charged at Worthing Police Court recently with assault, was found to have a sum of £222 in gold concealed inside his trousers. He paid the fine of £1 15s 6d.

No fewer than 445 boys who have passed through the Gordon Boys' Home, or about one-third of the total number, have become British soldiers, and there are now serving in South Africa nearly 150. Thus the institution has realized one of the great objects of its establishment.

Five tons of frozen eels, averaging from 1 1/2 pound to 2 pounds in weight, imported from New Zealand, have just been put upon the London market. The Acclimatization Society for the Colony hopes to establish a trade which shall thin out its swarms of eels and allow of the rivers being stocked with trout and salmon.

While Mr. F. Colley, of the Renown Cycle Works, Hampstead Road, was overhauling a gentleman's bicycle, he made a remarkable find. In the metal handle bar were discovered nine half-sovereigns, carefully wrapped up in tissue paper. The machine had been bought a few days ago at an auction.

A fisherman's wife gave birth to three sons on Mafeking Day, and she celebrated the occurrence by calling one Roberts, another Redvers, and the third Baden-Powell. Master Baden-Powell appears to be the show baby of the trio, as he came into the world with two fully-developed teeth.

The mysterious purchaser of 'The Boyhood of Raleigh,' by Millais, at Christie's recent sale, was Lady Tate. She has presented it to the Tate Gallery, where her late husband, Sir Henry Tate, expressed a wish that it should be included among the great artist's other works. The picture has cost Lady Tate the record price of £5,460. It was painted in 1870, the models being Millais's two sons, George and Everett.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, has been paying a visit to the city of Cardiff and its neighborhood. In company with Mrs. Sifton and a party of prominent citizens,

Mr. Sifton visited Cardiff Castle, Castell Coch, the Barry Docks, the Bate Dock and other points of interest. Mr. Sifton was also entertained at a banquet by Mayor Brain, of Cardiff, in the town hall.

A lad, named Charles Rudd, was recently shot at Colchester under singular circumstances. Rudd, who has a brother serving in South Africa, rushed into a warehouse where he is employed, and announced the latest British success. A fellow-apprentice, named Blyth, of pro-Boer tendencies, thereupon drew a revolver, and shouted. The revolver went off, and the bullet struck Rudd in the eye. The right eye is destroyed, and Rudd lies in a serious condition.

If a novelist had made use of the following incident, he would, of course have been assured that it was impossible.—In December, 1896, the Bury St. Edmund's Vestry asked the local government board to sanction the hire of a board room. A few days since the chairman announced that a communication had at length been received from the local government board. The board has considered the matter for three years and a half, and now asks for 'further information.'

An alarming incident occurred at Aldershot the other morning. A sergeant of the Northern Counties (Devon) Regiment has charge of the main guard in Wellington avenue. It is supposed that he suddenly lost his reason, for, taking his rifle, he rushed into the main road, and fired four shots at two provost sergeants some distance away, fortunately missing them. He then fired two shots into the windows of the Queen's Hotel, and three more up another road before being overpowered. Fortunately no one was hit.

The Daily Chronicle is accountable for the latest good story about the ways and means of the post-offices. It appears that a letter arrived from Pietermaritzburg bearing on the envelope the presentment of a wheel followed by the letter R. Then the picture of a cottage. Beneath, a roughly-drawn bridge, to which led a road flanked by trees. Finally, the head of a young woman. Now can you guess the puzzle, which was sent by a simple private in the East Surrey Regiment? The postman took the letter rightly to Mr. Wheeler, of Elder Cottage, Bridge road, Maidenhead.

A most curious Whit Monday custom is observed once in every twenty years at Corby, Northamptonshire. The inhabitants assemble at an early hour, stop up all roads and by-ways in the parish, and demand toll of all who desire to pass through the village on that day. In case of non-compliance, the traveller is placed upon a stout pole and carried vi et armis through the streets, escorted by the shouting populace. It appears that Queen Elizabeth granted the inhabitants of Corby a charter to free them from serving on juries at Northampton, and to free the knights of the shire from the militia law, and the custom of taking toll has been observed every twenty years in commemoration of the granting of the charter.

A terrible explosion of lyddite recently occurred at the works of Messrs. Read, Holliday, and Co., manufacturing chemists, of Huddersfield. The firm are engaged on a Government contract for making the explosive, which was being prepared in a building separated from the main works. A spark from a mechanic's chisel ignited the lyddite, which burned harmlessly until the roof fell in, when there was a dull reverberating roar, and the building completely disappeared, whilst great damage was done to the houses and shops in the neighborhood. Fortunately the workmen received timely warning, and there was no loss of life, although many narrow escapes are reported.

The making of a new Seal of the Kingdom recalls the fact that the Great Seal has been lost three times. When James II. abdicated and was on the point of leaving England, he threw it into the Thames; but it was recovered and taken to Whitehall the following morning. When Lord Eldon was Chancellor, and was living in Queen's square, his house caught fire, and to save the seal from robbers he buried it in his garden, but unfortunately forgot where he had concealed it. It was, however, ultimately dug up. Upon one occasion only was the seal irretrievably lost. It was stolen from Lord Thurlow's bedroom when he was Chancellor, and no clue to the robber has ever been discovered. In the words of the late Mr. Justice O'Brien.—'There is one consolation, the stolen article was of no use to the finder.'

A distressing accident, which, unfortunately, has proved fatal, was reported to the Liverpool city coroner recently. It seems that the other Saturday afternoon the companies of the Boys' Brigade connected with the Gordon Institute, Stanley Road, Liverpool, were engaged in a sham fight on the exhibition ground in Edge Lane. During a charge one of the lads named Joseph Ford Watt, fifteen years of age, residing at 96 Queen's Road, was accidentally stabbed in the right breast with a bayonet, but by whom is not at present known. He was conveyed to his home and attended by a doctor, but succumbed to the wound during the night. The unfortunate affair caused great excitement among the lads, and the officers, and the manoeuvres were at once brought to a close. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned, the jury suggesting that the bayonets should be protected by buttons. They exonerated the officers from blame.

The residents of Ascot have just been greatly shocked by the lamentable death of the Rev. Beauchamp Kerr Warren Pears, M.A., Rector of Ascot-Heath, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth, death being instantaneous. The Berkshire coroner held an inquest upon the body of the deceased clergyman,

who was said to have appeared at times very strange in his manner, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence. The Rev. B. K. W. Pearce graduated at University College, Oxford, attaining his B. A. and M. A. degrees in 1859 and 1861 respectively. He was ordained deacon in the latter year, and priest in 1863. Deceased, who had held the benefice for 36 years, was much esteemed by his parishioners and friends, by whom his untimely end is greatly regretted.

SCOTCH.

A curlew or whaup has built its nest for several successive seasons on the farm of Hartgarth, Liddesdale, and in the course of years this wild moorland bird has become so familiar with the farmer and his children that it has this season permitted them not only to approach its nest, but to stroke its back while sitting on its eggs.

Thousands of people assembled at Dundee Queen's statue the other afternoon to witness the sale by auction of one of Her Majesty's chocolate boxes. It belonged to a trooper in Brabant's Horse, who presented it to a Dundee lady in recognition of the assistance given by her to his wife and children. Bidding began at £3, and the box was purchased by Mr. R. B. Sharp, jute merchant, for £11. The soldier's wife will receive the proceeds.

On Saturday, June 9 last, the death took place at Hopemount, Penicuik, of the Rev. James Duncan, who attained a patriarchal age. Deceased was the last surviving son of the late Prof. Alexander Duncan, whose father was an elder in Nicholson Street congregation, Edinburgh, and whose ordination took place exactly one hundred years ago. Dr. Duncan, it may be recalled, was instrumental in bringing about the union between the two branches of the Secession Church about eighty years ago. Of his five sons who entered the ministry all have now been removed by death.

The first public appearance of Princess Louise as Duchess of Argyll recently took place at Canterbury, where Her Royal Highness unveiled the memorial to the officers and men of the East Kent Regiment who fell in the Chitral campaign. Ina, Duchess of Argyll, will in future spend the greater portion of each year in a picturesque place, Macharioch Lodge, which was left her by the late Duke as a dowry-house. As soon as she has recovered the very serious shock caused by her husband's death, she will be offered a court appointment. The Queen is exceedingly fond of her, and will be glad to have her once more near her person. The fact that Inverary Castle is to let has caused much excitement in the Highlands. It is said a well-known American millionaire is already in treaty for the place.

THE CAPE'S WAR PREMIER.

A SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF MR. PHILIP SCHREINER.

(London 'Daily Mail'.)

'There was Mr. Schreiner, the Premier, almost boyish, with plump, smooth cheeks and a dark moustache. He looks capable, and looks as if he knows it; he, too, is conversational, almost jerky in speech, but with a flavor of bitterness added to his reason.'

In these terms did the late Mr. G. W. Steevens sketch the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, after a brief visit to the Capetown Parliament last October. This capable, boyish-looking politician has had to play a part of supreme difficulty during the past eight months and more. As a Minister of the Crown he determined to act with loyalty; but as a leader of the Dutch Afrikaner party



THE HON. W. P. SCHREINER.

no policy of aggressive loyalty was possible, otherwise his influence would have been shattered. His followers would have revolted from him, and there would have been a general rising of the Cape Dutch. William Philip Schreiner was the son of a German missionary in South Africa. His mother is an English lady, née Miss Lyndall—a name his sister, Olive Schreiner, introduced into 'The Story of an African Farm.'

AN ANGLO-AFRICAN EDUCATION.

At the South African College in Capetown one of the finest educational institutions in the British colonies, Mr. Schreiner went to school, and at once gave proof of his great talents. When he left the college he carried with him the chief scholarship—one of £200 a

year—awarded to a student proceeding to an English university.

Thus to England, while still a boy, came Mr. Schreiner. Cambridge he chose, and his name was enrolled at Downing College in 1879. Further honours lay before him—the greater ones in the examination rooms, lesser ones under the open sky. For he rowed in his college boat what time Downing stood high in the first division on the Cam.

Beginning with a small law scholarship, the colonial undergraduate concluded a brilliant career at the university by coming out first in the Legal Tripos, and being acclaimed Chancellor's legal medallist. His high success gave pleasure to a host of friends, for Schreiner was a most popular man at Cambridge, and Downing elected him a Fellow.

While still an undergraduate, Schreiner had eaten his dinners at the Middle Temple, and won the two hundred guinea studentship. Directly after he had obtained his degree with honors, he was called to the Bar, and returned home to the Cape, and at once began to practice.

Then he went on circuit, which in that colony of magnificent distances and rare railways meant travelling miles by the hundred in ox-wagon and mule-cart. But to the young barrister this was high holiday, for his early home was a mission station in the wilds of Kaffraria, where he used to wander far afield, his constant companion being his sister Olive.

SUCCESS AT THE BAR.

His success at the Bar was instant and great. In addition to legal attainments of extraordinary merits, Schreiner enjoyed an intimate knowledge of the Dutch language, Dutch character, and Dutch customs and thought. Until he became Attorney-General in the Rhodes Ministry, no case of any importance in the colony came before the law courts in which he did not appear.

Mr. Schreiner made a marriage which was to tinge his future political career. His wife is a sister of Mr. Reitz, formerly President of the Orange Free State, and at present State Secretary of the Transvaal. Mrs. Schreiner is a lady of much culture, and their house in Capetown, 'Sweet Repose,' has been the centre of the higher talents in the colony.

The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Q.C., became Prime Minister in October, 1898, at the head of the Bond party, and in opposition to Mr. Rhodes, whose Attorney-General he had been in the previous administration. At the time of the Jameson raid Mr. Schreiner quarrelled with Mr. Rhodes, up to then his personal friend and political colleague in the representation of Barkly West. He then attached himself to his other particular friend, Mr. Hofmeyr, the clever Bond leader.

When Sir Alfred Milner conducted negotiations with President Kruger last summer the Bond Premier, overrating his influence, believed himself capable of being a treaty-maker, but Mr. Kruger's ultimatum shattered the ambition. Mr. Schreiner then found himself in a position in which he was bound to be misunderstood. He concurred in the policy of the High Commissioner, but led a party ready to break into open rebellion at the least encouragement.

So he had to work with supreme tact; he had to bear odium and to acquiesce silently in the misunderstanding of his inward motives. When the true history of the politics of Cape Colony throughout these troublous times comes to be written it will be found that Sir Alfred Milner, Her Majesty's representative in South Africa, had no firmer supporter than the Bond Prime Minister of Cape Colony, Mr. William Philip Schreiner.

SAVED BY HIS INSANITY.

THE GEOLOGIST'S COLLECTION CONVINCED THE INDIANS OF HIS MADNESS.

(From the 'Youth's Companion'.)

North American Indians always treated with great kindness the insane and the feeble minded, believing that they would be punished for any injury to persons so unfortunate. General Strong tells how this belief of the Indians enabled Professor Hayden, of the United States Geological Survey, to escape from a dangerous predicament. One day, after having filled his saddlebags and pockets with pieces of various kinds of rock, the professor found that he had wandered far from his party, and started in search of them. Seeing some men on horseback, and supposing that they were his friends, he rode towards them, but, to his horror, discovered that they were Indians. Knowing that he was in the country of hostiles he turned his horse and attempted to escape. But his saddlebags and every pocket were full to overflowing, and was also the tin box containing bugs and insects which hung at his side. Thus handicapped he made but poor headway. The Indians soon overtook him, and in sign language ordered him to dismount.

They proceeded at once to make an inspection of his possessions. He had nothing with which to defend himself, his outfit being a pocketknife, hammer, chisel and watch. These they took, and then began to plunge their hands into his pockets, bringing them out filled with the rock specimens. Again and again they did this, until pockets, pouch and saddlebags were all emptied. As the pile of stones increased upon the ground beside him the Indians burst into loud laughter. Fin-

'What is the best color for blinds?' asks the London 'Lancet.' The object is, of course, to keep a room cool and to screen out some of the light, but not more than is necessary, as abundance of light is desirable to kill the microbes. The best material is a delicately ochre-colored fabric; not Venetians, as they exclude too much light when closed. Red blinds have been found useful in case of infectious illness, such as measles, but they are very trying to ordinary eyes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A REALLY SICK MAN

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY DUE TO KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Medicines Apparently Had No Effect, Until at the Solicitation of a Friend He Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Cured.

(From the 'Mail,' Granby, Que.) Mr. Albert Fisher, accountant at Payne's cigar factory, Granby, Que., is known to almost every resident of the town, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In conversation with the editor of the 'Mail' recently, something was said concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when Mr. Fisher remarked that he had found these pills a very valuable medicine. It was suggested that he should make his experience known, and to this he readily consented, handing to the 'Mail' the following letter for publication:—

Granby, March 16th, 1900. In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to add my testimonial to the many which I have seen in print. For some months I suffered most severely from pains up and down my back. It was thought these were due to liver and kidney trouble, but whatever the cause, they kept me in terrible agony. The pains were not confined to the back, but would shift to other parts of the body. As a result, I could get little rest; my appetite was much impaired, and I was really a sick man. I tried many different remedies, without effect, and which disgusted me with medicine. A friend suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was not easily persuaded, for I had given up the use of medicine, as nothing had helped me, but as he insisted, I finally concluded to give them a trial. I purchased one box, and was astonished to find that before it was entirely used, I was quite a bit relieved, and after using six more, was fully restored to my former good health. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable remedy, that others may profit by my experience, and not suffer the tortures that I did.

Yours sincerely,

ALBERT FISHER.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

FORMER DUTCH RELATIONS WITH THE ISLAND.

The selection of St. Helena as a Boer prison is not without a certain historic fitness. We read in Major Ellis's 'West African Islands': 'In 1645 the Dutch attempted to establish a settlement (on the island), but relinquished it to the English in 1651; and in 1688 the commander of a homeward-bound East India fleet of English vessels took formal possession of it in the name of Charles II. In the same year that monarch made it over to the East India Company. In 1672, the Dutch again obtained possession, through the treachery of one of the inhabitants; but in May, 1673, it was recaptured by Capt. Richard Munden, with three ships. Almost throughout its entire circumference, of twenty-eight miles, the island presents to the eye an unbroken wall of cliffs, varying from five hundred to a thousand feet in height; and there are only two places at which a landing can be effected, namely, James's Bay and Rupert's Bay. The latter of these, having no water supply, is uninhabitable; but the Dutch had fortified both these positions; and occupying them in force at the approach of the British ships, they considered themselves quite safe. Capt. Munden, however, landed two hundred men on the rocks in Prosperous Bay; and one sailor, scaling the almost inaccessible cliffs, let down to his comrades a rope by which they all climbed to the summit. This feat is still commemorated by the precipitous rock known as 'Hold-fast Tom.' The Dutch, being thus taken in the rear, surrendered; and the island has ever since remained a British possession.'

HOME DEPARTMENT

ALL SORTS OF GIRLS.

The White Apron—The Day of Small Things—Home Influence on the Boy.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF GIRLS.

(By Lillian W. Betts in N.Y. 'Outlook')
(Continued from Last Week.)

Six years have passed. Many disappointments, many apparent defeats, and dozens of unsolved problems represent the history of the work of these young girls, who, in the language of the time, are society girls. To-day the club occupies a small house, but is doing far more work than it did in the beginning. The little brown house, as it is known in the neighborhood, is a social centre for the people of the neighborhood. The lunch club has extended its bill of fare; tea and coffee are now accompanied by soups, stews and baked beans. The dues of the lunch club members are graded to meet the selections from the bill of fare of the members, those who wish only tea and coffee still paying the original dues. Economic management has resulted in paying for all the materials used, and the fuel, with a margin that promises, with increase in the membership of the club, to pay for the labor. Some of the lunch club members have joined what is technically known as a working girl's club. In this case the word 'league' is substituted for 'club' in order that it may bear the name of the house. The league is a self-governing body, under the direction of one of the members of the club. It pays all its expenses, including rent of its room, and gives an entertainment to help pay for vacations for girls who cannot pay for themselves. Clothing sales are held twice each year, which greatly benefit the working girls. This feature was established in fear and trembling. A committee rigidly excludes everything not suitable for street wear. Five years of experience have given convincing proof of the value of the clothing sale in training the eye and taste. The league girls no longer buy cheap, tawdry things. The greatest change is in the hats worn. Warmth is possible now for the league girls. The huddled shoulders and lashed look are no longer seen among the league girls in winter. In the neighborhood the factory girl is no longer a nuisance. The league girl and the lunch club girl have displaced her. The clubhouse, with its pretty interior, has provided a social opportunity for the league girl and her young men friends, to whom with pride is shown the league room, furnished wholly by money raised by entertainments given for this purpose by its members. Naturally, the league and the lunch club are the foundation stones of all the work done in this house. To make life all that it can be made for these groups of working girls is the first object of all the club members. Classes are established in sewing, shirt waist making, mending, millinery, elementary school work—everything and anything that can arouse the desire for education in the minds of these girls. For them, as for all in their class, life has offered no opportunities. It has been the experience of privation only, of which they may or may not be conscious.

On the other side the results have been quite as great. A group of society girls have almost unconsciously been brought into contact with some of the profoundest facts in life. They have found other girls of their own age not only compelled to support themselves, but compelled to help support others, often those unworthy of support. They have seen these girls go through heat and cold, wet and dry weather. They have seen these girls, knowing that not one cent of the wages earned could be used for individual wants, beyond food and shelter, and these of the poorest. They have discovered girls who have worked four and five years, whose clothes were the donations of people for whom their mothers worked; girls who never in their lives had had a garment bought for them. Yet they found them working cheerfully, without the slightest consciousness of heroism or self-sacrifice. They have been brought in contact with children of all ages, and have had to learn to manage, control and interest them. They have entered homes as friends, and there have found love that made poverty trivial. They have discovered how great is the responsibility that rests on every wife and mother, because on her character to a great degree depends the character of the home. Knowledge of the civic conditions imposed by dishonest, wasteful, ignorant, and indifferent administration is forced daily on this group of girls. Going to this clubhouse, they find groups of children about the street because there is no room for them in the schools; they find children kept in the kindergarten because the kindergarten is not willing to have the work of years undone in a few weeks on the streets. The gaining of this knowledge has resulted in forming morning classes in the club house for these little children. The club members who have taken charge of these classes secured the assistance of the principal and teacher of the near-by public school, going there until they became familiar with the methods, so that the children might not become confused when they entered the public schools. Visiting the school revealed the over-crowded

classes, and showed the impossibility of individual work. This was viewed as an opportunity, and a group of the club members established study classes, which meet three times a week after school hours. All the boys and girls who want or need individual help attend these classes. No coercion is used. The pupils come because they want help. The result of this work is enthusiastic indorsement from the teachers of the public schools. The efficiency and defects of the Street Cleaning Department, the Department of Health, the administration of charity, the difficulties that people themselves place in the way of the authorities, these club members see from the practical side. What they have done for others, as well as what they have done for themselves, has been accomplished while living at home a normal life in which home, family and friends have had each its share. The work of the club has in many families become a matter of family interest. In the one affair given each year to raise money to carry on the work, fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, are active factors in the financial success. From mountain, seashore, and farm, all through the summer, come to the clubhouse the tangible evidences of the thought of the members and their families. The only note of sadness when a member of this club becomes engaged is that after her marriage she is no longer an active member. Congratulations are given and received often with reserve, and the happy man reads in the faces of the girls' friends the question, "Will you compensate for all she gives up?" Privately, to one another, the question is raised whether in the new engagement the member has shown that wisdom and foresight that she brought to the work of the club. To-day this club, or rather these clubs, of all sorts and conditions of girls, have become an organization commanding not only the support but the respect of all who know of the wise, broad-minded, consecrated work of the members, who resent the thought that membership means sacrifice, for what they do is the work of love.

THE WHITE APRON.

(By Fannie B. Damon in 'Morning Star')

Something about the cotton mill had broken down which must be set in order by speedtime the next morning, and John Newman was one of the machinists to whom the repairs were allotted. He had eaten a good supper, taken a rest, and gone whistling away to his heavy and disagreeable work. The children, disappointed to lose the chief factor in the evening's frolic, were ready to go to bed by eight, leaving the house to an unusual and lonesome quiet. Mrs. Newman softly opened the door and stole out upon the piazza. The hour was safe and restful in the grassy court. The moon swung in a sea-green sky against which maples lifted their heavy plumage. Towering above them an elm flung its glorified leafage, fountain-like over the roof of the little red cottage. Mrs. Newman's heart swelled with gratitude for the beauty that shone about her humble dwelling, and as she walked slowly up the court, by a hedge of cinnamon roses, she repeated aloud: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yes, I have a goodly heritage." Not so goodly, indeed, as Mrs. Trowbridge's house, which stood at the head of the court. Mrs. Trowbridge was not exactly rich, perhaps, but she must handle ten times as much money as her nearest neighbor. Neighbor! Mrs. Newman laughed at the thought. Mrs. Trowbridge kept a servant or two and rode in her own carriage. It never occurred to her, of course that the woman who did her own work in the little red cottage was a neighbor. Little Miss Trowbridge sometimes ventured down the court and looked longingly toward the Newman girls playing at their own sweet will, but she was always followed, seized by the arm, and marched back to her "proper lot and place." Evidently the Trowbridge understood that children are unsparingly democratic when left to themselves. Between the two houses in the bleaching moonlight stretched a clothesline hung with the Trowbridge's linen. Mrs. Newman's eye, running along the folds of heavily laced underwear, rested on a small white apron suspended by two dainty shoulder- straps. "I wish Katie had an apron like that," she said to herself. "That style just suits me." She advanced a step or two—hesitated—laid her hand on the apron—looked nervously up the court—snatched the garment from the line, and glided swiftly into the dark cottage. Hurriedly she struck a light and drew down the curtains. Clearing the table at a hound, she spread out a newspaper and smoothed out the little white apron. "I never did such a thing in my life before," she thought, as she looked about excitedly for the shears. "I wouldn't have John or the children know it for anything. But I don't see what possible hurt it can do anyone. Oh, dear! where in the world did I lay those shears. Kittle must have hid those shears!"

She was on the search, looking high and low, rushing about the room with a flaring lamp in one hand, when a sharp knock added to her excitement. She thrust the apron under a sofa pillow and threw the newspaper over it before going to the door. She was confronted by a large, red-faced woman whom she recognized at once as a servant from the house at the head of the court. Mrs. Newman's heart plunged frightfully, and she felt the color ebbing from her cheeks. "I come down for the clothes you've just stashed on the table," Mrs. Newman retreated and set the lamp shakily on the table. "I have stolen nothing from your clothesline," she protested, with an effort to keep her head high. "The woman with the red face laughed coarsely and pointed to the corner of a white ruffled garment protruding from under the sofa-pillow. She stepped up and pulled it out. "I call that Susie Trowbridge's apron, what do you call it?" "I suppose it is Susie Trowbridge's apron," admitted Mrs. Newman, steadying herself by a trembling grasp at the table. "But it isn't stolen."

"No, indeed, it's found," retorted the woman, with a sneer. "But I mean I didn't take it to keep, I—I just thought I'd cut a pattern of it. See! I'd spread out this newspaper and was just going to—"

"Oh, of course," broke in the woman, folding up the apron and turning toward the door, "but maybe 'twas just as well I happened to see you. You might have forgotten to bring it back, you know. Folks that live in this house do, sometimes. Got anything else tucked away here—towels or napkins or the like?"

"You are welcome to all you can find," said Mrs. Newman.

"Welcome or not, I reckon 'twould be all the same if I should get my hands on anything you'd cabaged. I give you warning that clothesline thieves had better keep shy of our premises. Mr. Trowbridge don't practice law just for the fun of it. You'll have to pay for this handsome. You'll be marster lucky if you get off without being took up."

(To be continued next week.)

THE PUFFERS.

(By Belle Kellogg Towne in 'Youth's Temperance Banner')

Like little engines are some men,
They puff and puff away,
And all along the track you see,
The blue smoke roll away.

And like the fiery eye that marks
The engine's course at night,
You see the glow of their cigar,
Whenever they come in sight.

Puff, puff, puff, puff, the engine goes,
Along its iron track,
And impolitely in your face,
Its line of smoke sends back.

Puff, puff, puff, these men will stand
Upon a street car wide,
And send far back their line of smoke,
On those that are inside.

Puff, puff, puff, puff, the engine steams,
Along the narrow way,
And snorting cries: "Look out there, now!
I have the right of way."

Puff, puff, puff, puff, the smoker goes,
Upon a selfish line,
And seems to say with every puff,
"A fair world this of mine."

But in one thing, we have a thought,
That smokers far and wide,
Do not with puffing engines just
Exactly coincide:

When smokers, dry, conclude to take
A long pull—now be frank—
Do you believe in every case,
It's at the water-tank?



To amuse and play with the baby in order to see his cute little ways and cunning tricks is certainly a great temptation to parents; to resist this certainly requires much self-control on their part, and although all playing and amusement is not to be altogether prohibited, it is best to let the infant invent his own methods of entertainment. A child left to his own devices will at a very early age commence to amuse himself with his fingers and toes, to follow objects about the room with his eyes, laugh and crow, and get considerable fun out of life without other assistance. You will find he is rarely immoderate in his little dissipations, and it is only when the adult steps in and urges him on that immoderation is ever shown. It is the adults who do not know when the limit of endurance is reached, and when to stop, and, being entertained and amused by the cunning little ways, quite forget that baby's strength is still feeble, that the brain is just beginning its activity and development, and is still weak from lack of exercise. — Marianne Wheeler in 'Harper's Bazar.'

Home either uplifts or binds down each nature dwelling under the paternal roof. No one says to his son: "Look out first for

yourself, and disregard everybody's interests but your own"; it would be a sordid nature indeed that would not blush to say this undisguisedly to his unworshipful little child, but the eyes fixed on the father, who is the ideal of wisdom, see what governs his acts, and the receptive heart conforms to the standard which rules the household. From the discussion of the morning news to the questions of family hospitality; from the response to an appeal for aid to the just payment of a debt, the listening ears absorb those vital principles which are developing the growing man or woman, each after its own fashion, by a power the father or mother wholly disregard.

So with the books they read; the clothes they wear; the food they enjoy. Something quite unseen emanates from each of these, and, remaining, makes a part of the character, built up day by day. The theories of instruction, of influence, of expansion, may be as beautiful and faultless as an educational system can be conceived, and yet the lad stretched out upon the grass, under the chestnut trees, while the moss upholds his book, may be drinking in from the page that which, just meeting the demand of an impulsive heart and active brain, becomes his view of life then and for ever.—New York 'Post.'



Rhubarb jam is particularly nice if a little ginger be added to the preserve. A half portion of chopped pice also makes a delicious confection, giving its own flavor to the rhubarb.

The French method — and an excellent one — of making gravy with roast meats, is to baste the roast repeatedly with butter. The resultant rich juices are neither thickened nor strained.

Baked Tomatoes—Choose even-sized, solid smooth tomatoes; cut a circle from the stem end and carefully remove the seeds. Heat two teaspoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, stir in one cupful of bread crumbs and season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; heap the filling into the tomatoes, set in a granite pan, baste with melted butter and bake in a quick oven half an hour, basting often with the butter. Cold minced ham, veal or chicken is a delicious addition to the filling.

Cherry Puffs—A cherry puff is a simple and delicious dessert. Take rich, red cherries. It is not necessary that they should be especially sweet. A tart cherry will serve very well for this purpose, provided it is rich. Make a delicate biscuit dough, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and milk enough to mix it into a soft dough, with just consistency enough to be stirred. Add a cup of stoned cherries to this mixture, beat it well, turn it into greased cups, and steam it half an hour, until well puffed up. Serve the puffs with a hard sauce, flavored with caramel, or simply buttermilk. Not every housekeeper knows that a cherry tapioca made exactly like an apple tapioca is almost as nice.

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

The small leak will sink the ship in time, and the small wastes in the poor man's kitchen are often responsible for the fact that his salary is used as fast as he earns it, leaving no margin for sickness or other misfortunes that come to every household at times. True economy consists in making the best possible use of everything from the cellar to the attic.

Many tempting dishes may be made of 'left overs.' Chop cold boiled potatoes fine; place in a skillet, season with salt, pepper, and bits of butter, cover with cream or rich milk, and heat slowly; boil a minute or two and serve. If there is any cold, boiled beef, separate the meat from the bone, cut in small pieces, and put a pint of them in a small bake pan. Cover with water or broth. If you have two or three hard boiled eggs, chop fine and put them in. Drop small dumplings made of biscuit dough in with the meat, cover with dough and bake half an hour. This meat pie is as good as if fresh beef were bought for it.

If good suet is bought from the butcher and rendered carefully, it will take the place of butter and lard in cooking to a great extent. Use half lard and half suet for your pie crust, and it will be just as good as if all lard were used. If butter is scarce, a little suet may be used with it in making cakes and cookies, and for frying croquettes, etc. If you live on a farm you doubtless have a pile of potatoes of all sizes in the cellar. Take time some day to sort them, separating them into three piles—large, medium size and smaller ones. You will find this very convenient, and it will enable you to avoid waste in cooking them. When boiling a kettleful if no attention is paid to sorting them, the small ones will be cooked too much before the large ones are done.

There are many small wastes that might be saved by exercising a little forethought. Soap is left in the water instead of putting it in the soap dish when one is through with it; rice, oatmeal and other things are spilled by careless handling; spices are left at parline are used in the dishwasher when one would make a suds and leave the dishes bright and shining. Gasoline cans are left open, and the contents evaporate, and best broom is used for scrubbing, and other kitchen utensils ruined for lack of care. Lemon and orange peel dried and grated makes a nice flavoring for cakes, pies and puddings.

Decolored coconut is generally considered a luxury, but during the season when fresh coconuts are in the market, the housekeeper may provide herself with supply for months to come. Grate the coconut, mix powdered sugar with it, spread on plates, and dry in the oven.—New York Weekly.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

While in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain there is only one blind person in every 1,000, in Russia there is one blind out of every 500 inhabitants, a total of 102,000 Russians being blind. This is said to be due to their insanitary and unhealthy homes.

A Mohammedan manifesto lately put forth by a number of leading maulvis, contains the following striking words:—"What, O Mohammedans! careless of the greatness of your true faith, you have reached such depths of degradation that Christians, morning and evening, are wiping Islam out, and yet you sleep!"

It is well known that the Moravians are in many fields. They are at work among the Eskimos of Labrador and Alaska, the Indians of North and Central America, the colored population of the West Indies, the Hottentots and Kaffirs of South Africa, the natives of Nyassaland, the lepers of Palestine, the aborigines of Australia, and the Tibetan-speaking Buddhists of the Himalayas.

Some ten acres of the grounds attached to Lambeth Palace, have been thrown open for the public use. The grounds will admirably serve one of the poorest parts of the parish, in which the population is dense, and the death-rate correspondingly high. It is understood that the London County Council, in whom the grounds are now vested, propose to make gravel paths, to plant shrubs, and to lay out flower-beds in suitable spots. The grounds have appropriately been named 'The Archbishop's Park.'

It is a source of encouragement to find from the report of the Societe Evangelique Bretonne, that many districts and cantons of Brittany which knew nothing of Protestantism have been awakened. The indifference of the inhabitants to any kind of religion is gradually giving place to an interest in spiritual matters, ever widening in its influence and force. The colportage work has been maintained with untiring zeal; while the schools—more than ever the object of the attack of the adversaries—have shown signs of advancement.

The following story comes from the Argentine Republic. A Protestant colporteur had succeeded in disposing of a large number of Bibles and Testaments, and portions of scripture and tracts, in the province of Mendoza. He was followed by a priest who was in the habit of visiting these places periodically. This man, went to one of the villages and commanded the people with terrible threats to bring him all the literature they had purchased from the Protestant. They obeyed, with the exception of two families, and the books were publicly burnt, only the covers of the Bibles escaping destruction.

The movement among the French priesthood assumes continually larger proportions. According to the 'Ecole Laique,' more than three hundred priests have left the ranks during the past two years. Of these, 125 have, in the first instance, entered the home founded by M. Bourrier, at Sevres, where they have found repose and opportunity for making a fresh start in life. Eventually they enter on business or become artisans, professors, doctors, etc. Many have gone back simply to their native village and begun again at the plough. Commenting upon this, M. Bourrier says: "The Ecole Laique is below the truth in its figures. Since the 'Christian Era' became a weekly organ, the movement has greatly developed, and we may say that the clergy is marching towards a debacle, unless there be a reform."

A few days ago, says the London 'Christian,' Lady Henry Somerset, speaking at Wolverhampton, declared that the drink traffic had 'no politics, no philanthropy, and no outlook, save the making of money.' 'The Trade,' organ professed its astonishment at this charge, and demanded an explanation. Lady Henry Somerset has replied, reiterating her statement, and supplementing it with the following stinging words:—"I am perfectly aware that individual members of the trade have given of their abundance large sums to hospitals, orphanages, and other charities; but to my mind not all the gold in the Rand, nor the diamonds in De Beers mine, could compensate to the nation for the loss it yearly sustains by the immeasurable evil of the drink traffic. . . . My gall rises at the rich brewers in Parliament and out of it, who plant these poison-shops for the sake of their million-making trade, while probably their family are figuring somewhere as refined philanthropists, or devout Evangelicals and Ritualists."

The Rev. H. B. Macartney, speaking at the Baptist Young People's Missionary Society meeting, related the following: "A missionary in West Africa saw a woman piling up some sand in a pyramid form, and watched to see what she would do. She piled it up, and then on the top carefully deposited an empty gin bottle! What next? Then she fell down and worshipped it, and prayed to it. The missionary went up to her, and said, "Woman, what are you doing? Why are you worshipping an empty bottle?" and then the poor woman explained that she had heard that it once contained the spirit that made English people laugh and talk and sing and be happy, and she wanted to be happy, too; so she had determined that it should be her god."

Mr. Ormerod, of the Methodist Free Church Mission, writing from the Tana River, East Africa, says: "One night the missionary's wife was awakened by finding something burrowing into her eye. It was a black ant. Soon a tribe of them took possession of the bed. Mr. and Mrs. Ormerod decamped, and took refuge in the sitting-room, but they found the whole house occupied by the pests, and Mr. Ormerod was badly bitten when he went to call the boy. The week before the ants had worried a rabbit to death. Gentlemen who live at home at ease sometimes think a missionary's life is all sweetness and light. A night on the Tana might make them change their minds." Mr. Ormerod adds: "One afternoon I said to the kokomo, "You are forty to-day, whereas the Gallas this morning were over fifty." "Yes," said one, "quite true; but the Gallas were thin, and we are stout, so that there is really not much difference on the whole." Must we in future

weigh our congregations, rather than count them?

A tract published in Italian by an American missionary, and left at the door of the house of the late Dr. de Sanctis when he was a parish priest in Rome, was eagerly read by him. The subsequent study of the scriptures of truth led him to the Saviour, and he gave up his high position and prospects, and influential friends in Rome, and became a preacher of Protestant truth. At Turin he began to preach. There a Spaniard, Ruet, heard him, and accepted from him the gospel message. Ruet went to Barcelona, was imprisoned and banished for the faith's sake, took refuge in Gibraltar, and there began to work for Christ. Here another young Spaniard, Matamoros, heard him preach. He asked for a copy of the New Testament, compared Ruet's teaching with it, found that they were in harmony, and joined him. He returned to Spain, and began to work there, and was imprisoned for three years; but, though silenced, he was able to do some work through the press. One of his publications came into the hands of a Roman Catholic priest, Cabrera. These words of our Lord were especially brought home to him. "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." He gave up his position, went to Gibraltar, worked there as a sign-painter, all under General Prim's government, he was at liberty to go back to Spain. His work as a Protestant minister, first at Seville and at Madrid, is well known.

In sixty leper settlements the work of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East is now carried on. The mission has reached its semi-jubilee, and reports a year of encouraging spiritual and financial progress. There have been 418 baptisms, and there are 1,797 professing Christians in the mission homes. The ordinary income was £10,182, an increase of £1,435 on the previous year. The expenditure was £10,335. Lepers who lived in a cemetery at Maumain, Lower Burma, had been housed in an asylum, partly through the efforts of the mission; the leper church at Perulia has been completed; a hospital has been built in connection with the Almora asylum; and at Lo-Nguong, China, a children's home has been erected. Grants-in-aid have been made to many leper homes, and the untainted children of leprosy parents have been cared for and trained. The mission works in connection with twenty-two great missionary societies, including the L.M.S., C.M.S., the Baptist and Wesleyan Societies, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It has collectors not only in all parts of Great Britain, but in small Canadian towns and in American cities. Mr. W. C. Bailey, 17, Greenhill place, Edinburgh, is the secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Foreign Aid Society in London, the Rev. J. Gosset Tanner, while regretting that it had been necessary to reduce the grants to some of the evangelistic societies which worked in France and Belgium, said that the circulation of the Word of God was bearing fruit. It was said that 600 priests were meditating an exodus from the Romish Church. The Rev. H. J. R. Marston advocated fresh efforts in the interests of France, and the Rev. Ch. Merle d'Aubigne spoke pointedly upon the evils of the Roman Catholic system. Protestantism was, in his opinion, the hope of France; not that he expected the whole nation to be brought over to it, but hundreds and thousands were being converted. The visits of pastors and evangelists were leading the peasantry to realize that there was a religion which was not part of a vast scheme for taking money out of their pockets on every conceivable occasion. The consequence of all that was that vast districts were opening up to the gospel, and especially in the south-west of France, where in the sixteenth century Reformed churches flourished. It would seem that the seed sown 300 years ago was now springing up. Another great hope for France was in the number of the young men at present studying in her Protestant theological colleges.

SEEKERS AFTER GOD IN RUSSIA.

"While in St. Petersburg," said Dr. Baedeker, speaking in London recently, "I went one Sunday morning to a meeting of believers for the breaking of bread, and there I met three men who had a very neglected appearance, but they had come, I found, from the "high north"—from the neighborhood of the White Sea. Their history was a most remarkable one. They said they belonged to a body of about 200 men who desired salvation, and they had heard that they might be saved by fasting and prayer, and so they had been meeting together in a forest and had given themselves to fasting and prayer. They had fasted by eating only half a pound of bread every day, and for prayer they cast themselves down to the ground and got up again 5,000 times a day. One of the three was seized by the police and taken off to prison two years before. When his case was investigated, the authorities passed a sentence of four years upon him as being connected with the "secret ones," and he was sent down to the borders of the Black Sea, about 5,000 miles from his own village. On his way there he fell in with other banished men, some of whom were Stundists. They asked the cause of one another's banishment. The man replied, "I have been banished for my faith." "Are you a Stundist?" he was asked. He told the Stundist that he was trying to be saved by giving up his life to fasting and prayer. "But these will not save you," said the Stundist exiles; and then in their simple way they explained to him the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. The man laid hold of it, and rejoiced in the forgiveness of sins. He wrote a letter to his friends in the forest, telling them he had found the way of peace. By-and-by he managed to escape from his place of exile, and

then he travelled the whole 5,000 miles back to his friends and made known to them the glad tidings of salvation as he had heard them from the Stundist exiles, and had the joy of seeing seventeen of them brought to Christ. He then came with two of them to St. Petersburg. His conscience had troubled him for having run away from banishment, and so he had made up his mind to go back to endure the remainder of his sentence. It is thus that the truth spreads and will continue to spread in Russia.

REV. A. BEN-OLIEL GONE TO HIS REST.

The following account of the Rev. A. Ben-Oliel, who died in the beginning of June in Ann Arbor, Michigan, is taken from the 'Daily Argus,' of that city:

The Rev. A. Ben-Oliel was born on May 3, 1826, in Tangiers, of a family of British Jews who were living in Gibraltar. When eighteen, and while he was studying in the Rabbinic schools, he was converted to the Christian faith by the reading of the New Testament, and soon after baptized in England. He was sent out by the British society as one of the pioneer missionaries in Morocco and North Africa in 1848.

In 1852 he was ordained to the ministry by twelve ministers representing five denominations. In 1856-58 he was employed by the committee of the Jewish Scheme of the Church of Scotland in Turkey, where he was instrumental in opening missions in Thessalonica and Smyrna.

In 1860 he was recognized a member of the Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and went to establish his missions in Spain. It was Mr. Ben-Oliel's privilege to be the first evangelical minister that preached the gospel of salvation at Linares, near Cordova, and at San Fernando, Isla de Leon, the chief naval arsenal of Spain at the earnest request of the people themselves. He organized



THE LATE REV. A. BEN-OLIEL.

churches at Cadiz and San Fernando, and assisted in the organization of the Jerez church. At Cadiz his congregations frequently numbered over 1,000, and he had schools of 350 pupils. He superintended the labors of evangelists, colporteurs and Bible women.

In 1870 he married Miss Agnes Seeley, an English lady, sister of the Rev. Ed. and Henry Seeley, and cousin of Sir John Seeley, of Cambridge University, the author of 'Ecce Homo.'

In 1883 he resumed his connection with the British society, and was appointed to work among the Jews in Rome, Italy, where during four years he had a number of converts. While there he published a series of lectures on the Jews, and letters to the Jews on the trinity of God proved from Old Testament Scriptures, and kindred subjects, which have been widely circulated by missionaries and translated into various languages.

In 1887 they requested him to open a mission for them in Jaffa, but in 1890, owing to a serious deficit in their funds which threatened the existence of the society, they were compelled to give up their new mission. Then, encouraged by Dr. DeW. Miller, of Charlotte, N.C., and other prominent men, he removed to Jerusalem and established a mission of faith which had the hearty endorsement of the British society. This was known by the name of the Christian Union Mission, and among its retirees were prominent ministers who had known Mr. Ben-Oliel for long years and several who personally visited the Jerusalem mission.

There his work consisted mainly of conferences in several languages with the learned Jews and Rabbis, many of whom frequented his house until they aroused the opposition of the Jewish authorities. Mrs. Ben-Oliel had mothers' meetings and the two eldest daughters had industrial and day schools of girls and a night school.

About two years ago Mr. Ben-Oliel contracted a bad type of Jerusalem malaria, consisting of acute neuralgia of the heart. Change of air being the best remedy, it was finally decided that the mission should be closed and the family removed to the United States.

THE VALUE OF CANADIAN LIBERTY.

A Frenchman recently arrived from Cochinchina, has furnished the 'Patrie' an article in which he complains of the administration of the French colony there. He concludes his article as follows: 'Canadians, if we have in France the pompous title of "Republic," as the sign of our government, you are the people, who more even than the English themselves, possess the real thing and truly live as republicans. Preserve carefully and religiously that regime of liberty. It is to be envied. Your original mother has not yet reached it; for over a hundred years she has been writhing in useless convulsions to secure at least a liberty worthy of that name.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

July 22, 1900.

PETER'S CONFESSION AND CHRIST'S REBUKE.—Matt. xvi., 13-29.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

After preaching 'The Sermon in the Synagogue,' on 'The Bread of Life,' the movements of Jesus and His disciples were very abrupt and without any recorded explanation. Time and space forbid that we should now look at all of the incidents in detail. It is sufficient to refer, briefly, to the one which immediately preceded the one now brought before us, and which is a type of them all.

It occurred at Bethsaida-Julias, where He had fed the five thousand. It related to the healing of a blind man. When the man was brought to Jesus, He did not heal him as usual in the presence of his friends, but He 'took him aside from the multitude.' The only other occasion when He did this, was not long before, when He healed the man 'that was deaf and had an impediment in his speech.' (Mark vii., 32, 33). In the case of the blind man, however, having 'led him out of the town,' Jesus anointed his eyes and then 'put His hands upon him.' Then 'He asked him if he saw ought. And he looked up and said, 'I see men as trees walking.' Again Jesus put His hands upon his eyes 'and made him look up; and he was restored, and saw every man clearly.' But, it was only by the touch after touch of the Divine Master, when He had taken him apart, and they were alone.

Immediately after this significant miracle Jesus took His disciples from Bethsaida-Julias to Caesarea-Philippi. This was to the far north at the foot of Mount Hermon, and where the river Jordan had its rise. It was far away from all of His usual places of visitation. He had never been there before, and was never there again. The story of what occurred there is told by St. Matthew (xvi., 13-28), St. Mark (viii., 27-38), and St. Luke (ix., 18-27). It shows that 'the twelve' were themselves 'blind' men, whom He had now taken far away from the multitude, that He might begin to touch their eyes again and again, to enable them to 'see clearly' the great truths concerning Himself.

So we read that when Jesus came into the coasts of Caesarea-Philippi, 'Matthew,' as He was alone praying (Luke 'by the way,' (Mark), He turned to His disciples and asked them, 'Whom say the people that I am?' (Luke), or, as Matthew more significantly states it, 'Whom do men say that I—the Son of Man—am?'

This term—'The Son of Man'—as we have before seen, was the term by which He almost always spoke of Himself, and the term which no one else ever used concerning Him. It expressed a great deal more than that he was clothed with human flesh—a man among men. It signified that He was 'the second man,' as Adam was the first man. (I. Cor. xv., 45-47)—The Man, who represented all other men, just as the term 'Father of his country' signifies one who represents, or belongs to, the whole country. Whenever He employed it, it was always to convey the idea of One who had come from a higher position to take upon Himself a lower, as One who came down from Heaven, and 'was made flesh,' that He might give His flesh for the life of the world, and so say truly 'except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you.' (John vi., 51-53).

The disciples and the people were both familiar with this title; but neither they nor the people had any true conception of its meaning. (John 12, 32-34.) So when Jesus asked, 'Whom say the people that I am,' the disciples at once gave the answer which became popular after John the Baptist had been beheaded, and they said, 'Some say Thou art John the Baptist; some Elias, and others, Jeremia, or one of the prophets' (Matt., 'risen again.' (Luke).

Then Jesus put to them the personal question, 'But whom say ye that I am?'

Peter, as before, anticipating the others; answered for them and for all whom they represented. According to St. Mark, he said simply, 'Thou art the Christ.' According to St. Luke, however, the reply was more emphatic, 'The Christ of God.' But according to St. Matthew, it was more full, and still more emphatic, 'Thou art the Son of the Living God.' It was exactly the same answer as he had given after the Sermon on 'The Bread of Life,' only that he then said with more emphasis still, 'We believe, and are sure that Thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.' (John vi., 69.) On both occasions, it was the clear declaration of a most important fact.

The question was, Who is the Son of Man?

The answer was, The Son of Man is the Son of God. Although the sequel shows that none of the disciples at all comprehended the meaning of what Peter had said, Jesus at once took it up, and said in the clearest and most positive manner, 'Upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.' His Divinity, He thus said, was the 'corner stone' upon which the whole plan of redemption rested, for if He was not in truth 'The Son of God,' then all that He did, and taught, and suffered, was but the work of a mere creature, and that creature one who was even 'lower than the angels.' (Heb. ii., 6, 7.)

As Peter had spoken for all 'the twelve,' so Jesus evidently addressed him only as their representative when He added, 'And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in Heaven.' (Matt.) For we find that on two other occasions He addressed almost exactly the same words to them all. (See Matt. xviii., 18; and John xx., 22, 23.)

Having thus drawn from them this great fact concerning Himself, Jesus again touched their blind eyes that they might see what it involved. For 'from that time forth' He 'began' to teach them concerning His death and resurrec-

tion. Time and again He renewed His teaching, as we shall see hereafter, during all the journey to Jerusalem and the Cross. But they were never able to see it much clearer than the blind man who said, 'I see men as trees walking.' It was utterly impossible for them to comprehend how 'the Cross'—and 'the throne of David'—could be reconciled. So Peter, still acting as their spokesman, 'took Him, and began to rebuke Him, saying—Be it far from Thee, Lord; this shall not be unto Thee. But He turned and said unto Peter, Get thee behind Me, Satan; for thou savorest not of the things that be of God, but those that be of men.'

It is indeed hard for the carnal mind of man to grasp the great truth that 'The Son of God,' must die to atone for the sins of men, for the things that are savored of men, are things which they can do themselves. So we find that 'then,' just at this point, Jesus set before them very important considerations. He had just declared what was necessary to constitute Him a Saviour. Now He declared, not what was a necessary characteristic of a disciple, but what are essential conditions to become one. These conditions are three. 'If any man will come after Me,' He said,

Let him deny himself, Let him take up his cross, Let him follow Me.

And then He gave the reason why these are essential conditions of discipleship. It is because there is nothing to be compared with the value of a soul. A man may 'gain the whole world,' and yet lose his soul, but he could not give the whole world, if it were his to give, to redeem it.

Now, in laying down these conditions, our Lord could not possibly have referred to anything like self-denying sacrifice, or the patient bearing of uncomfortable burdens, or the cheerful taking up of unpleasant duties, as being in any way efficacious for the soul's salvation. 'For,' He says immediately in connection with them, 'whoever will save his life, shall lose it; and whosoever will lose his life for My sake, shall find it.' Evidently, therefore, He would turn the thoughts of men away from everything that they can do themselves, however earnestly and anxiously they may do them. He is speaking of those who 'will come after Him,' rather than of those who have come after Him.

Hence He says that the very first thing necessary for 'any man,' to become His disciple, is to 'deny himself.' This is not simply another way of saying 'exercise self-denial.' It is rather, the denying, the having no confidence in, or placing reliance upon, but the utter repudiation of, his righteous self, just as he does of his sinful self. This is the first characteristic of a disciple mentioned in 'The Sermon on the Mount,' 'poor in spirit.' It is a condition of confessed spiritual bankruptcy, a giving heed to the prophet's injunction, 'Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts,' or, in other words, let man, sinful man, give up his own way of being saved, and his own thoughts concerning it, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him.' (Isa. lv., 7.)

And then 'taking up a cross,' cannot mean the doing of disagreeable things at inconvenient times without murmuring, as if that would commend a sinner to a holy God. When these words were spoken, the 'Cross' was a well-known thing, and when a man was seen taking 'up his cross,' it was a well understood act. Everyone knew then that he had been condemned by the law to death. So Jesus, after Pilate had given sentence against Him, 'went forth bearing His Cross.' (John xix., 17.) So did the two malefactors who were crucified with Him. The significance of the condition, therefore, is plain. The sinner must become a disciple, must not only recognize that he has no righteousness, and can have none, in himself, wherein to stand before God, but that he is under the condemnation of His righteous law, and for his salvation must find One who has satisfied that law for him.

When the sinner comes thus to his Saviour, he has no difficulty in understanding what it is to 'follow' Him. It is a high privilege into which he enters with delight, a fellowship, rather than a service. But then service is always the fruit of fellowship.

HOME READINGS.

- M. Parallel.—Matt. xv., 21-31. T. Little Faith.—Matt. xiv., 22-33. W. According to Faith.—Matt. ix., 27-31. T. Urgent Plea.—Luke xviii., 35-43. F. Commendation.—Luke vii., 1-10. S. Salvation.—John x., 1-13.

INDIAN SENTIMENT WON.

They have encountered an unprecedented obstacle on the Northern Pacific extension from Stuart to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, in Idaho. Directly in the line of location, from which there can be no deviation owing to the canyon walls, are thirteen graves in a row—graves of Indian children whose fathers and mothers live in the Kamiah Valley.

Just the width of thirteen graves is the extent of back in the grade. The progress of the railway is not stayed by force of arms, but by the awe inspired by the universal sentiment of grief for the dead.

The engineers prepared to remove the dead from their resting-place. The boxes were brought and unloaded at the graves. Then came a pathetic scene that stopped every spade. From the hearts of mothers burst forth nature's language of grief. It was an appeal that no man, from official to shoveller, could resist. The boxes that were brought to hold the dead lie there deserted as though a curse had fallen on the spot. Cyrus Beede, the government commissioner, who has settled so many disputes with the Indians, is appealed to. He has a new sentiment to combat. No price will induce these disconsolate mothers; no court will condemn a right of way through a city of the dead. The Indians and whites, however, have faith in Beede, but he says that this is the most delicate commission ever imposed on him in his thirty years in the Indian service.—Winnipeg 'Telegram,' June 19.



TOPIC

July 15, 1900.

HOW MISSION WORK WILL GAIN SUCCESS.

Acts i., 6-14.

(Quarterly Missionary Meeting.)

'He that abideth in me and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing.' (John xv., 5.)

The prayers of God's people should be constantly ascending now for our brethren in China, in India and in South Africa.

'Wherever the cross of Jesus Christ has been planted, there it is the business of the great Christian host to rally for its support and for its defence. Retreat and compromise have forever become impossible. Universal conquest or abject surrender are the only alternatives. The disciplining of the nations is a task of overwhelming magnitude. It will change the face of human history. But it is also profoundly affecting the religious life of the churches at home, and it will affect the religious life more and more profoundly with every passing decade.'—Dr. Behrends.

'We have given too much attention to method and machinery and resources; too little to the supreme service of power, the filling with the Holy Ghost. This, I think, you will agree with me, has been the great weakness about the service in the past, and unless remedied will be the great weakness in the future. We are commanded to be filled with the Spirit. If not, we are living in disobedience and sin, the sin of unbelief. God is ready to fill us in this hall with the Holy Ghost. He is ready to send us power in this hall. Now, when we are gathered together a mighty power may come on missionary labors and in ideas in every quarter of the globe.'

'In November, 1896, we spent eight days in waiting upon God. We spent days of fasting, alternated with prayer, and we were led to pray to God to send a hundred missionaries. We were led to pray for a hundred missionaries to be sent out by our English board from January to November. We were led to ask God to give £10,000 in addition to the income of previous years, and we asked for it to be given in such a manner—in such large sums—that the force of our staff might not be occupied in keeping accounts. God answered our prayers wonderfully. He sent us offers for more than six hundred missionaries, and at the end of the year over a hundred had gone.'

'You ask, what about the income? God did not give us exactly the £10,000 we asked for, but gave us £11,000. And the £11,000 came in eleven contributions, the small amount being £500.'

'The living God is an available power. We can call on him in the name of Christ with assurance that if we call on him in the spirit of prayer these prayers will be answered.'

'How important is faith! and what is this so essential faith? It is not simply a recognition of God's faithfulness. We are living in days of wonderful success. But we may see far more wonderful things in days to come, and I trust that through this noble conference we may see greater wonders than we have ever seen yet, both in the home field and the foreign field.'—Rev.-Hudson Taylor.

'When I first went to the New Hebrides I found the people in the most degraded condition. They were cannibals, and were constantly warring among themselves. To-day there are 18,000 converts, 3,000 church members who understand the Scriptures, and 300 preachers and teachers. Every church member becomes an earnest worker. If Christians in America were as much in earnest as this people, what multitudes would be brought to Christ! In every family daily worship is held, and every one, old and young, faithfully attends the house of God.'

'One of the greatest obstacles with which we have to contend in those islands is the American traders who go to the natives with rum and firearms. Were there time, I might give many instances of cruelty and death resulting from these deadly weapons of Satan. I appeal to you Americans to try and stop this.'—Dr. John G. Paton.

'I would rather plant one seed of the life of Christ beneath the crust of heathen life than cover the whole crust over with the "social influences" of western civilization.'

'The aim of foreign missions is to make Jesus Christ known to the world with a view to the salvation of men.'

'I read recently in a foreign paper that missionary enterprise, to be successful, must reorganize the whole human fabric. It is a mischievous doctrine. It is a dangerous doctrine! If we charged ourselves openly before the world with the reorganization of states and the reconstruction of society, how long could mission live? It is a misleading doctrine. It confuses the immediate issues with the aims. We aim only to plant that life that God can approve in the hearts of men.'

'It will help us, also, to remind ourselves that we must not confuse the aim of missions with the methods of missions—and how many of us have seen this done in philanthropic work. On the mission field it is a pleasant thing to see the hungry. It is a grand thing to heal the sick. And how many there

are who direct their efforts to those philanthropic objects, only to see them absorb the aim itself. How many times we have seen it happen in the schools. We establish schools with reference to the maintenance of our aim. But the maintenance of our aim becomes a difficult thing. The maintenance of the school is easy.

'I was glad to read on the first page of the programme the dying words of old Simeon Calhoun, that "it is my deep conviction, and I say it again and again, that if the Church of Christ were what she ought to be, twenty years would not pass away till the story of the cross will be uttered in the ears of every living man."

'And there came back across my memory this morning the words of the resolution of the American Board in one of its early meetings: "Resolved, that in view of the signs of the times and the promises of God, the time has now come to undertake the evangelization of the world, with some scheme of work based upon the expectation of its speedy accomplishment."—Robert E. Speer.

'Study the missionary enterprise always in relation to history in general. The more these great movements can be shown in their intimate connection with the story of human progress, the greater will be the stimulus to faith and the hearty interest. It is well to study the diversity of gifts in making up the programme and assigning parts.'

'The great thing is to get our members where they can hear and learn to live the story of the irrepensible expansion of our holy faith. Certain it is that any body of women who will trace Christianity through the pomp and glory of the Roman empire, watch the irresistible tide of the barbarian invasion as it overwhelmed the Eternal City, enter into the struggle between civilization and barbarism in the Dark Ages, follow the heroes of the faith as they thread tangled forests and brave fierce peoples with the message of the cross; exult with the passion of Moravian missionaries, and voyage with the great companies by which Christianity colonized the world, will come back to their own time with deeper faith and a wider vision, and a more profound enthusiasm for the triumph of the faith once delivered to the saints.'—From the New York 'Times' report of the Ecumenical Conference.

BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

A special meeting of the Bible Society was held in the Bible House, St. Catherine street, on June 25. There were present the Rev. Dr. Shaw, in the chair; the Rev. Messrs. Tory, secretary; R. P. Duclos, Benoit, Pinel, De Gruchy, Harris, James Green, F. M. Dewey, J. McKilloan, Dr. George, Dr. Lafleur, Dr. Coussirat, Messrs. J. B. Sutherland, George Hague, J. A. Mathewson, W. D. Lighthall, Col. Fraser.

The special business of the meeting was the case of Mr. Lancaster, one of the colporteurs, who has been arrested by the authorities of St. Hyacinthe for selling Bibles without a license.

The case had been referred to Mr. W. D. Lighthall for legal advice, who, after some discussion, gave his opinion of the matter in a clear, lucid manner, and said that after a brief and somewhat cursory examination, he was of the opinion that the municipality of St. Hyacinthe had not the authority to demand a license, but the case was of such importance as to require fuller investigation. Mr. Lighthall was thanked for his statement and the case was left in his hands till the September meeting, with power to call to his aid the counsel of one or two other legal gentlemen.

A vote of thanks was ordered to be sent to Mr. Duclos and the Rev. Mr. Beaudry, of St. Hyacinthe, who had interposed their friendly offices for Mr. Lancaster's release.

An application was made by Dr. Thompson for Scriptures for the use of Chinamen in jail.

From Mr. Budge for Scriptures for the military camp at Laprairie. Applications for Scriptures at a previous meeting, not before reported, for the Sabrevois Mission; 50 copies of the English Bible and 25 copies of the Testament.

By the Presbyterian Medical mission, for 95 copies of the Russian New Testament; 150 English Bibles, and 10 English Testaments for the Doukhobors of the North-West.

By the Salvation Army, for one large quarto French Bible and 24 French Testaments.

By the General Hospital, 36 English Gospels.

The Hebrew mission, four Hebrew Bibles, six Yiddish Bibles, and ten English Bibles. All granted.

The sub-committee appointed to examine certain illustrated New Testaments translated by De Gondé, and also by Dr. Sacy, submitted its report. As the first could not be obtained, different opinions were expressed about the De Sacy. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Green entered his protest against circulating De Sacy's version, with this sentence, 'Do penance,' incorporated. Protest entered in the minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Tory's suggestion to correspond with the British and Foreign Bible Society with a view to obtaining illustrated corrected copies of De Sacy's version, was accepted, and he was instructed to open correspondence, as illustrated New Testaments are much in demand.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK.

At a public meeting a few days ago one of the speakers referred to it in this way. The publishers month by month tell the public what book is selling best, and the author that tops the list is pointed out, and the numbers sold of his book is stated and emphasis is given to the fact that his book is the most popular for the

time being. I do not know if the Bible is included in this list, but undoubtedly it is the most popular book in the world. That speaker stated that the American Bible Society had issued 1,500,000 during the past year. But this, though an amazing fact, is only a small part of the truth. The British and Foreign Bible Society reports an issue of over 5,000,000 for the past twelve months, and even this is only a part of the truth, for the society is at present employed upon over a hundred new translations, and even this is only part of the truth. While other books come and go, the Bible maintains an ever widening course and increasing circulation. Take for instance, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the most popular book a few years ago. Who buys it now? Who speaks of it? It has had its day, and run its course. But since then the circulation of the Bible has increased by millions and spread into lands in which it was then unknown. J. G.

June 28.

EMPIRE'S NOBLEST SONS.

LORD ROBERTS AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The 'British Weekly' of June 14 says of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent speech in the House of Commons: 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier apparently believes that "many battles have yet to be fought," and he does not underestimate the gravity of the problems which await us when the war is over. British subjects the world over will re-echo his prayer that the life of Her Majesty may never more be disturbed by war, and that before her glorious reign comes to an end her subjects in South Africa "may have learned to appreciate those British institutions which in this age and in every land signify liberty and equal rights." Many of those who have read with tears and with pride the noble speeches of the French-Canadian premier during the war must feel that on the day when we welcome home Lord Roberts and his army the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must not be lacking to the general happiness. In these testing months we have learned what men the world over are most precious to the empire. Before all, and separate from every other, comes the Queen's noblest subject, Field Marshal Lord Roberts. After him is there any name we should mention in preference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's?'

MR. TARTE IN FRANCE.

(The 'Patrie,' Liberal, Mr. Tarte's organ.)

The 'Gazette' insinuates that the Hon. Mr. Tarte, by his speeches, has given in France the impression that the population of the Province of Quebec would hail with pleasure the restoration of French domination in Canada. Now, Mr. Tarte has never expressed such sentiments, nor employed such language. Such language, in any case, would not agree with his ideas. The Minister of Public Works is a fervent admirer of British institutions and of the liberty which they introduce wherever they are planted. He has often and clearly expressed his ideas on this subject, and the 'Gazette' is well aware that French-Canadians, Mr. Tarte included, are attached to British institutions, and that they dream the less of returning under French domination, that such a step would cause them to lose the responsible government and great public liberties which they enjoy to-day. But what Mr. Tarte has said to the people of France at the public gatherings which he has addressed, is that France should know us more and better; that she should make every effort to develop her trade with Canada; that French emigrants should come to Canada, rather than elsewhere, because we are here, two millions of French-Canadians; because French is an official language in our country, because our laws are French, and because our province is French, and where is the harm in such speeches?

LIFE IS LENGTHENING.

As one evidence that increased longevity results from the present system of public instruction, from the purification of waterways and the pavement of thoroughfares and through improvements in the construction and sanitation of dwellings, Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Health Commissioner of Chicago, called attention recently to the comparative figures of mortality in that city. These show that the average duration of life there has more than doubled during a single generation. In 1899 the average years for the total number of decedents were 13.9. In 1888 they were 29.4 years, an increase of 111.5 percent. Based upon figures of population, it has been shown that with an average annual death rate of 14.4 per thousand during 1894-98, compared with a like rate of 40.6 per thousand between 1845-54, there has been a saving of 40,650 lives per annum out of the average population of the last five years. These conditions were better, Dr. Reynolds pointed out, than the showing for England and Wales, made the subject of congratulatory comment during the Victorian jubilee in 1897. Besides the increasing length of life in Chicago, an important feature of the health records is the marked reduction in the proportion of infant and child mortality to the total mortality of all ages. They demonstrate a reduction of 30 percent under one year, of nearly 50 percent between one and two years, and of more than 45 percent between two and five years.

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4 " " " " 3.00
10 " " " " 7.00

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The 'Northern Messenger' one year. 30
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Reprinted Stories, for young people 25
In His Steps, Sheldon's Masterpieces.. 10
The Ram's Horn, for one year..... 1.50
\$5.65

All for \$4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The 'Weekly Witness' one year.....\$1.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year. 30
'In His Steps'..... 10
'Sea, Forest and Prairie'..... 50
Reprinted Stories..... 25
The Ram's Horn' one year..... 1.50
\$3.65

All for \$2.65.

The 'Daily Witness' to end of 1900 for only one dollar to new subscribers. Here is an opportunity to have the 'Daily Witness' from ten to twenty-four pages these stirring times.

FIRE AT STE. PHILIPPE.

St. Philippe de la Prairie, June 30.—A serious fire is raging here. Fille's bakery, and Barteau's hotel are burning. Creamery threatened.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.

It is said that Admiral Kempff, the American commander in Chinese waters, is to be superseded, among other reasons because he cannot write a despatch which conveys distinct intelligence; he puts in useless words and leaves out essential ones and thus leaves the home government in distressful ignorance.

A farewell reception was given the Boer delegates in New York before they sailed, which developed into a Democratic party attack on the McKinley administration. This must have confirmed the delegates in the conviction they could hardly have escaped forming during their tour, that, instead of gaining any advantage for the cause they represent, they have merely been used as pawns in the Presidential election campaign.

An automobile company to carry passengers in opposition to the street cars has been started in St. Louis. The first attempt to fight the trolley cars was made with cabs, but it proved a failure. There is said to be some hope, however, in the employment of automobiles, and it is asserted that with the right kind of vehicles there is no reason why a company in any city having well-paved streets should not be able to do a profitable business in competition with street cars charging the same fares.

The farmers of Bonaventure County are, it seems, greatly incensed at the determination of the Provincial Government to enforce the laws for the protection of our river fish. They are shocked to see a posse of provincial police in their county and have met and passed a solemn resolution declaring that they are not aware that they have criminals and felons in hiding among them.

the probability is that they would be absolutely indifferent to the presence of police. If they did suspect it, one would think they would heartily welcome the police. There is only one class of people who object to police, namely, those who break the laws and those who suspect their relations or friends of doing so.

There is considerable force in the contention of Mr. John Henniker Heaton, the father of ocean penny postage, in favor of extension of that system to the United States, and for the reduction of cable rates between Britain and North America. In a letter published by London papers he takes the ground that this reform is a necessity on the principle of high policy in bringing the kindred peoples on both sides of the Atlantic together by cheap, easy, rapid communication.

The 'New York Herald' strongly advises the Democrats to drop Mr. Bryan and nominate Mr. Cleveland to oppose Mr. McKinley in the Presidential election. That paper supported Mr. McKinley in 1896, but now condemns his policy of expansion, and says, 'The adult republic seems to be entering its second childhood as a baby empire.'

in Turkey, and had all Europe to face. And while American missionaries in Asia Minor were looking to the United States Government to strengthen British hands in putting a stop to the massacres, they were astounded to find it taking such action as practically paralyzed all efforts on behalf of the perishing Christians. It is almost a lineal result of President Cleveland's blow in the back to England, at the time of the Armenian affair, that the United States is now humiliated by a direct and square refusal in the face of a threat of war which the United States is not prepared to execute, on the part of Turkey to pay the damages for the injuries wrought American missionaries in Armenia.

HOW CHINA IS RULED.

The sovereign of China is nominally a despotic ruler, inspired by Heaven to govern the Chinese, and so long as he can hold the throne against intrigues his will is nominally Chinese law. But even less than in the case of most despots is the Chinese sovereign the real ruler, though one of strong, determined character may give a sudden twist or an initiative impulse to the course of government.

The next highest official whose title will become very familiar to readers of the news from China, probably, commands militia, and is generally looked to, therefore, by foreigners to preserve the peace and protect them. This official is called the 'taotai,' or intendant of a 'circuit,' which comprises a group of districts. He is the pivot on which all the business outside of territorial administration turns.

teachers in inland provinces is so difficult and slow, and inadequate, or is so misdirected when it arrives. There is still another grade of official called a 'viceroi' by foreigners, who is really a governor-general, and superintends the affairs of two or more provinces, or of one very important province, as in the case of Chihli. There is the vicereignty of Kiangnan, including Kiangsu, Ngan-hwei and Kiangsi, whose capital is Nanking, at present held by Liu Kun Yih, important because of the great interests of foreigners in the region it comprises, and the vicereignty of the two Kwangs, whose capital is Kwangtung or Canton, held at present by Li Hung Chang.

This system of federal government with almost complete provincial autonomy, is emphasized by the differences of race and language of the people in different regions of China and by the interests of each, which are kept distinct from those of all others. Thus there is no national unity or patriotism among the people, only a common hatred of the foreigners and of the Manchu dynasty at Peking. Thus it is impossible for the Emperor to raise a great national army with men from each province, though a governor may try, if the people show any willingness, to despatch a few troops to a neighboring province in case of need.

AMERICAN GOOD WILL.

Among the better educated, thoughtful citizens of the United States the feeling towards Britain, as shown on many recent occasions, is one of cordial friendship. The action of the British Government at the time of the Spanish war, when a European combination against the United States was proposed, did a great deal to soften old-time asperities. But there is another influence strongly tending to strengthen this good feeling and working within the United States itself with considerable potency.

DE JURE. The government has announced that the next census is to be taken after the de jure fashion, and gives as its excuse that it would be useless for purposes of comparison if the system were changed. This reason is unsatisfactory, seeing that a de jure census is erroneous for any purpose whether for comparison or otherwise. The words de jure signify according to right, and the idea is that people should be enumerated where they have a right to be rather than where they are. But the result is very far from being according to right, as it affords the amplest means for overstating the population, and offers the strongest temptations to do so, and it is not in human nature not to make the most of the opportunity.

A large part of the population brought up in some rural districts are more or less permanently resident in towns. These, according to the de jure system, will all be numbered by the enumerators in the families where their parents live. But will they be omitted by the enumerators who record the families where they are at service or where they are living with relatives in town or even in boarding houses? Not at all, so long as the enumerators are paid by the number of names they record, as we believe is the fashion in the de jure system, or even if the enumerator has nothing but patriotism and party loyalty to induce him to make as much of his district as possible.

We can readily understand the temptation to continue this misleading system. The present government is very proud of the growth of the country under its administration, and an honest de facto census would prove worse than a visit of the plague in decimating the population figures, which we shall be able to add up by the lying system, and which were added in by the enumerators of all former censuses. But does not the government realize that the argument that it offers now will remain as good an argument forever, or at least until some government shall arrive at power just before a census is taken and shall have for its object to show how population has failed under its predecessor? Are we, then, to go on bamboozling ourselves forever! What the government should have done would have been to adopt the suggestion made in good time by the 'Witness' of a quinquennial system.

We should suppose that the taking of a census every five years would not cost much more than the ten years' system, and would be far more valuable. A considerable part of the staff could under that system be permanent, and could be engaged in the interval in compiling statistics and results. These functionaries would approach the next census as veteran experts instead of as nov-

ices. As it is, a largely new machinery has to be set going each time, with a considerable waste. However much or little force there may be in this consideration, it is certain that owing to the fluctuations of the circumstances of countries and cities, the results of quinquennial censuses would be worth more than twice as much as the results of decennial censuses. Take this very instance as an example. The second half of the decade has passed in Canada under very different circumstances and conditions from those of the former half, and to be able to compare these two periods would be invaluable. The government is not to blame, perhaps, for not adopting the worldly wise advice we gave it, as when a government first gets into power it has far too many things to think of to be able to do anything it can leave undone; but it has certainly lost by the omission.

The question is what to do now. Would it not be possible, if the de jure system must be followed for purposes of comparison with the past, to take along with it a de facto census for purposes of comparison with the future. It would be very interesting, as the minister says, for purposes of comparison, to show how much a population can be swelled by de jure methods. It would certainly be satisfactory to get the country on an honest basis for the future. We therefore pray the government to consider well whether a double system cannot be adopted in one part of which we could place some confidence. If it cannot do this, the honest part of the country will not be able to absolve it of deliberately adopting a system of misrepresentation on the plea that such dishonesty is customary.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The conception of the Chinese exclusionists among our legislators of what constitutes an 'open door' is apparently that of a turnstile, which only permits of passage in one direction. With a few rare and honorable exceptions, the entire subject of admission of Chinese has been treated at Ottawa in the most time-serving and inequitable manner. The late edict of the Dowager Empress of China, enjoining a united front to be made to the constantly increasing encroachments of foreign aggressors, bears the stamp of a patriotic and temperately-worded utterance, when compared with the illiberal deliverances which passed for argument in support of the proposition to impose a customs tax of a hundred dollars per head on Chinese immigrants; but which were remarkable only for the extreme statements they contained and the extraordinary ignorance or desertion of the elementary principles of free trade by its nominal adherents. The population of British Columbia is practically composed entirely of immigrants, yet these are the people who cannot find standing room for the industrious Chinese, and seek to exclude them from the province if possible, on the triple ground, that they are immoral; that they are illiterate, and that they keep down wages in many occupations. That the standard of morality of these Mongolians is not of the highest is no doubt probable, but it says little for the principles of the whites among whom they dwell, if these are too weak to withstand the heathenish exotic contact to which they are supposed to be exposed. As a rule, we find the Chinese to be very unobtrusive in their practices and mode of living. As regards illiteracy, if by this is meant ignorance of the English branches of education, it is doubtless true that the Chinese immigrant is illiterate, but it is very worthy of note that few of these foreigners except the females, are unable to read and write their own language. If there be any virtue in comparative statistics, that is a statement that cannot be safely made regarding the working classes, who so loudly demand their exclusion. That their labor serves to keep down the standard of wages 's, of course, true, but if so the logical result is that their employers reap the benefit immediately, and the general public mediately. One of our legislators is highly indignant that, in the fishing industry on the Fraser river, 1,800 Japanese had been employed last year in place of white people. 'It is not fair to the industrial population of British Columbia that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue,' says the Solon in question, but really it is difficult to discover any sound reason why it should be otherwise, seeing that the Japanese referred to are themselves a portion of the industrial population. One reason why they are so largely employed is that they are far more venturesome navigators than the whites. The charge

is also made that the Chinese immigrants do not become Canadians, but hold themselves aloof from Canadian institutions. The promulgator of this charge did not allege that they would be any more welcome if they did so. Nor did he mention any inducements which have been held out to these strangers to embrace the benefits named. Perhaps he considers the exceptional imposition of a tax of one hundred dollars quite sufficient to enjoin them with our civilizing methods. It is refreshing in the extreme to read the manly declaration of Mr. Christie, of Argenteuil, that 'it is a monstrous injustice that these men should be robbed of a hundred dollars or any other sum under the operation of the law.' Equally outspoken and admirable is the protest of Mr. Edwards, of Russell, against such retrograde and inhuman legislation. These gentlemen are evidently free traders in fact, not merely in profession, and are not seeking cheap popularity by playing to the galleries. Considering that the trade of Great and Greater Britain with China exceeds \$180,000,000, against a little over \$80,000,000 distributed among the other nations of the world, and that of the former British America's share amounts to over \$8,000,000, it does appear that our legislation might be better calculated both to advance the cause of humanity and to enlarge our commercial opportunities in the Celestial Empire. More spirit in standing up for what every one knows to be right has been shown in the Senate, where, so far as the discussion of the question has gone, the speakers are by majority defenders of the manhood of Canadians against the slur that would be cast upon it by the implication of intolerance and timidity which this hundred dollar exclusion tax casts upon them.

AN OVERWHELMING RATIFICATION.

The statement of ex-Governor McInnes in his lengthy defence of his administration, declares that 'the people of British Columbia have overwhelmingly ratified his action in dismissing Mr. Semlin.' This statement is of a piece with the wrongheadedness of Mr. McInnes's whole behavior since he had the misfortune to be raised to a position for which he was either incompetent or being competent used it to further his own ends with a contempt for the public and for the constitution which Mr. Kruger might envy. Having dismissed a minister who possessed the confidence of the legislature, Mr. McInnes called to advise him Mr. Martin, who had no following. Mr. Martin and such ministers as he could collect assumed the responsibility of Mr. McInnes's act in dismissing Mr. Semlin. It was necessarily upon that act that the people voted when that ministry appealed to them. The people sent Mr. Martin to the House with a very small following, while his opponents were in a great majority. Mr. Martin had to resign and his resignation should have carried with it that of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had been condemned by the people.

The question may be asked whether it becomes the duty of a Lieutenant-governor to resign just as a ministry must when he is condemned by the people; would not such a doctrine put him rather in the position of a servant of the people than in that of a representative of the sovereign. The answer to this is that Mr. McInnes in representing the sovereign did what no sovereign has done for a very long time and what it is very unlikely that any British sovereign will ever dare to do. It is true that certain lieutenant-governors in Canada have dismissed ministries which possessed the confidence of the legislature, to wit, Mr. Letellier and Mr. Angers. These acts were considered arbitrary and a questionable stretching of the royal prerogative. Both governors were, however, fortunate enough to be sustained by the people, who in each case gave the governor's new ministers a majority in the legislature. By this means the impasse which was reached by Mr. McInnes was avoided. Nevertheless one of these lieutenant-governors was dismissed. Were the sovereign to persist in refusing to give parliament a ministry approved by it, as Mr. McInnes has done, the only remedy would be steadily to refuse the supplies until the sovereign surrendered. British Columbia might have been allowed to fight the matter out in this way. The people's condemnation of Mr. McInnes was, however, a condemnation of the government that appointed him; his continuance in office was a colossal monument

of a great error, and his persistent follies were heaping up ridicule upon the power which had placed him there and condemnation of it the keeping him there. This the government at Ottawa evidently did not enjoy and it therefore needed the less urging to rid the province of an incubus which was rendering its public life a farce.

But further events afforded a still more startling and grotesque evidence of the 'overwhelming' way in which Mr. McInnes's proceedings were ratified by the people. He next called Mr. Dunsmuir as his chief adviser. By accepting this position Mr. Dunsmuir took the whole responsibility of those proceedings. Yet the first thing Mr. Dunsmuir did was to take part in a meeting which unanimously condemned Mr. McInnes's whole course and to sign with the rest a petition to the government at Ottawa to dismiss him. Mr. Dunsmuir then sent in to the Lieutenant-Governor the names of two or three of those who had thus publicly condemned him, including a member of the dismissed ministry, as those of his colleagues. These, strange to say, Mr. McInnes accepted as his advisers and appointed his ministers. He thus adopted, one would say, the only advice they had yet tendered him, namely, to resign. Yet he did not resign. Such was the overwhelming ratification by the people of British Columbia of Mr. McInnes's administration as it stood when he was, as he states it officially, deposed. We suppose that the fact that Mr. Semlin's party was not returned in a majority is what Mr. McInnes regards as a ratification of his act in dismissing him.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION.

It is quite evident to every one in Canada that the public opinion of the Dominion in regard to the commercial relations of the different nations and dependencies of the empire is not fairly represented by the delegates of the Canadian Boards of Trade to the meeting of the Associations of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom now being held in London. These delegates were elected and sent with a special mission to present and advocate a set of resolutions in favor of common preferential reciprocal tariff advantages between the various countries of the empire; in other words, to demand in the name of Canada's loyalty, and as a reward for her adherence to the empire, that the English people tax themselves extra prices for their foodstuffs so as to secure to Canada her market. Now there can be no doubt that it would be for the advantage of Canada to have a protected market in the United Kingdom for her agricultural, forest and pastoral products, and that Canadians would welcome the establishment of this policy immediately and at all costs and at any risk. But we think they are in a minority outside of the Boards of Trade, which are desirous of establishing a high protective wall around the empire, as if that were possible. We think the majority of the Canadian people believe that, while there would no doubt be a distinct benefit to Canada in a preferential tariff established by the United Kingdom in favor of Canadian products, the benefit of any duty which could possibly be placed on the foodstuffs of a manufacturing nation like the British would not be great enough to justify the risk of Great Britain losing ground in the race for trade. This race has become keen, and might go against her, in case she adopted duties making her people's food dearer and their labor by so much the more costly. Moreover, in Canada there are very many who believe that it is unwise for one nation or country of the empire to make selfish demands upon another nation or country, asking that for her benefit the other nation tax its people. Such demands, especially when made in heat, with excited discussion, are apt to end in ill will rather than in friendliness. Now it is clear from the despatches received from London that Canadians are regarded as making more or less selfish and unreasonable demands, and asking the United Kingdom to make the enormous sacrifice of changing its whole historical fiscal policy under which it has grown rich, not for its own benefit, but for that of a comparatively small daughter nation. We do not think Canada as a whole makes any such demand. We know Canada would resent any such demand made upon her by the Mother Country, and ask respectfully to be allowed to establish her own fiscal policy for her own benefit, as indeed she did, and established one which was directly

destructive of Great Britain's export trade with her. The discussion at London has evidently, too, generated more heat than light.

THE EMERGENCY RATION.

The parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the emergency ration contract has presented two contradictory reports, the line of cleavage being, of course, a strictly party one, all the Liberal members are firmly convinced that the emergency ration food supplied was what was asked for, that it was good and sufficient food for the purpose, and that no blame is to be imputed to the Minister of Public Works or to any one else except perhaps the collector of customs of Montreal, who is well known to be a Conservative. On the other hand, all the Conservative members of the committee are convinced the food was a poor, if not a bad one, was not an emergency ration at all, was altogether too dear, and that every one concerned from the Minister of Militia down, but especially the Minister of Militia, was culpably negligent, excepting apparently the collector of customs of Montreal, whose conduct is not passed upon at all, though evidently his official head is in danger as a result of the investigation of Mr. Monk's charges. Of course, every one knows perfectly well that the principal object of the charges was to secure ammunition for the political campaign in the approaching elections, and the reports of the committee are drawn up with regard rather to politics than to the truthful information of the public.

The facts as brought out in the investigation seem to be plain enough, however. The emergency rations supplied were not highly concentrated. Instead of containing 30 or 60 percent of 'proteids,' whatever they are, the food contained only 16 percent. But it is not established that 60 percent of proteids in such a form would be as good as 30 percent, or that 30 percent would be better than 16 percent. The Minister of Militia, who decided upon sending the food, ordered the same kind of food as had been tested at Kingston, and he ordered it from the medical man who was chiefly interested and conducted the test of that food at Kingston, and was presumably, therefore, the only man capable of supplying it. His reliability was vouched for, too, by Sir William Hingston, so there was reason to credit him. Nevertheless, the minister referred the actual business to the medical superintendent of military stores, Dr. Neilson, with instructions that the same kind of food as was used in Kingston was to be secured. Dr. Neilson had the food analyzed, but there had been no analysis of the food used at Kingston to compare the analysis with, and Dr. Neilson, being satisfied that it was good food, and likely to be useful, and supposing it to be the same as was used at Kingston, ordered and passed it. Now it appears that one Hasech, or as his name is commonly given Hatch, was interested in the food supplied for the Kingston test by Dr. Devlin, but he and Dr. Devlin seem to have in the meantime broken off their relations, and Hatch wrote the Minister of Militia a letter telling him that the food to be supplied by Dr. Devlin was not the food which had been used at Kingston, which could only be supplied by Hatch. This letter the minister seems to have paid little or no heed to, regarding it as a mere attempt of some supplier of food to supplant Dr. Devlin. The time was short, only eleven days being allowed for the supply of the food, and as the food was a proprietary article, tenders from competing contractors were of course out of the question. Hatch testified before the committee that the food supplied for the Kingston test contained over 30 percent of proteids; on the other hand, an acquaintance of Hatch testified that Hatch had informed him that it contained only 15 percent. Dr. Neilson was convinced that in the Kingston test the men had other food than the emergency ration, and the food was bought by the government with the object of using it to supplement other rations only, not to take the place of all other rations, and this was printed on the label of each tin of the foods.

The majority report of the government supporters on the committee therefore declare that there was no evidence to show that the food supplied was inferior in any respect to what was expected or ordered. The minority report, on the other hand, quotes the testimony of all the analysts who goes to prove that the food was not a concentrated food at all, but a very ordinary one, and that it had no special value. That seems to be true so far as

analysis goes but there is the result of the Kingston test against the theories of analysts who, being chemists, do not undertake to give evidence as to the physiological value of proteids. There is no evidence that the Minister of Militia was to blame in any respect. Dr. Neilson might perhaps have required more assurance of the value of the food before accepting it at the price; but he probably depended upon the Kingston test and had little time in the hurry of the work of getting away the contingent to take all possible precautions. The collector of customs of Montreal was somewhat careless or negligent perhaps in the matter of the passage of the second consignment of food material through the customs, but his fault was one that the best of business men are liable to commit any day owing to overconfidence in the honest intention of a reputable citizen, and therefore it is to be hoped that in the partisan fight over this affair, the government will not lose its temper so far as to treat his mistake as an unforgivable offence, as the majority report suggests, when it speaks of 'his conduct' as 'wholly indefensible.'

FARMING ON SHARES.

Instructive if not edifying is the supplement to the report of the Minister of Justice as to penitentiaries of Canada, dealing with the investigation of the affairs of the Dorchester penitentiary, and the long list of charges against the warden, including especially those of offensive political partisanship and abuse of his position to profit substantially at the public expense. Where there is supposed to be regular government inspection, it is incredible that a system of bookkeeping should exist calculated to tempt the average official to forget the distinction between the necessary public property and his own. Under the circumstances, it is hardly strange that the investigating commissioner should have found that 'There is no evidence that the warden in his transactions with others did not guard the interests of the prison, but there is abundant proof that in transactions between himself and the prison he looked more to his own interests than to those of the prison, with the result that, in my opinion, the prison was the loser and the warden the gainer to no inconsiderable amount.'

As a curiosity may be quoted some of the terms upon which a certain farm known as 'Willow Farm' was leased by the warden, in quasi-partnership with the government. The inspector's entry in the prison order book in 1891 reads as follows: 'Pursuant to the minister's sanction, the warden has rented on his own account the 'Willow Farm,' about a mile and a half from the prison. During the past season a considerable portion of it was tilled and cropped by means of convict labor, the seed having been supplied by the penitentiary. The yield was as follows:—Potatoes, 1,000 bushels; oats, 500 bushels, and barley, 60 bushels—equal to about \$570. As the equivalent of labor, the warden will allow the government two-thirds of the crop, retaining one-third, and the hay (there were fifty-three acres of hay) towards the payment of the rent (\$300.) He proposes further to supply the penitentiary from the farm in the course of the winter a thousand cords of rough wood for fuel, worth on the average, twenty cents per cord, also ten tons of straw, at four dollars per ton.' One outcome of this curious sharing of profits in farming seems to have been that in 1891 the warden appears to have taken hay off the 'Willow Farm' to the value of over five hundred dollars. This farm was also fenced by the government, and during 1892, the warden kept as many as thirty to thirty-five head of cattle tended almost entirely by convict labor; he also kept fifteen to twenty horses on the farm, claiming that he did so for the purpose of making manure for use on the farm. It is not surprising that his ingenuous partner—the government—finally tired of the one-sided arrangement and terminated it in 1897, the government having changed in the meantime.

It is characteristic of the bookkeeping methods at this institution that no debit and credit account of the operations at the 'Willow Farm' was kept and equally so of the storekeeper's department that evidence was given showing that when a few barrels of flour went astray the difficulty of accounting for them was sought to be overcome by the simple device of asking a receipt for the quantity from the baker, as if the flour had

been used in the bakery. The commissioner good-naturedly, if not very logically, volunteers the statement that: 'As far as I can ascertain the discipline and management of prisoners have always been good at this penitentiary, and still remain good, with the exception of one matter.' Unfortunately the exception in question is one which, to the minds of most people will prove conclusive in forming an estimate of the discipline and management which the commissioner finds to be good. It consists in the fact that the warden was in the habit of permitting prisoners engaged on work in which he was interested, even at a distance of some miles from the prison, to do so either quite unguarded or only imperfectly so. It is not surprising to learn that as a result of this strange manifestation of discipline and management, two convicts escaped from the warden's farm, two from his dyke, and one while acting as his servant. 'The trouble and expense of recapturing all these convicts was considerable,' is the simple comment of the commissioner. On the whole this report would have been much more satisfactory to the taxpayers could any assurance be derived from it that the abuses it exposes are confined to the Dorchester penitentiary. It is regrettable that such a state of things should exist for years and should require a charge of offensive partisanship to be made against the central actor before the more injurious and scandalous laxity of administration should be brought to light. In this case the partisanship might perhaps be better described as defensive. One would expect an official with such a snap to fight to the death for the party which had indulged him in such liberties.

A VICTORY OF PEACE.

Major Peake has completed his task of cutting a channel through the floating masses of vegetation which have so long blocked the current and the navigation of the White Nile south of Fashoda. No one but the indefatigable officer himself expected that he would be able to clear the channel in the course of one winter, and so good an authority as Sir William Garstin, after an official inspection of the work only a few weeks ago, reported that another winter's work would be required. Nevertheless Major Peake got through about the middle of May. Sir Samuel Baker employed large forces the whole of one year during the seventies, in cutting out the weeds, and a great deal of life was sacrificed during that time, the climate being almost intolerable in summer, even to negroes. Major Peake has accomplished it in a little over seven months. The Nile in this region, above Fashoda, has three channels. Major Peake chose the central, or largest of the streams, called the Bahr el Jebel. When this channel was sufficiently clear his fleet was visited by the small steamer which under the British authorities of Uganda is stationed at Gondokoro, and Major Peake visited Bor, Regaf, Gondokoro and other ports on the upper White Nile in this vessel, which was a small steam launch brought down from Lake Victoria, at the time of the Fashoda affair by Colonel Macdonald's expedition. It can now be claimed by the British that an easy line of communication by water, with portages here and there, has been established between Uganda on Lake Victoria, and Egypt. It seems probable that a considerable transport trade will grow up by this route. Already British officers from Uganda, and Belgian officers from the Congo Free State have made their way to Europe by this route, as the speediest and most pleasant. The clearing of the river seems to have had already an appreciable effect upon the Nile flood in Egypt, which is fairly high this year.

ENVOYS DEPART.

New York, June 23.—Abraham Fischer, A. D. Wolmarans and C. H. Wesels, the Boer envoys, sailed for Europe on the steamship 'L'Aquitaine' to-day. The departure of the envoys was a very quiet affair. On their arrival on the ship they went at once to the main saloon where they held an informal reception. They received a number of handsome floral gifts. 'We are indeed gratified with the reception which has been given us in this country,' said Mr. Fischer. 'We feel that the people of the American Republic sympathize with us in the struggle we are making in South Africa. Every where we have received expressions of that sympathy. The Boers are still fighting for their independence and they were hopeful of the result. In leaving this country we would indeed be ungrateful were we to go away without expressing the gratitude we feel for all that has been done for us and the kind treatment we have received.'

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

THE MEANING OF RECENT EVENTS.

(By 'One Who Knows,' in London Daily Mail.)

Secret societies are the real rulers of China. Of the truth of this old saying the Boxers are providing the world with an excellent illustration.

But in former times secret societies deposed emperors and destroyed dynasties. To-day their help is sought to buttress the waning influence of the Palace. It is a strange alliance: Empress and Hooligan in double harness, their one object to uproot the foreigner out of the land.

'China for the Chinese' has been the motto of the Dowager Empress throughout the forty years of her power. Closely and perseveringly has she clung to this creed. Here a little, there a little, has been wrung from her, but when one comes to consider the pressure that has been brought to bear upon her and the government which she controls from all sides, and by all the powers for four decades, it must be admitted that her efforts have hitherto been crowned with marvellous success.

MISTRESS OF THE SITUATION.

The name of the Dowager Empress runs to fourteen syllables; it is written for short in official phraseology as 'Tze-hsi, etc.' In her youth she was very beautiful, and her presence is still pleasing and dignified. She is of medium height; has a sallow complexion, long almond eyes full of expression, and a high nose. Although uneducated, she is singularly well informed, and her intelligence is of no mean order.

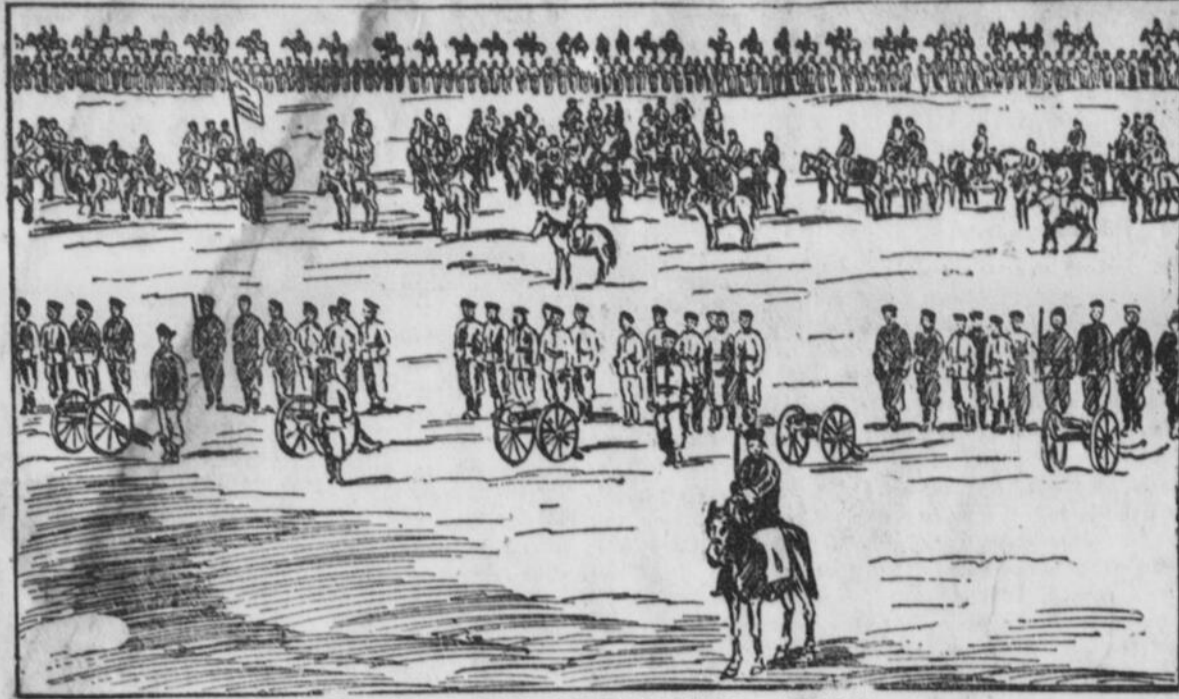
Empress 'Tze-hsi, etc.' is the Oom-pau of the Far East. She works the Emperor and Tsung Li Yamen just as long as they serve her purpose, even as Kruger worked the Volksraad. When they are opposed to her policy, she discards them as lightly as the despot of Pretoria discarded his councillors.

Even closer is the resemblance between the two in methods of diplomacy. To make a great show of giving nothing, to promise everything and to fulfil nothing; these are the guiding principles of each in regard to the foreigner.

Both the Kruger of the South and she of the Far East, she who has been called the only strong man in China, understand the value of wealth. They live simply, but they amass money; sums that have been raised for public works have flowed into the private exchequer at Peking; at Pretoria in the past much the same happened. Concessions have been to both a source of income and an even greater source of annoyance.

A SMILE THAT WAS CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.

It will be remembered that at the end of 1898 the Queen-Empress, against her



CHINA'S EUROPEANIZED ARMY.

will, consented to receive the wives of the Diplomatic Corps. Sir Claude Macdonald, our minister at Peking, thus described the reception:—

'The ceremony passed off extremely well. The Dowager Empress made a most favorable impression by her courtesy and affability. Those who went to the Palace under the idea that they would meet a cold and haughty person of strong imperious manner were agreeably surprised to find Her Imperial Majesty a kind and courteous hostess, who displayed both the tact and softness of the womanly disposition.'

This is a capital illustration of the cleverness of Her Imperial Majesty. The reception was forced on her; she bowed to the stronger power, and instead of displaying resentment, won the hearts of the wives of the ambassadors, and made them her allies in the future. Henceforth at each embassy lived a woman of influence who declined to believe horrid stories of so charming a monarch.

VELVET GLOVE AND IRON HAND.

But within the Palace the softness of the womanly disposition gives place to a stern unbending will, stronger than most men's. It is said that the luckless puppet, the Emperor, declined at the last moment to sign the deed of abdication, but an imperious stamp of the foot and the piercing, menacing eyes of the Dowager frowning on him forced him to seize the pen and write his signature, and then his dear aunt's face became suffused with smiles, and she was honey and sunshine to him during their journey to the prison palace which she had prepared for him.

Energy and promptness are the main characteristics of this imperious woman, and a thorough knowledge of human nature, which is second sight to every clever person east of Suez. The manner in which she played off minister against minister for the last forty years is a masterpiece of Oriental intrigue, equalled only, perhaps, by the brilliant manner in which she has fooled them all in regard to the concessions of the last five years. She has watched the ascendancy of Russian influence with anxious eye, and she has noted the decline of British power in Northern China. Whether Lord Roberts's victories in South Africa will bring from her greater respect for Britain is doubtful. Russia is too near the walls of the Palace of Peking. The story that this woman has English blood in her veins has been disproved; she is a daughter of a high-born official and was born in Peking.

THE REMOVAL OF THE EMPEROR. But the Dowager Empress appears to have overreached herself on this occasion. Western civilization has grown more and more aggressive within the Purple Precincts of the inner city of Peking, so 'Tze-hsi, etc.' has called to her assistance the power most feared in the Far East—the Secret Society. The rapidly with which a movement of this nature grows, if unchecked, was shown in the great Taiping rebellion of 1851, when within a year a body of ten thousand rebels had increased to a hundred thousand.

The present movement is directed against foreigners, but it is mainly inspired by the Empress's dread of the consequences following on the abdication of the Emperor, which took place last January. 'When the fateful Jan. 24, 1900, came,' wrote a native member of the Chinese Reform party, 'every one knew that only a few hours before the Emperor had been forced to sign his abdication, and a gloom spread over the capital like a pall, accentuated, as it was, by chilly, lowering skies.'

This gloom has spread throughout the Reform party in China, which is a growing party, and telegrams have been showered on the Queen-Empress demanding the restoration of the Emperor. Behind this Reform party the Empress discerns the influence of the foreigner. And now she is playing her last card.

THE RIGHTEOUS HARMONY BOXERS.

The Boxers is the secret society which caused trouble in Shantung some months ago. The lower classes in this province are a rough, rowdy lot, ever ready for riot. They have been a constant thorn in the side of the administration. Mr. Deutztrius Boulger gives in the 'King'

the terms of their ordinary notice, calling up recruits. It reads as follows: 'To the Imperial Righteous Harmony Boxers,—You are summoned for such and such a date. Exalt the Dynasty. Kill the foreigners. Whoever disobeys this summons will lose his head.'

Will the Boxers break up China? That must depend on the powers. If the rebellion is not quickly checked, the massacre of all foreign residents in outlying stations, of English and Russians, of French, Germans, and Belgians, is inevitable. No European Government will stand idly by and see its subjects slaughtered with horrible barbarities. But will the powers consent to act in unison?

If Russia seizes the opportunity to augment her influence in China and to obtain a strong military position at Peking, Japan, at any rate, will fight.

The general consensus of opinion, out here, wrote the Peking correspondent of the 'Times,' only six weeks ago, is that war cannot be long delayed, and that it is kept in check now by two deterrents. Her state of unpreparedness dictates to Russia the necessity of caution, while Japan equally must be slow to act as long as the forces of Britain are locked up in South Africa.

RIVALS IN THE FAR EAST.

But Russia and Japan are controlled by statesmen who desire peace for many reasons. Neither is feeling ready for a fight. Both desire to expand their trade and commerce. In either country there are influences tending towards war, but

nationality—the pioneers of civilization and liberty. Are they to be made victims of political jealousies? Their safety should be the first thought of the ministers at Peking.

A PAPER ARMY.

THAT OF CHINA SEEMINGLY VAST AND WHOLLY USELESS.

Although China has two armies, neither of these is known as the Imperial army. There is an army for each province. This body, known as the Army of Eight Banners, contains nominally about three hundred thousand men, who are descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. Of these about eighty thousand are maintained on a free footing, and are divided into three groups, Mongols, Chinese and Manchus, and form an hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. Of these hereditary soldiers about four thousand are usually stationed at Peking as an Imperial Guard.

The national army is called Yingpang. This body is known as the 'Green Flags' and the 'Five-Camps,' it being divided into five distinct parts. This army is subdivided into eighteen corps, one for each province, and is under the imme-



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Who is believed to be in secret sympathy with the Boxers in their desire to rid China of Christianity and western civilization.—From a drawing by a Chinese artist.

unless the unforeseen occurs they will be kept in check at the present.

Were war to break out between two powers in the Far East, it might easily develop into Armageddon. This fact is obvious. It must act as a powerful restraint on hostilities. The interests in China are cosmopolitan, and her destinies cannot be swayed by a single nation.

As for the Boxer rebellion, if it only be not allowed to get out of hand it should be checked without trouble. Before European arms of precision an unruly mob of fanatical rowdies is powerless. It is the defenceless missionaries and engineers in the country districts who will suffer. They are men of every

date command of the Governor-General or Viceroy. The nominal strength of this national army is about six hundred thousand, but of this number only about two hundred thousand are available for war. The Tientsin army corps is the most important and has about thirty-five thousand men. These have been drilled by foreign officers, and have modern arms and equipment, and do garrison and police duty at Tientsin and at Taku. The 'mercenary troops' play an important part in the Chinese military system. They are raised in emergencies. Then there are the Mongolian cavalry and other irregular cavalry, numbering about twenty thousand, which have been described by foreign

observers as 'of no military value.' The total land army on a peace footing is estimated at three hundred thousand men, and on a war footing at about a million; but the army as a whole, according to the same authority, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline; the drill is mere physical exercise; the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat or medical service. There are, though, several arsenals maintained by different provinces where war material in the shape of guns and ammunition is made and stored. The largest of these arsenals is at Shanghai, and is modern in its equipment, being organized by Europeans and in charge of two Englishmen; the other arsenals are those of Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Poochow, Canton and Chingtu. At many of these absolutely useless war material is turned out—fitting component parts of what goes to make up a useless military organization.

HARRY SMITH AND LADY SMITH

THE ENERGETIC SOLDIER IN SOUTH AFRICA—HOW HE IMPRESSED THE KAFFIR.

(The 'Pall Mall Gazette'.)

Just now, when every other word in every other man's mouth is 'Ladysmith,' the eponymous Smith becomes once more an interesting personage to consider, if only because, without him, Ladysmith would never have got upon the headline at all.

He was Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., K.C.B. He had some time before the present Commander-in-Chief hit upon the way to get on in the army, and from the time he joined the Rifle Brigade to the date of his recall from the command at the Cape, this born soldier virtually never left off trying to get shot. So it was that after Peninsular, Waterloo, and other experiences, Major-General Smith smashed up the Sikh army in a personally conducted charge, and by and by in South Africa there was a place called Aliwal. Before that another town had been christened Harrismith, and after that the place of this popular commander's birth was made to distinguish yet another locality, and so there is Whittlesey. The god-father of Durban was Sir Benjamin d'Urban, one of Smith's old chiefs, while Colesburg was Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, under whom Smith had served in Spain. His tenure of the Cape command had barely extended a twelvemonth when Colesburg came in useful. An Elands-laagte had to be fought at Boom Plat, and when it was over, Pretorius, the Boer leader, led the way across the Vaal, and anon we had Pretoria and the Transvaal.

As to the now historic Ladysmith, that is somewhat another story. The eponymous Lady Smith survived her husband to well within living memory, and was a familiar figure in society. But she was born Donna Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon, and Captain Smith first made her acquaintance under romantic circumstances in or around Badajos, and somewhere near April 6, 1812. Badajos had just been stormed and for a bit the bonds even of Lord Wellington's draconian discipline were broken. To Smith, for protection came the wife of a Spanish officer and her sister, the Donna Juana in question, then a girl of fourteen. Smith and a brother officer took charge of them, and Smith did more. Within a couple of years, at some propitious interval between Badajos and Toulouse, he married Donna Juana. In due course that masterful sabre of his—the Queen has it now—made her Lady Smith, and grateful Natal, gallantly, if not very gracefully, called Ladysmith after her.

(The London 'Chronicle'.)

At a moment when the state of things in Ladysmith is a daily subject of speculation, the following anecdote of the famous Sir Harry Smith, after whose wife the town is named, may not be without interest. The Kaffirs had shown a tendency to rebel, and Sir Harry summoned the chiefs to a conference and arranged a speech about the greatness of England. At a proper place he was to touch the spring of a galvanic battery carefully connected with some kegs of gunpowder placed under a wagon, which was to be blown to pieces. Sir Harry commenced his speech, the crisis arrived. The connection was made, but unfortunately, the wagon was only tilted on end.

Notwithstanding the failure of the carefully rehearsed drama, the interview did not come to an end without a real theatrical performance. One of the chiefs ventured to express a doubt of the intentions of the British. This was too much for Sir Harry. Carried away by a fit of rage, he drew his sword, and presenting it at the naked breast of the savage, he swore he would run him through if he did not there and then take an oath of obedience to the government. The assembled chiefs were cowed by the unwonted outbreak. One after another they subscribed the required submission, and Sir Harry's wrath—Mr. Nixon, the traveller, who tells the story, says—averted a Kaffir war.

TRADE NAMES IN THE PEERAGE.

(London 'Chronicle'.)

With Sir Richard Webster, still another name derived from a trade—that of weaver—finds its way into the peerage. The names of this class already in the peerage are Tylour, (Headford), Turnour, (Winterton), Parker (Macclesfield and Morley), Smith (Hambleton and Strathcona), Napier (Napier of Ettrick and Napier of Magdala), Lister (Lister and Masham), and Kitchener (Kitchener of Khartoum). These are names not of the same class as Stewart, Butler, Falconer and Forrester, which, in the case of the titled families who own them, are derived from royal offices, and are, therefore, aristocratic in origin, 'Turnour,' and 'Napier,' also claim to be aristocratic in origin, but their claims are purely imaginary.

DID THEY HELP KILL THE EMPRESS?

LUCCHENI'S BARBAROUS CRIME RECALLED BY A TRAGEDY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(New York Herald.)

The exact truth in regard to the assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, is likely to be known in a short time, some remarkable clues having just been discovered in the Argentine Republic. When Luccheni, the Italian anarchist, stabbed the unfortunate lady to death every possible attempt was made by the Swiss and Austrian authorities to ascertain whether he had any accomplices in the act. But all their labor in this direction proved fruitless until a few days ago, when an unexpected event brought to light certain documents which seem to indicate pretty clearly that the 'removal' of the Empress was the result of a widespread plot.

Very soon after the tragic event had occurred two men, Pietro Riccardi and F. Bloise, joined the Vila colony, which was established some years ago in the province of Santa Fé, in the Argentine Republic, and without delay started in business as merchants under the name of Francisco Bloise & Co. As they had several thousand dollars, they were enabled to purchase a large supply of goods, and, being energetic men, they soon became well known, not only in Vila, but also in the adjacent town of San Francisco. From the very first, however, they were extremely reticent about themselves. They never said a word about their past, and no one could learn from what country they had come.

Gradually, however, some curious facts were learned about them. One was that European letters intended for them were not addressed to them direct, but to other persons in the Argentine Republic, who duly forwarded them under a suitable cover; another was that a few days after the murder of the Empress they had left Europe on a ship which sailed from Marseilles, and a third was that one of them had assumed the name of Bloise and had dropped his real name, which was apparently Cosimo Dellerba. There was much talk among the people of the colony when these discoveries were made, and the gossip finally came to the ears of a correspondent of the 'Journal de Geneve,' a prominent Swiss journal, who resided in San Francisco. He at once determined to investigate the matter, but before he had made much progress the firm of Francisco Bloise & Co. went out of existence in a tragic manner.

Riccardi and Bloise had prospered greatly through their business transactions with the colony and San Francisco, and as a result they had, in addition to outstanding accounts, the sum of 38,000 marks on deposit at the local bank. Now one day Riccardi received a business proposition from a merchant who lived a good distance away, and after talking over the matter with Bloise he decided to visit the merchant. No sooner was he gone than Bloise drew the 38,000 marks out of the bank and filled his satchel with the business and private letters of the firm, after which he promptly took flight for parts unknown. When Riccardi returned and found his partner and his money gone the shock was more than he could bear, and he put a bullet through his brain.

The local authorities took possession of his personal effects, and among them they found an old paper, written in Italian, by him, in which he said that the murder of the Empress had rendered it advisable for him and his companions to leave Italy. Other papers bearing on the same subject were also found, and, according to the 'Journal de Geneve' and other Swiss journals, there are good reasons for suspecting that these men were accomplices of the Empress's assassin. It is hoped that more will be learned when the fugitive Bloise, or Cosimo Dellerba, is found.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly. Cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

LADIES' BLOUSE SET

NO. 1.



Three large studs, one small stud, and cuff links of the rolled gold plate of pretty design, and they are found a durable and useful set. They are about twice the size of illustration. GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for two NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. For sale, post-paid, \$1.25.

KIDNEY TROUBLE FOR THREE YEARS.

A Young Lady of Middlesex Co. tells how she was cured at last by Doan's Kidney Pills.

A great deal of suffering that women are called to endure is the result of kidney trouble.

When the back, the head and the limbs ache, when there is tiredness and weariness, dizziness and dimness of vision, in all probability the kidneys are out of order, and poisons are being absorbed into the system that these organs should carry off.

The most effective remedy to correct the kidneys so that they will remove all poisons from the blood is Doan's Kidney Pills. Just read what Miss Gertrude F. Seale, Belton, P. O., says about them. 'For three or four years I have suffered very much from pain in my back, especially in the mornings, and felt run down and worn out. I doctored off and on for some time and took a good deal of medicine, but derived little benefit from it.'

It started taking Doan's Kidney Pills on the advice of a friend, and before I had finished the first box I felt a great deal better. Then I got another box and by the time that was done the pain had left my back and now I feel stronger and better in health than I have for months.'

PROHIBITION.

Manitoba Approved by Prohibition Advocates of all Shades of Politics.

HOTELMEN WANT TWO MILLION DOLLARS COMPENSATION.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness'.)

Winnipeg, June 21.—A wonderful consolidation of the prohibition element in Manitoba and even in the North-West Territories has taken place since Premier Macdonald's bill was introduced into the Manitoba Legislature.

In less than half a dozen ridings in the entire province is there the least room for doubt on the issue—prohibition or no prohibition.

One of the men who have been to the front in the prohibition cause in Manitoba, and who is viewed more as a Liberal than a Conservative, is Mr. W. W. Buchanan. Seen by the 'Witness' correspondent, he stated very frankly that he believed the bill to be a very full measure of Mr. Macdonald's pledge. He pointed to the elaborate detail and the expensive machinery provided for enforcement, as the best possible evidence that the government intended to operate the measure.

Although the bill has passed its second reading Mr. Buchanan would not say that he thought it was out of danger, but he praised the aggressiveness and vigilance of Manitoba prohibitionists who would let nothing go by default.

THE BILL ITSELF. As to the bill itself, the main feature is, of course, what it prohibits, and the following is a fair summary. It provides that:

No person in the province shall open or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase or transfer of any property or thing, give to any other person any liquor without having first obtained a druggist's license.

No person shall have, keep or give liquor in any place other than in the private dwelling house in which he resides, without a druggist's license. This does not prevent those engaged in mechanical or scientific pursuits from having liquor in their possession for such purposes, in quantities not exceeding ten gallons.

No person shall sell, barter or give liquor to any member, and every person who keeps or maintains a club house, club or association room in which liquor is received or kept for the purpose of use or gift, barter or sale, as a beverage, or for distribution, or division among the members of any such club, etc., shall be deemed a violator of the act.

No liquor shall be kept in any place occupied or controlled by any such club, etc.

Proof of consumption of liquor on such premises shall be conclusive evidence of sale of such liquor.

Any occupant or member who resorts thereto shall be taken to be a person who has, keeps, or sells therein such liquor.

Whenever a person has drunk liquor to excess, and while intoxicated, has come to his death by such intoxication, the person who furnished the liquor to such person shall be liable to an action for a wrongful act, and as a personal wrong.

OTHER DETAILS. Penalties for infraction of the act are placed at from fifty to a thousand dollars, according to the nature of the offence.

The duty of seeing that the provisions of this act are complied with and of enforcing the same shall devolve on the inspectors, but any person may lay an information against parties for a violation of the act.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council shall appoint a chief inspector who shall reside in Winnipeg and have his office in the department of the attorney-general and shall also appoint local inspectors. One such inspector shall be appointed for Winnipeg and one for each of the three judicial districts, and if deemed necessary these districts may be subdivided and a local inspector appointed for each division.

Prosecutions may be brought for hearing before a county court judge, a police magistrate, or before any justice or two justices of the peace.

The penalties in money under the act shall be paid to the provincial treasurer and shall go to the consolidated revenue, excepting where any person other than an inspector acts as a prosecutor, in which case half the fine shall go to the prosecutor.

The act then goes on to cite the manner of treating the costs of prosecutions, convictions and subsequent proceedings, remission of penalties, powers of inspectors and officers, and closes with general provisions and the usual schedules.

WHERE THE LEADERS STAND. Neither Premier Macdonald nor Mr. Greenway, leaders of the respective parties, are teetotalers. Neither object to a 'hot Scotch, but both have declared for prohibition on more than one occasion, and both voted, as the despatches have already recorded, for the second reading and the principle of the prohibition bill.

The views expressed in the House during the debate will best show their attitude. Premier Macdonald said that in bringing down such a bill he felt the great responsibility resting on his shoulders and the shoulders of his government.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island had just carried a bill much along the same lines, but the present bill had been given notice of before that eastern province had made the move.

The act they had passed there was based on the bill now before this House. Although it was true that they had carried the bill there, it had never been tested, therefore it was not an example or precedent for this legislature and did not relieve the government here of the responsibility resting on them.

The government, however, were not shirking the responsibility, which they never would have assumed had it not been that they felt that the majority of the people were at their back. Unless the bill had the moral support of the people, it would lead to confusion worse confounded, and free trade in whiskey. He felt the deep responsibility that was attached to him personally, for he had never posed as a prohibitionist and never did believe and did not believe now that a teetotaler was of necessity a better man than one who took liquor in moderation, nor that those who sold it were running counter to the divine commands.

The objects of introducing the bill were of a political and moral nature. He believed that the people should command and that a government should give effect to their wishes. He believed that the people when given the plebiscite did not consider the question of prohibition a political football and that they had good cause for complaint against both the late provincial government and that of the Dominion for not granting prohibition at the request of the majority, for when a chance was given, the people had expressed themselves with no uncertain sound by an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition.

He would like to refer to the position of affairs in Manitoba and the cause that led to the bringing of the bill before the legislature. On two different occasions the people of Manitoba had been asked to vote as to the course to be pursued, once by the Dominion Government and once by the Provincial. They had declared in favor of prohibition. Such was the case when the Conservatives met to frame a platform on which to go to the country at the next election which resulted so happily for the Conservative party on Dec. 7. They had placed in their platform a plank that if returned to power, they would enact a prohibitory liquor law that would go as far as the powers of the province would permit them to do and then apply to the Government of Canada for powers to enact a full prohibitory law.

They had gone to the people on that plank among others and had been returned to power so no other course was open to them but to carry out the pledge made when they asked for the suffrages of the people. The government could not and would not submit to any change in the principle involved in the bill, but as to the detail of carrying it out he would be only too glad to have the assistance of any member of the House, and if the suggestion commended itself to the good sense of the government it would be acted on. He wished to impress on the House the fact that on the second reading of the bill it was the principle that was at stake, and no change would be permitted. This was not a political question. It was one on which men on the same side of the House differed. He felt that he would be a traitor to the cause of temperance if he made any attempt to introduce party politics into it or make political capital out of it. A pledge had been made to the people, and they were bound to carry it out honestly and to the best of their ability. He wished every member to consider it calmly, coolly and dispassionately. If they thought it should not pass he expected they would vote against it, but if they thought it should he expected they would support it. The matters of detail could be changed in committee. It was now the principle of the bill on which they were asked to vote.

MR. GREENWAY'S POSITION. During the same debate Mr. Greenway spoke. He said: I have said on several occasions that it was desirable that we should have an effective prohibitory liquor law, and that we should have the assistance of the Dominion Parliament. I said, although I took occasion to point



GEN. HUNTER'S TROOPS ENTER JOHANNESBURG.

The advance brigade of General Hunter's division marching eastward along the railway from Krugersdorp, entered Johannesburg on June 22. The above picture shows the fort which looks down on the city from Hospital Hill to the north.

such shall only be done in cases of actual need. Every physician who gives a prescription, or administers liquor for other reason, shall be deemed a violator of the act.

No person other than father, mother, guardian of a minor, or physician, or a druggist, retail license under a physician's prescription, shall sell or give liquor to any person under 21, and then only for medical purposes.

No licensee shall receive in payment, or as a pledge for any liquor supplied, anything except current money, or the debtor's own bank cheque, or for each offence he shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 or one month's imprisonment.

No person authorized to sell liquor shall harbor, or suffer to remain on his premises, any constable or peace officer, during any part of the time such constable or officer be on duty, unless for the purpose of restoring or keeping order. He shall not supply any liquor or refreshment whatever to any such officers on duty.

If any person permit gambling, drunkenness, or any violent, quarrelsome, riotous, or disorderly conduct to take place in his house, or on the premises of which he is the owner, tenant, or occupant, or give any intoxicating liquor to any drunken person, or permits or suffers any drunken person to consume any intoxicating liquor in his house, or on his premises, or permits persons of bad character to assemble in his house, or on his premises, he shall be guilty of an offence against this act.

No society, association, or club, or member thereof shall sell, barter or give liquor to any member, and every person who keeps or maintains a club house, club or association room in which liquor is received or kept for the purpose of use or gift, barter or sale, as a beverage, or for distribution, or division among the members of any such club, etc., shall be deemed a violator of the act.

No liquor shall be kept in any place occupied or controlled by any such club, etc.

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MR. GREENWAY'S POSITION. During the same debate Mr. Greenway spoke. He said: I have said on several occasions that it was desirable that we should have an effective prohibitory liquor law, and that we should have the assistance of the Dominion Parliament. I said, although I took occasion to point

out, as on previous occasions, the difficulty of getting an effective prohibitory law, that, failing the carrying of the motion before the House of Commons, I was prepared to make that promise.

I had hoped the Dominion Parliament would delegate certain powers which would make a law effective. Whether they will do so or not I do not know, but a motion I made was defeated some time ago. I wish to point out that -- cannot set effective prohibition in any other way. . . . I wish to point out that my honorable friend made a mistake in saying that the people of this province had a right to complain of myself as leader of the government at that time, and of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier as leader of the government of Canada. I will ask my honorable friend a question again. Does he not know that the question we are considering now has never been submitted to the people of Manitoba? If he does not I am going to tell him. In 1892 was submitted to the people of Manitoba the plebiscite--upon what basis? 'An act to enable the electors of Manitoba to register their votes upon the advisability of the introduction of a law to totally prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba.' It was that the people of this country were asked to vote upon, for or against. My honorable friend knows now that this legislature could not pass a totally prohibitory liquor law. We came down to the House the very next year and memorialized the Dominion Government to assist us in carrying out the wishes of the people of Manitoba. We passed a memorial asking that the Dominion should with all convenient speed enact a law to 'prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba--just in accordance with the vote the people of Manitoba had just given. We said, what my honorable friends will say now if they are honest--before I am done I will undertake to show that they are not--that they are trifling with this subject. They know now that unless they get the assistance of the Dominion Government their action will be futile, the act submitted will fail. Does not every honorable gentleman know that, so far as local prohibition for the Territories was concerned, it was an ignominious failure, so much so that the people of the North-West Territories, by their own votes, went over to the license system? I fancy the state of things at the time of supposed prohibition was that you got a little worse whiskey and paid a little more for it. My honorable friend reminded me of something that took place in my old county of Huron. Shortly after I left, the Scott Act was introduced. It was carried by 1,700 majority. You would have thought that, with a majority like that in a single county, the law could be enforced. After three years' experience--they could not apply for a change until then--the same county voted by 11,000 majority to do away with it and return to the old state of things. It is possible that the sentiment in Manitoba is stronger than in some other places; it is possible that temperance sentiment is very strong, though, as I said before, I never felt the effect of it very much.

Mr Greenway's concluding words were: 'I never promised an act of this kind. Go to the other side of the line, to a little town in a prohibition state, not far from my own place, and you can find one of the greatest examples of this limited prohibition I ever saw anywhere in the world. With all the experience we have had I feel justified in predicting so far as this particular act is concerned, when it comes to be administered it will be a dismal failure. Now, because of the pledge my hon. friend made in his introduction of the bill, that certain clauses may be eliminated, and certain clauses changed; and as it is a sort of experiment after all; while I have given my candid conviction that will be the result, and for fear I might be misunderstood, I intend, being a member of the law amendments committee, not to oppose the second reading of the bill, but to go into commit-

tee and consider it with the assistance of hon. gentlemen opposite. I know some of their views, and I believe very few of them are in favor of the bill; but, gentlemen are sometimes whipped into line to support measures in which they have no confidence. I hope that in committee we shall be able to eliminate very many of the objectionable features. And let us hope that, after all, this bill may accomplish more than we expect of it. First of all I repudiate the idea of passing a license bill and calling it a prohibition measure. I do not intend to register my vote against the second reading of the bill. Having the pledge of my hon. friend and this invitation to try to make the bill a little more perfect, I propose to take advantage of it.'

HOW THE CHURCHES FEEL. The Methodists, among whom are numbered many influential Liberals, have unanimously, in conference assembled, endorsed the Prohibition bill as introduced. The Presbyterians, as a church body, are for prohibition, so are the Baptists. The head of the Anglican Church is not a prohibitionist, in the sense of favoring prohibition by legislative enactment, and his views are held by many of the clergy, but the temperance side has vigorous champions in such men as the Rev. J. J. Roy, W. R. Mulock, Q.C., and scores of others. The French Roman Catholic members in the local legislature, so far as heard from, are not enamored of the bill, and the 'North-West Review,' published with the approval of His Grace Archbishop Langevin, opposed prohibition of the liquor traffic by law.

THE HOTEL MEN. The hotel men and tavern keepers are very warm on the subject, so are many club men. They argue that the proposed law which comes into force on June 1, 1901, after it has been approved by the courts, is a gross interference with the private rights of the citizen. The hotel men and owners of hotel property claim compensation to the amount of \$2,000,000. The temperance people's reply is that licenses were granted only from year to year, liable to cancellation at any moment, and without compensation. The government policy on this point has not yet been declared. Mr. Macdonald is not likely to provide for compensation.

IT WILL STAND. Once the law is in operation the general belief seems to be that it will stand. North Dakota, a neighboring territory, has had prohibition for over ten years. One of the leading politicians of that state informed your correspondent not long ago that the man who favored going back to the old days of liquor licenses could command no popular support. The Mayor of Fargo, N.D., has just written a lengthy letter to a Winnipeg gentleman in which he endorses prohibition in the heartiest manner, and declares that it has meant lower taxes, greater prosperity and a higher morality to that place.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT THE WAR. THE MISFORTUNE AND MISTAKES OF LORD METHUEN. (Julian Ralph, in London 'Daily Mail'.)

Some supposed mystery about Lord Methuen is one of the principal weights on the British mind with regard to the war.

Is Methuen any good? What is the truth about his first report of Magersfontein?

Why has he been kept at the front? These are some of the inquiries which have been volleyed at whoever has had the misfortune to be invaded back from the front.

They are difficult questions to deal with. To answer the first one causes pain to one who, like myself, shared the fortunes of the noble lord's army from the beginning up to Magersfontein. The next two questions should be addressed to the War Office, though the understanding of the usually well-informed is that Lord Methuen's first Magersfontein report--returned as 'defective in form'--was in reality withheld because he went too deeply into the sore point of the cause of the panic of the Highland Brigade. As to this matter, for which he has been most angrily criticized, military opinion is beginning to lean heavily towards the decision that a general cannot be held responsible for opening up his ranks after the subordinate general has taken full charge of his troops and begun a movement against the enemy.

THE VALUE OF HIS DEFEAT. I am inclined to put Lord Methuen in the very first place in estimating the value to Great Britain of the leaders with which she outfitted her army at the beginning of the war. The worth of the example he set and the lessons learned from his operations cannot be too highly appraised. It is even a question whether Lord Roberts himself would have so rapidly and brilliantly pushed the war to a conclusion but for what was learned from a study of Methuen's earlier campaign. Moreover, if any reader fancies this is pure sarcasm, let him pause and think how inadequately Lord Methuen was equipped for what he had to do, and let him be positive that if the government gave the great Field-Marshal plenty of cavalry, it was because it saw how dangerously Lord Methuen had been dinged in this respect; if it gave the Field-Marshal the support of that master cavalryman, French, it was because Lord Methuen obviously suffered from the need of such a right arm; if it gave the 'Little Man' a force six times as

strong numerically as his enemy, it was because the lesser superiority of numbers under Lord Methuen had failed so signally.

TACTICS WITHOUT STRATEGY. It is only fair to Lord Methuen to say, upon the latter point, that he was by no means the only British officer who did his best to impress upon his fellow-countrymen the fact that tactics and strategy are different things, and that the first can never take the place of the second.

That moral was even more startlingly pointed out at Paardeberg than at Magersfontein.

Lord Methuen has not had great success in this war, but he is too good a man, too high a type of the Anglo-Saxon, to be subjected to any criticism which does not take into consideration his personal qualities apart from his equipment as a general. He is a thoroughbred gentleman of that high class which has distinguished itself in this war rather by casting in its lot with the rest, and not only sharing every hardship to which the humblest clay was subjected, but setting a priceless example of daring unto death. If these aristocrats who were in high places had neither genius for war nor deep knowledge of its science, it must be said that they possessed the other qualities of leadership, and were always at the front in battle. Of that stock is Lord Methuen, courageous to the last degree in war, courteous in the fullest measure to those around him, a proud man, yet gentle and modest--and pious as well.

WHERE HIS STRENGTH LIES. What his critics agree upon is that he would have shone as a brigadier. He would carry out with courage and dash the most trying orders that could be given, but he has not the qualities which make a commander-in-chief, or even a corps-commander. He lacks initiative, solidity, originality, ingenuity, and more than all, confidence in himself.

He was handicapped at the start in many ways; in some by his own fault--in others by the War Office. He had a sufficient force, for no one now believes that the enemy he fought was in any case nearly as large as was supposed at the time. But his command was not properly made up. He did not have anything like enough artillery or mounted men, or a single cavalry leader who was fit for his job. The intelligence he got of the enemy was scanty, and false, the intelligence the enemy got of his doings was thorough. Before the British knew better, they used sometimes to pay salaries to the enemy to betray what went on in our camps.

WEAKNESS OF HIS STAFF. Finally, Lord Methuen's staff was not such as the head of an army needed. Until Colonel Douglas joined it there was no man of marked ability upon it--not one innate soldier, or strong, resourceful campaigner of distinguished experience.

In some battles, and even at a reconnaissance, he was so unfortunate as to have it thought that he lost his notes, that the threads by which he held his force became tangled. After his failure at Magersfontein, he had communicated his own temperament to a great part of his army. A considerable portion of it openly expressed a wavering faith in him, while in some ranks there were even visible symptoms of a more positive state of feeling.

Some called him a psalm-singer, and said that he was closeted with his prayer-book all night at times; but this was likewise said of Cromwell, Gordon, Havelock and Stonewall Jackson. 'The Little Man,' himself, loves his Bible. This is highly creditable in a soldier, if it is coupled with the stuff that makes a soldier.

And if we are to listen to stories of Methuen, let me tell how, being surprised by a great, unlooked-for force at Modder river, and being unable to break the wall that opposed him, he said: 'An heroic act is all that will pull us out of this,' and instantly led in an effort to cross the river against sheets of flying lead. The water proved too deep, and in a second attempt at another point, he was wounded. When I endeavored to obtain the fullest particulars of his gallant behavior his Chief of Staff told me that Lord Methuen wished little or nothing said about it.

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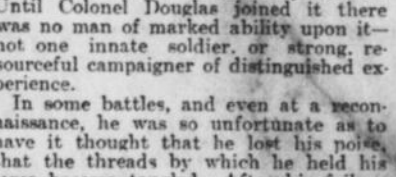
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ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

NEARLY ALL COUNTIES GIVE A FAIR AVERAGE, WITH SOME DAMAGE CAUSED BY FROST, DROUGHT AND INSECTS.

Toronto, June 25.—Representative crop reports received from many counties of the province may be summarized as follows: Peel County.—Fall wheat, fair; barley, oats and other grains, average; apples and large fruits promise abundant yield; plenty of smaller, with the exception of plums; roots looking well. Brant County.—Fall wheat, good average; spring wheat, light; corn, oats, barley, promise well; apples, fair average; small fruits, generally light; hay, about average, but short in straw. Grey County.—Hay, light; fall wheat, winter killed; about half crop; oats, peas, barley and spring wheat, promise well, but need rain; apples, fair; small fruits, generally plentiful. Victoria County.—Hay light, about half crop; grains looking well, and promise full average crop; roots backward. Peterboro County.—Fall wheat, barley, oats and peas, promise excellent crop; hay rather light. Waterloo County.—Fall wheat good; hay fair; rather short; oats, peas and roots promise well. Halldand County.—Wheat, oats, peas and barley good; hay, poor; less than half crop. Lennox County.—Fall wheat good, other grains need rain; hay very light; roots will be light unless we get more rain. Lincoln County.—Wheat, fair, corn, very backward; barley, fair; oats and hay, very light; plums and peaches, good; apples, fair; cherries and strawberries light. Elymere drought impaired crops on sandy soil. Hamilton, Ont., June 25.—The crop prospects in this district, though not as encouraging as at this time last year, give fair promise of being little below the average. The berries were nipped by late frosts and in consequence are a failure away below the average yield; but the quality is good. The fruit tree buds generally were more or less injured by late frosts, and peaches, apples and peaches will not be plentiful as last year; plums will be abundant. The grain crop looks splendid; wheat, oats and rye will be above average yield. The root crops, though not as promising as last year, will be a good average. On the whole farmers generally will have no reason to complain as the outlook at present is for a very good yield all round. Milton, Ont., June 25.—Although the season has been comparatively dry the farmers are encouraged by the crop prospects. The hay crop will be below the average, fall wheat is very good, spring wheat, barley and oats will be about the average. The rain came in time to help the root crops, which have the appearance of being very fair. There is every prospect of a beautiful fruit crop, although in some parts the codling moth has injured the orchards. Ontario County.—Fall and spring wheat above the average; oats, barley and peas, good; hay is light; roots suffering from drought. York County.—Hay short; all other crops good, and fruits, except plums, abundant. Lambton County.—Fall wheat about half crop; oats and barley splendid; corn, backward; large fruits, fair; small fruits, good; peas and vegetables, first-class.

SQUEALING THE ENCORE FIEND

The long, solemn gentleman with the piercing eyes tapped gently on the shoulder of the encore fiend in front of him. 'Allow me to present you,' said he, handing the applauder a small paper package. 'What does this mean?' asked the recipient, wrathfully, as he opened the package and found about two dollars in dimes and nickels. 'It means this,' replied the solemn gentleman, 'I have noticed your earnest efforts to have everything twice. Therefore, I have taken up this small collection in order that you may come tomorrow, instead of trying to get your two performances in one evening.'

THE CAUSE OF 'OOM PAUL.'

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF THE BOER METHODS OF GOVERNMENT.

The following is a letter to the Providence 'Journal,' dated Bloemfontein, May 8, from F. H. Howland, a former correspondent for that paper in New York and Washington, who has recently been appointed to succeed Julian Ralph as war correspondent for the London 'Daily Mail':

Those good people who cry out against the tyranny and brutality of the British soldier and the rapacity generally of John Bull would be greatly benefited by a sight of this pleasant capital at the present time. Seventy-five thousand troops spent anywhere from a month to six weeks here, and departed last Thursday without leaving a scar.

I sat on the stoop of the Free State Hotel last evening and watched for an hour the life on the public square of the town. It was a beautiful evening. The sun had set in that glory of delicate coloring which one rarely sees save in this country, and almost at once the air became deliciously cool, a welcome change after a rather hot day. As the wonderful pink and green and turquoise succeeded one another, and then began to fade out of the sky, leaving the half full moon and a solitary planet in full possession, little girls in sunbonnets came out of the neighboring houses and began to romp. Small groups of 'Tommys,' and now and then a company or regiment, passed by, all the men looking businesslike in their dust-worn khaki, and every once in a while a cart went by, drawn by a bullock or a mule, and driven by a nigger as black as the ace of spades, giving every moment or so his sharp cry of 'Yek! Yek!' to urge his slow-going steeds along. East Indians, in turbans, flowing jackets, and puttees encasing very thin legs, their black and often handsome faces always severe, passed by constantly, in small groups, or singly, chatting gayly, though in subdued tones, and taking note of everything with great interest. Some of them in passing you gave you greeting in their native tongue, calling down blessings upon the Heaven-born, one imagines. Now and again an orderly or dispatch rider, ambled by on his horse, saddle bags and holster full, and side arms very conspicuously displayed. Officers are seen everywhere, most of them carrying light bamboo sticks, most of them in helmets, but some in the little peaked hat, worn jauntily over the right ear. A grimmer touch is added to the picture when a piece of artillery goes by on its way to the station, and much noise is made by the passing of a traction engine, very similar to the steam roller seen on the streets in Providence, though these are used for hauling heavily laden waggons and not for crushing stones. There is no bustling and no crowding. Every one moves in leisurely fashion and wonder what will be the contrast with the same khaki-garbed 'Tommy' at the front.

In the afternoon the square is much more crowded by those who come to listen to the band, which plays from about 3.30 to 5 o'clock, and plays well, too. Shortly before eight o'clock the square becomes almost deserted. After that hour, by order of the military governor, no civilian can walk the streets without a pass.

BURGHERS AT THE FRONT.

The native Boer is little in evidence at any time, which makes one realize what the demand is for able-bodied burghers at the front. The town is never very busy, business being restricted within narrow limits owing to the lack of supplies, due in turn to the monopoly of the railway by the army. 'Oom' Paul depends for the carrying out of his designs upon lies and religious fervor. One can have some sympathy for the up-country Boer, because he does not know what he is fighting for. He thinks it is his heart-stone and his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As a matter of fact, he is being used to perpetuate the absolutism of Kruger and his clique, with which goes their ability to line their pockets still further with the proceeds of the sale of valuable concessions.

Kruger tells his faithful burghers that England has started this war solely with the object of stealing their valuable territory. Yet he has for years been scheming, with the assistance of the Afrikaner Bond, for a Dutch South African Government from the Zambesi to the Cape, with England having a footing on the east coast to enable her to ward off other powers from the Dutch possessions. There is no doubt about this, members of the Bond having declared this as their purpose time and again in public speech and print.

It was clear to Kruger that if English and American immigration were allowed to go on unchecked modern ideas and customs would become predominant and the ignorance of his simple but canny burghers and their content with conditions that prevailed two centuries ago could not endure the competition. He tried to prevent being overwhelmed by the tide of modern progress, and his has been a fight against civilization from the first. It being his idea to keep new theories from gaining the supremacy it would be strange if he pronounced himself willing to grant the franchise to the Uitlanders. An examination of his much

exploited offers of the franchise after a certain term of years, fourteen or seven or five, shows that they were utterly flimsy and insincere, so hedged about with conditions that in the last resort he arranged to grant the executive council, which is entirely dominated by him, the power to decide finally whether or not a Uitlander, though satisfying all legal conditions, should be granted the franchise. The offer was all a farce, of a piece with all other of Kruger's fair promises, made only to be broken when occasion required.

MISLEADING BOER SOLDIERS.

One method whereby Oom Paul prevails upon his credulous burghers to continue fighting is worth noting. They are never told the exact truth, or anywhere near it, as to their losses in battle. At the end of a fight, when the search is made for the dead, only the Hollanders and the foreigners generally are buried in the field, and their deaths recorded. Bodies of the burghers are made away with, and the news of their death never reaches their people, unless some relative happens to be on the spot to note it. On the other hand, the losses of the British are always magnified. On an average the latter are multiplied by ten, and the losses of the Boers divided by the same figure. Again, the Boers are told that Russia has declared war against England and is already marching troops into India. And so the propagation of lies goes on, and many good people in England as well as in America, areajoled into thinking that the cause of the Boers represents all that is just and holy, and that England stands only for rapacity and greed.

Capetown itself furnishes proof enough of what Dutch rule means. The parliament there has a Dutch majority, and the Dutch influence is predominant. The result is that, although Capetown was settled before New York, it remains to-day 'comparable only to a third-rate American village in the sparsely settled West or North-West. Its sanitary arrangements are hardly better than those of Havana, save in private houses of the better class. The hotels in the city are indescribably dirty, and the food of the public houses is far from good. Even the eggs are sent from Maderia, the Dutch being too lazy to keep hens. One is tempted, noting such conditions, to translate Dutch into dirt, as perverted in South Africa. All that will necessarily be changed when England secures complete supremacy. What the change will mean in the Boer republic can only be imagined.

THE TRANSVAAL 'REPUBLIC.'

A word as to the fiction that the Transvaal Government is a republican government. A true republic is not in the habit of investing the law-making power in another branch of the government; yet this is just what was done by the Transvaal Volksraad after the outbreak of the war. The First Volksraad, by its resolution article 1116A, dated Sept. 23, 1899, granted 'authority to the government during the recess to make resolutions and issue instructions which may be found necessary for the interests of the country, and which instructions and resolutions shall have the force of law until they can afterwards be dealt with by the honorable the First Volksraad.' In accordance with that general power of authority, the government, which is Paul Kruger, the members of the Executive Council being entirely subservient to him, levied by proclamation a special tax upon the gross gold production, which amounted to 30 and in some cases to 50 percent. By the same authority the government also imposed a tax of £2 a hundred morgen (about two hundred acres) on all land of absentee owners, and performed many similar acts.

As an illustration of what sort of people enlist with the Boers it may be of interest to tell what became of an ambulance outfit recently sent to the Transvaal by the generosity of Chicago, people. The expedition consisted of some three score men, nearly all of whom, I am told, were of Irish extraction. They were all passed into the Transvaal by the American Consul at Lorenzo Marquez, Mr. Hollis, known to be pro-Boer in his sympathies. Met by the Boer officials, they were asked whether they wanted a red cross or a Mauser, and all but one chose the latter, and duly joined the Boer ranks, leaving the ambulance outfit to look after itself. We passed several trainloads of troops yesterday on their way north. One grimy lot had been on the cars four days but they were as merry as grigs. We caught up just as rations were being served out for the evening meal, and as we drew up alongside they burst out into a very tuneless song. 'Tommy' certainly does not take his troubles hard.

IN UMBRA.

A being dwelt within the shade, Who sought and found her strength alone In Love to bear without a moan The weight that was upon her laid. Who meekly bore the bond of pain, That held her prison'd thro' the years; Too strong, too brave to loose in tears, A grief that never seemed to wane. Many her narrow'd circle sought; Fair ministers who brought her balm, Music, and sweet soul-soothing psalm, And the sweet fruits of tend'rest thought; And they, they could not help but see Something in her to Christ akin; They felt as if they moved within The shadow of divinity. And when the gentle grasp of death Had loosed her spirit from its thrall, Her silent strength pervaded all— They lived, and drew a pure breath. J. C. M. DUNCAN.

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.]

BUGS AND BIRDS ON THE FARM.

As the readers of the 'Witness' are very well aware, I have long been a warm advocate of encouraging bird life on the farm, and have written many articles on the subject for my department of this journal. I have been more deeply impressed on the importance of this matter since calling attention to the lamentable facts relative to the wholesale destruction of bees through spraying fruit-trees when in bloom to which the first article in my department was devoted in last week's 'Witness.' I have been an enthusiastic beekeeper the greater part of my life, though I was never guilty of the absurdity of calling them my 'little pets.' They stung me too frequently and I suffered too severely from their stings to admit of any sentimentality being wasted on them, but I have rarely written an article with more real pain for the 'Witness' than I felt when writing that one. To think of the wholesale slaughter of so many bees through the inexcusable ignorance of sprayers, was well nigh past endurance, and I still feel very strongly in regard to the subject.

I have long felt that we are overdoing the spraying business, and I am quite sure that many people have got the idea that we are now to a large extent independent of the birds, which is a great and serious mistake. We ought to look upon spraying as only supplementary to what the birds do for us, and should by no means do any less to encourage bird-life on the farm because we practice, under wise guidance and proper restrictions, this mode of keeping destructive insects in check.

But all this is only introductory to an announcement which I have now great pleasure in making, viz., that the 'Farming World,' published in Toronto, is about to commence a department to appear once a month, and to be devoted to 'Bugs and Birds on the Farm.' It will be edited by Mr. C. W. Nash, of Toronto, a gentleman well qualified to undertake the work. He is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to bugs, birds, and fishes in Canada, and will no doubt make this department one of great practical value. Mr. Nash is the regular Canadian correspondent of the Natural History Department at Washington, and his contributions to that branch are recognized as authoritative, and are prized most highly. He has also done excellent work for his own country. His illustrated pamphlet on 'The Birds of Ontario,' prepared for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is a work of real art and merit. I had much pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the 'Witness' to this last-named work at the time of its appearance, and I shall take every opportunity of enriching my department of this journal from the articles, the contribution of which Mr. Nash is about to commence in the 'Farming World.'

THE WOOL SEASON.

This is now at hand and a bulletin on the subject has been recently issued by the Michigan Agricultural College. It is compiled by Hubert W. Mumford, and contains much valuable information in regard to the production and marketing of wool. The information is based upon conditions as to the sale of wool which exist in Michigan, but as to its general principles, is applicable to all countries where wool is grown. The value of scoured wool is dependent upon first, staple; second, character, and third, quality. Michigan wools are not, usually as uniform in grade as Ohio and Pennsylvania. The shrinkage is greater, and therefore, the market value is less. It is probably owing to the climate and feed that wools in the northern tier of states are not in all respects as good 'working' wools as those grown further south; furthermore, the wools, as a rule, are prepared for the market in a less careful manner after being shorn. The most common faults in the Michigan wools as to preparation for market are that they contain seeds, tags stuffed inside the fleeces, and too much twine (mostly sisal) to which the manufacturers object strongly as the sisal twine works into the goods.

Wool is more or less injured by the use of sheep dips which have become so

general in most of the states. The bulletin does not say what dip to use, but states that some dips are more injurious than others. Avoid lime and sulphur in dips. In the extreme west, that is Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, where the large flockmasters have made dipping a study, they incline to some form of tobacco dip. The use of binder twine or sisal should be avoided in tying up wool, as manufacturers discriminate strongly against fleeces tied up in this way. A small, hard, twine should be used that will leave no fibre in the wool. A wool box is not necessary in which to carry wool. It should be simply folded and tied with a light, strong twine. Turn in the belly and roll up the fleece, wrapping the twine three ways. Paint marks are a detriment to the marketing of wool, and hence should be avoided. If sheepkeepers could get some means of identifying their sheep other than paint it would appreciate the value of the wool, as the portion of the wool covered by the paint is practically worthless. It is necessary for farmers sometimes to mark their sheep, but under no condition should they use paint that has any mixture of tar, as it is absolutely impossible to extract the tar from the wool even after it gets into goods. It would be an advantage to the grower to clip off the paint marks before shearing the sheep. Improper shearing also accounts for considerable loss on fleeces.

Some attention is given in the bulletin to the deterioration in the quality of wool owing to cross-breeding with mutton sheep, for the purpose of getting value for the carcass as well as the fleece. More attention must be paid to growing wool fibres of great strength which depends to a considerable extent upon the quality of wool or the size of the fibre. The strongest fibre of wool is produced when the sheep has been supplied with an abundance of nourishing food at all times throughout the year. If a sheep is poorly nourished the strength of the wool fibre will sooner or later be seriously affected. If the flock is neglected at some particular period of the year, then a break in the fibre occurs, which greatly weakens the fibre at that particular point. It is pointed out in the bulletin that there is no particular or special ration known at the present time which, if fed to sheep will produce wool of great strength. Any ration calculated to keep the sheep in thrifty condition would be a suitable one to use. The weight of wool produced is affected both by increasing the length of the fibre and by increasing the amount of yolk and natural oil in the fleece.

To sum up, the two chief points to be gathered from the bulletin as to preparing wool for market are to fold it carefully, keeping all tags and litter out of the fleece and to tie it securely with a firm, strong cord. Avoid compressing wool into too small space, and do not use a wool box.

LINDENBANK.

A CITY BOY FARMER.

A. G. McBean, of Thornhill Farm, Lancaster, is one of the few Canadian city-bred boys who is making a successful practical farmer, although that was not the calling he would have chosen were it not for poor health which made it necessary to seek the purer air in the country. Some time last September I called at Thornhill Farm, and among the various interesting sights there was a large field of Swedish turnips which showed a remarkably fine appearance for the short time since they had been sown. This turnip field had first been seeded about the middle of June, but owing to drought and destructive labors of the turnip fly, very few plants were left remaining and on the fifteenth of July the field was harrowed over to kill the weeds and fresh turnip seed was sown in the drills, where a few scattering turnip plants still remained. Owing to the short growing season ahead of them, these turnip plants were left more thickly in the drill than would have otherwise been the case, and owing to the unusually favorable growing weather throughout the month of October nearly seven hundred bushels of turnips per acre was gathered by Mr. McBean. A carload of these turnips were shipped to Montreal and another carload to Toronto and in both cases the parties receiving them were well pleased with their cooking qualities. The balance of the crop, some twelve or thirteen thousand bushels, were fed to sixty steers which were sold for ship-

ment to Britain about a month ago. These steers were bought in Toronto last fall and when they reached Thornhill Farm they were dehorned and placed in the basement of Mr. McBean's very commodious stable, where they were permitted to remain until for five months, during which time they gained an average of three hundred and sixteen pounds each over the Toronto weights. The gain would have been some thirty or forty pounds more had their weights been taken when unloaded from the cars at Lancaster. The ration fed to these steers during the first month was a hundred and twenty pounds turnips and ten pounds hay daily, then four pounds of meal was added to it. The quantity of meal was increased every two weeks and the turnips diminished until the ration for the last four weeks was fifteen pounds of meal, fifteen pounds of hay and thirty pounds of turnips. They were fasted twelve hours before being weighed when sold. Mr. McBean does a large amount of market gardening, supplying not only the village of Lancaster, but also shipping largely to other places, including Montreal. He has this season about twenty-four acres of his farm under garden staff, including the potatoes and the orchard. He has thirty-five acres under grain crops, eighteen acres of this to be cut green and cured for hay. There are about thirty-five acres under meadow. Most of the straw used in bedding the cattle is bought from the neighboring farmers who deliver it at the stable for from two to three dollars per ton.

Mr. McBean, who is only two or three years out of his teens, and not physically robust, takes great interest in and directs all the farming and gardening operations and also keeps a considerable flock of poultry, and is making a good profit on the money invested, and with increasing improvements and experience his profits are likely to continue increasing. I forgot to ask Mr. McBean the name of the variety of the turnip he uses for there are a number of different varieties of Swedish turnips. Some of these can be sown much later than others and I am told that there is a variety which does not impart a turnip flavor to the milk when fed to cows. Persons wishing for information on such subjects should write to Prof. Saunders, at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, when full information will be speedily sent free of cost.

RUSTICUS.

THINNING FRUIT.

Bulletin 96 of the Massachusetts Agricultural College says: "The results of thinning out a liberal amount of fruit from an overloaded tree or plant are: (1) that the foliage becomes more vigorous and more resistant to insect and fungus pests; (2) the remaining fruit grows larger and more perfect in size, color and quality; (3) the larvae of the codling moth, the insect producing wormy fruit in the apple, pear and quince, and the larvae of the plum curculio, that produces the wormy plums and cherries, are destroyed in the immature fruit when it dries up or decays on the ground, and much less labor is required to sort and pack the remaining fruit when it is harvested. The price obtained for fruit from carefully thinned trees or plants is certain to be much higher than if all the fruit were allowed to remain unthinned, while the cost of thinning is not much greater than would be the extra cost of the final picking and sorting of so much inferior fruit.

"Time for thinning.—The best time for thinning fruit is as soon as it can be determined what specimens are injured by insects or by any other cause. The time for the apple, pear, peach and plum is early in July. The grapes should be thinned as soon as the size of the bunches can be determined, which may be the last of June or the first of July. The amount of fruit to be removed will depend largely upon how much has set. In some cases three-fourths should be removed. With apples and pears the amount of thinning to be done must depend upon the size and vigor of the trees, but all wormy and deformed fruit should be removed even to the extent of taking the entire crop, for in the majority of cases such fruit only serves to increase the number of insects the next year, and will not pay the cost of harvesting if allowed to mature. In thinning the grapes, all small bunches should be removed if the fruit is intended for market, as only large, full bunches will sell for good prices, and only a limited amount, depending upon the strength of vine, should be allowed to remain on each cane. In vineyards at full growth from ten to twenty pounds of fruit will be all that each vine can mature and retain its vigor."

THE TURNIP FLY.

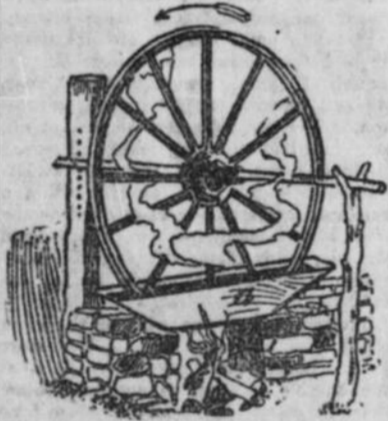
While Canadian soil and climate are well suited for growing roots of all kinds, and more particularly turnips, yet a root or turnip crop is often a failure because of the insect pests which attack it. Among these the turnip fly is one of the

most destructive. The turnip crop is of the greatest importance to the English stock breeder, and special efforts are made by him to overcome the ravages of the fly and other pests. Several mixtures for spraying have been used with more or less effect upon this pest in Great Britain, among them being the following: Apply per acre three gallons paraffine, three pounds best soft soap, 23 gallons of water and one pint soluble carbolic acid. In preparing this spraying mixture the soft soap should be dissolved in two gallons of boiling water, after which the paraffine should be added and the solution stirred briskly till it cools, when the remaining water and the pint of carbolic acid should be added. A small dressing of two to three hundred-weight of ground lime or slaked lime is also very beneficial in warding off the attack.

Another dressing which is very extensively and successfully employed in England is that which has been recommended to the council of the Royal Society by Mr. Fisher Hobbs, who describes his system as follows: 'One bushel of white gas lime fresh from the gas-house, one bushel of fresh lime from the kiln, six pounds sulphur, and ten pounds of soft, well mixed together, and got to as fine a powder as possible. The above is sufficient for two acres when drilled at 27 inches. It should be applied very early in the morning when the dew is on the leaf, a broadcast machine being the most expeditious mode of distributing it, or it may be sprinkled with the hand carefully over the rows. If the fly continues troublesome, the process should be repeated. By this means 200 acres of turnips, swedes and rape have been grown on my farm annually without a rod of ground losing plants. Numerous other plans have been tried, and amongst them I recommend the following in ordinary cases: Fourteen pounds of sulphur, one bushel of fresh lime, and two bushels of road scrapings per acre, mixed together a few days before it is used, and applied at night either by means of a small drill or strewn along the rows by hand. I have known sulphur mixed with water, applied in a liquid state by means of water-carts during the night, the horse-hoe immediately following the water-cart to succeed admirably.'

SETTING WAGGON TIRES BY BOILING IN OIL.

There are many jobs that a farmer can do for himself, if he only makes the attempt. One of these is the setting of the tires on the wheels of his vehicles. The usual charges at a shop for one wheel will exceed the cost to the farmer of setting all four, and the time spent in hauling them to and from the shop, to say nothing of the trouble and vexation of unsatisfactory work or ruined wheels,



WHEEL IN POSITION FOR SETTING.

is far greater than it would be to do the work himself. To do this, it requires an outlay of only the cost of a metal trough and linned oil, about half a gallon to a set of wheels, though more than enough to do the work will be needed, as the trough, while boiling, must be filled so as to cover the felloes.

This trough (a) can be made of galvanized iron by a tinner. It should be about 28 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 5 inches deep at the middle. By making the bottom only 16 inches long and slanting the two ends to the top, the bottom will nearly conform to the circumference of a wheel. Set this pan on brick or stone in such a way that a fire can be built and kept up under it. Put in enough oil to cover the felloes, and let come to a boil. You are now ready to put in the wheels.

To prepare the wheels, let them soak in water until the tires are tight, washing out all the mud and dirt possible. On one side of the trough drive a stake, the top of which is to be about the height of the hub of the wheel when set in the pan. A stake with a fork at the top will be found the most convenient. On the other side set in the ground a 2 x 4 in which a row of half inch auger holes have been bored ranging from a few inches below to a few above a level, corresponding with the stake on the opposite side. By running a piece of a sapling through the wheel, and laying one end in the fork of the stake, letting the wheel hang in the pan, just free of the bottom, and inserting a pin in the auger hole of the 2 x 4 that is at the desired height, as a rest for the other end, the wheel can be easily managed. If it is wedged on the sapling, it can be turned by that means.

After being placed in the oil, the wheel should be slowly turned to prevent charring. The length of time required to boil a wheel depends on its condition, as does the amount of oil it takes for a set. Two sets of wheels can be easily set in half a day. This job will prove far more satisfactory than one performed by a blacksmith, who, often on account of the dry wood swelling after he has shrunk the tire, ruins a wheel by dishing it.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The man who at this season of the year provides some kind of shelter from the sun for his cows is going to receive a big interest on his investment. A cow to return a profit from the feed she consumes must be comfortable, and comfort is not found where the animal is required to stand under a blazing sun or hunting for a few mouthfuls of dried grass over a drought stricken, forty-acre pasture. Butter is a slippery article, and it slips away easily and quickly when its factory is required to spend three-fourths of the time fighting flies. A cow will appreciate shelter on a hot day as much, if not more, than a man.

There are still some farmers who hesitate about breeding the mares that do the common labor on their farms. We think they are acting upon a mistaken idea, unless these mares are required to perform extraordinarily arduous service. It is a little inconvenient, probably, for foals to come in ploughing time, but this is not a very serious difficulty. After ploughing time there is usually a season of rest for the working stock on farms, and the grass is at this season growing finely, and the mares have a good opportunity to suckle their foals. Before severe work is again required the foals are strong and hearty, and have a start that will without mismanagement carry them well through the year.

At the present time, a yearling pedigree bull can be purchased from a good herd for, say, a hundred dollars. The purchaser can see the sire and dam, and so convince himself that his future sire is descended from parents good alike in symmetry, in milk, and in fleshing qualities. That bull will work manifest improvement in his own cattle, and tend to grade upwards his future herd; he will command the attention of his neighbors, and probably pay for his keep in extra service fees. When he has been used as long as the ties of kinship will permit, he will be fattened at the minimum of expense, and realize more to the butcher than his original cost, and he will leave behind him in the farmer's hands a class of cattle superior to those he found when he came upon the farm, and each worth, say, from five to twenty-five dollars more.

A great many young pigs are injured by the sow being fed too liberally upon strong, rich food, and not having much exercise in the open air. I would strongly recommend moderate exercise, with plenty of fresh air, which is quite as essential as pure food. After the young pigs are ten days old the sow should be liberally fed upon bran and finely-ground oats, with the addition of a small quantity of ground peas or corn, but great care should be taken that the sow should not receive much grain for about ten days after farrowing. Many young pigs are so seriously injured during this period that they never recover. Start to feed your pigs at about four weeks old. Make a slow, narrow trough, so the pigs will not have to climb into it to get their feed. Put a little warm sweet milk in the trough, only a very little at first, because if they don't drink it up soon it will get sour, especially if the weather is warm. You will soon find out how much they will drink up quickly, and don't give them any to leave. Feed three times a day. In about a week, add a little shorts to the milk, and a little later add some barley meal. Feed in this way till the pigs are eight weeks old, and by that time they will be ready to wean, and, if properly attended to, should grow right along.

DAIRYING NOTES.

As warm weather is here the agents of the manufacturers of milk preservatives will soon be let loose on a suffering public, and the creamery man or milk dealer who does not have to listen to the floods of formaldehyde is lucky. The stuff will be put up in bottles of various sizes and colors, with gaudy labels, and accompanied by bushels of recommendations as to its wonderful properties. The stuff is sold at a profit of several hundred percent and the man who buys and uses it renders himself liable to a fine of \$25 or more and a much greater damage to his business. Let all preservatives alone!—Hoard's Dairyman.

The chief factor in determining the value of butter is always the flavor. This is also the most difficult thing to secure in practice. Results of investigations have shown that the flavor of butter, whether good or bad, is usually a result of the fermentations which have taken place in the cream. Feed of the cows, kind of churn used or manner of churning has little effect on the flavor. The fermentations are due to the growth of certain bacteria. Those which cause bad results come from dirt and filth. They cause a decay of the milk similar to the decay of animal or vegetable bodies and the products produced largely give the taints to milk and the bad flavors to butter. The fermentation which gives the good butter flavor is a pure souring of the cream. The butter maker has it within his power to make butter with almost the same flavor the year around by observing cleanliness and using good starters to ripen the cream.

The chief reason why the question of coloring butter artificially is being so much discussed at times, in these days, is the advent of margarine as a competitor of butter. Margarine, as many of us are fair to believe, would stand a poor enough chance in the market against butter if it were not colored in imitation of butter; and it is this fraudulent point in margarine that has made people critical as to the moral right or wrong of coloring pale butter to make it look rich. Granted that it is a fraud on the public to color margarine to resemble butter, the question arises, How far is it defensible to color inferior

butter to resemble superior butter? And out of this arises the further question, How can we fairly demand that margarine people shall desist from using coloring matter, while buttermakers are allowed to use it as freely as they like? This, indeed, seems to be the crux of the whole thing as far as rival disputants are concerned. The problem might be finally solved, perhaps, by prohibiting both parties from using such artificial color; but what would the dairyman say to that? That the margarine people have no moral right or claim to use it may be taken as clear enough; but then, what about the right of the buttermakers? There can be little doubt that Parliament would far more easily see its way to prohibiting the use of artificial color in margarine, if only the use of it in butter did not stand in the way. Are the buttermakers prepared to facilitate the decision of Parliament by voluntarily relinquishing the practice many of them have been following so long?

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.]

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A MISSING LEGATEE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—An aunt dies in Ontario, leaving half of her estate to one of her sisters should she survive her, should she not, it would go to said sister's children. Now the mother died a few years ago, consequently the children come in for the estate. The eldest son left home some twenty-one or more years ago, and has never been heard of since, but there has been no proof of his death. The other five heirs received their share, the share of the missing heir being kept back by the solicitors. It will be three years next December since the aunt died. Please tell me how long can the share of missing heir be kept before the other heirs can claim it? Ans.—Under the circumstances it is probable that they are in a position to legally claim the money now.

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 each question.]

CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Lou writes as follows: "The eyelids are always red, and occasionally the whites of the eyes as well. Eyelids seem inflamed. Asks for a cure for thick neck. Ans.—Inflammation of the eyelids and eyes (conjunctivitis), arises from a variety of causes. Simple exposure to cold will sometimes cause it. Other causes seem to be infectious, as they spread from person to person, through the medium of towels. Cold does not usually cause it, unless the bodily health is run down. A similar condition, walking with cold water on the face, they will have to be pulled out. You might try a lotion made up of two grains of sulphate of zinc, and two ounces of distilled water. Drop this into the eye several times daily. Bathe the eye frequently with cold water. If these measures fail, you had better see your own doctor. There is not much chance of doing anything for 'thick neck.' Painting with tincture of iodine is sometimes advised. Do not remove the skin.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

A Subscriber's Son.—Is a farmer, 22 years old. Lived in during the hot weather, till end of August, with a general feeling of weakness, but which principally affects the legs. They feel as if they were swollen, but do not appear to be so. There is a sort of kneading or pulsating feeling in them during the heat of the day. On cool evenings they are all right. Appetite is fair, and sleeps well. Ans.—The condition is a very common one. It denotes merely a lowered tone of the general system, possibly brought about by prolonged standing during the heat of the day. The feeling is very apt to affect those who are run down from any cause, or one recovering from some severe illness. It sometimes attacks those who are otherwise in fair health. It always, however, means slight nervous exhaustion and physical depression. The feeling can be relieved by keeping the legs elevated as much as possible, and resting frequently. At night bathe them with equal parts of methylated spirits and water, and rub the muscles well, as athletes do. In the morning, take a cold sponge or shower bath immediately on rising every day. This is a splendid tonic. As a medicine you might try Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites.

NAEVUS.

Inquirer.—A child, one year old, has just below the eye on the face what appears to be an enlarged vein, or one which has burst. It looks purple, but laughing or crying makes it appear worse. Ans.—This is what is known as a naevus of birth-mark. It is due to a small patch of overgrown and enlarged veins. It is not likely that much can be done. If the patch is not bigger than a hemp seed or thereabouts, and grows up it might be removed by electricity. You would have to consult a specialist who is accustomed to such things. No medicine or application is of any use to cure the condition.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE WEB WORM OR PARNIP PEST.

E.J. Barrie.—I am sending you by parcel post a few samples of a pest that has been eating my parsnip seed, and so far all attempts to destroy it by me have been unsuccessful. It seems to be well protected from either dust or Hail poison. Can you give me any information that would be helpful in destroying it or escaping its ravages. I have been troubled with it for over two years, and sometimes have lost an entire crop of seed. Ans.—The postcard and the pest were duly received and forwarded to that most useful intelligence office for farmers and fruit growers, the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and the following answer was received from Professor Fletcher: Barrie says sends a sample of the flowering heads of a parsnip, which is webbed together, and much injured by a colony of small, grey caterpillars, covered with small dots. This is a common pest of those who grow parsnips for seed. It does not confine its ravages to the parsnips, but attacks the flowers of many other plants of the same family. The insect passes the winter in the form of a moth, which comes out from its hiding place in spring, and lays eggs upon the undeveloped umbels of the parsnips. As soon as the young caterpillars hatch, they eat their way into the folded up flower heads, and destroy them, webbing them together, and finally rendering them merely a mass of web and excrement. After the caterpillars have eaten the flowers and stripped the stems, they bore their way into the hollow stems, generally beginning at the axil of a leaf, and feed upon the soft, white lining of the stem; when full grown they change to chrysalids inside the stem. There is only one brood in the year. When parsnips are grown for seed, this insect when not attended to, may cause considerable loss, but in localities where it is abundant, the most effective means of destroying the caterpillars is to open the webbed up heads and puff into them some pyrethrum insect powder, or ewing to the fact that the caterpillars are extremely active, and when they are disturbed, they wriggle out of their nests, many may be destroyed by holding a basin, or other receptacle, containing some water and a little coal oil, under the heads and unfolding the leaves, when the caterpillars will fall into the liquid and be killed. When parsnips are grown in large quantities, as by seedmen, these methods would be probably too tedious, but in a garden the few minutes devoted to the work would be well spent. The chief thing to know is the date when this treatment should be applied, and to attend to it as soon as the caterpillars appear. There is only one brood in the season, and the seat of injury is always the flowering heads. Experiments have been tried with Paris green, kerosene emulsion, and whale oil soap, with more or less success, but owing to the fact that it is necessary to open the flowering heads so that the poison may be applied, where it will come in contact with it, or be eaten by the caterpillars, these remedies are less effective than with many other insects.

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VETERINARY.

[Conducted by D. McEachern, F.R.C.V.S.]

COW SUCKING HERSELF.

S. Chatham, N.B.—I have a Jersey cow, three years old, that has the aggravating habit of sucking herself. Have tried smearing the teats with bitter herbs, but without success. Have had straps made to go round the body and head, but they have proved no good, beside chafing and fretting the cow. I have heard that slitting the point of the tongue would cure her. Do you think I can perform the operation myself, as there is no veterinary surgeon in the country? If so, please advise as to method of operation, and what sort of food I should give while the tongue is sore. Ans.—On no account slit the poor animal's tongue; it would be as ineffective as it is cruel. Two simple methods are made use of: one is to suspend a leather apron in front of the udder, so that it will prevent her taking the teat in her mouth; another is to keep on her head a leather muzzle, open in front, but the sides projecting three inches beyond the sides of the mouth, which would prevent her from taking hold of the teat. A third plan, least trouble, and most effective, is to keep her head in stanchions, which, if kept free from mud, may be loose below and swung above, feeding her on cut grass.

FLY REMEDIES.

C.B., Hawkesbury.—Please give recipe for making preparation for keeping flies from cattle and oblige. Ans.—Prof. P. J. Parrott, of Kansas Experiment Station, gives the following prescription as a remedy for the attacks of the horn fly: Pulverized resin, 2 parts by measure, soap shavings 1, water 1/2, fish oil 1, oil of tar 1, kerosene 1, water 3. Place the resin, soap shavings, 1/2 part water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till resin is dissolved. Then add the three parts of water, following with the oil of tar mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil 15 minutes. When cool the mixture is ready for use and should be stirred frequently while being applied. The mixture costs about 30c per gallon. Use 1/2 pint at each application, applying with a large painter's brush. At first, apply 2 or 3 days in succession, then once every other day. G. E. Day, agriculturist, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, says: Regarding remedies for horn fly, we have never found anything more effective than the mixture of seal oil and crude carbolic acid, in the proportion of a tablespoonful of carbolic acid to a quart of oil. It is a good deal of trouble to apply this remedy, the simplest way being to apply with a brush. To be an effective remedy, it should be applied about twice a week, but it will be found to give help if applied once a week. I do not know of any other remedy which will prove more effective against these pests that does not entail a great deal of trouble.

POULTRY AND PETS.

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

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Clear out the old material forming the nests, and burn. In this way, you get rid of waste stuff and vermin, as well as save trouble in the pens. A fresh nest should be provided since a month. The duck furnishes good, fresh meat in a convenient form for the farmer's table. Put some kind of drinking fountain in the hen house, and in the winter warm the water. One winter says that fifty dozen eggs in winter will bring more money than a load of hay. Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard, broken in small pieces, and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it, or pulverized and mixed with soft food. Ten years ago, says the Iowa Homestead, the average yield of eggs per hen, was eight dozen, and it is eight dozen yet. It should be double that amount. It would be if there was proper breeding up to winter laying. Winter layers depend upon early pullets. Early pullets depend upon early sitters, and early sitters upon winter layers. Now the hatching season is over it is time to begin advertising your stock for sale. Try in the "Witness". The food at all times should be clean as possible. Eggs of fine flavor or meat of fine flavor cannot come from filthy food. Luck has very little to do with poultry. Brains, experience and industry are needed, and will always bring good results. When you can enter the hen house after dark and hear no wheezing it proves there are not any rumpy fowls in the flock. If your chicks are dumpy and do not thrive as they should, examine the skin closely, and see if they are not affected with vermin. If you have first class stock, and don't want people to know it, and try to buy it at good prices, you must not advertise in the "Witness". Do not fail to provide some sort of a shade; if you have nothing else, put up a few boards so as to provide a place for the fowls to get out of the sun. If things go wrong in the poultry yard, it is a good deal better to spend your time

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

For All Lamé Horses



Whether they have Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use KENDALL'S SPAVIN OURE. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister. Assured correct for family use. It has no equal. Price, \$1; Six for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book (free), or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enochburg Falls, Wt.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut. The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is wonder working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc. National Gall Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working. For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure. Our Special Offer! On receipt of 25 cents we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are valued at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all druggists, price 25 cents.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt. ENGLISH BROCCATION CO'Y., 276 St. Paul street, Montreal.

There's No Risk in Using FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE. It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is not cured. Does it quickly and good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Highly applied. Safe to use, and sold under this GUARANTEE: That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, 25 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of 25 cents. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of "Witness".

TESTIMONIAL: LEMING BROS., ANSWAN, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1899.

Sizes.—Please forward by return mail one bottle of "Lump Jaw Cure." I have cured three cases of Lump Jaw and have two more well under way to cure, from one bottle. Find enclosed \$2.00.

Yours, etc. JOHN C. McLENNAN, Address: FLEMING BROS., St. George, Ontario.

In trying to find a remedy for the trouble than an excuse for it. If you think of buying stock, get the best.

Poultry in the orchard not only destroy insects, but keep the trees in good condition. New blood in poultry is the basis of beauty, vigor, prolificness. Introduce it at least every two years.

ROOM FOR CHICKENS. Room for growing chickens is an absolute necessity. The early chicks are getting into sufficient size and shape for the breeder, who understands his flock, to be able to distinguish between those really good, and those really bad. There are deficiencies of feet, legs, back and combs; there are those which show off color, or such colors as would clearly render them unfit for breeders or exhibition; and there are those inferior in size, veritable scrubs. Look for any purpose, and no better plan can be pursued than to market all such, and thus make room for good stock.—"Fanciers' Gazette."

CROOKED BREAST BONES. Crooked breast bones are caused by the roosting of the fowls at too early an age, or from the improper construction of the roost. This deformity is not so serious as it is first appears, for the reason that nearly every fowl raised in affected manner is less in this manner. The only remedy is to compel the chicks to rest on the doors of coops until they attain maturity. If this proves unsatisfactory, wide roosts should be provided for them, made from sawdust, the chicks to rest on. These roosts should be two inches thick, by four inches high, as two by four. Round these pieces on the edges slightly, and make them into roost poles, laying the wider side up for the chicks to rest on. This form of roost affords more surface for the breast bones to rest on while the bird is nesting. Small poles are the most prolific cause for crooked breasts.

THE FAMINE FUND

Receipts have been received from Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, of \$154.80 for the Indian Famine Fund, making a total of \$739.20 already forwarded; from Mr. F. K. Hawley, Hawleyville, Conn., treasurer of the Christian Unity Association, \$92.90, for famine sufferers in British East Africa, making a total of \$1,433.24; and from the Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., Toronto, treasurer of the Presbyterian Board, for \$787.06, on behalf of the India Famine Fund, making a total of \$2,901.81 already forwarded by the 'Witness.' We have also forwarded \$488.65 to G. S. Eddy, Associate College Y. M. C. A. secretary, Madras, India, and \$2,629.15 to G. B. Fuller, Christian Alliance mission in Gujarat.

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three locations included in the desired section. Pratt said he had \$2,000 buried out in California, and he had a gold brick that could be sold for at least \$5,000, and these sums would probably buy out the Indian's share. Pratt next suggested that the Messrs. Gordon buy the gold brick, and he took them to see it. To convince them that it was genuine he offered to go with them to Quebec and have it assayed. This was agreed to, and the three then went to Quebec. At the capital an assayer named A. C. White was found. He tested the brick and pronounced it worth \$10,000. Mr. Pratt, however, offered to sell it to the Messrs. Gordon for \$5,000. The Gordons became suspicious at this point, but resolved to carry the game to the end and see what there was in it. They agreed, after a brief consultation, to purchase the brick. They drew \$2,000 from the bank at Danville, but did not pay it over. They told Pratt that the bank was short of funds and they would have to go to Montreal for the balance and showed him a cheque for the remainder, which they said they would get cashed in the city.

Arrived in the city the Messrs. Gordon and Pratt went to the Point St. Charles branch of the Bank of Toronto as he knew the manager, Mr. Bird, through having had an account there some years ago, which indeed had never been closed. All these incidents made Pratt confident of success with his scheme. While at the bank Mr. Gordon, sr., stepped into the manager's office while Mr. Gordon, jr., remained outside with Pratt. Pratt became uneasy when he found one of his customers was engaged with the manager. He slipped into the manager's office as if he had a right to, but was motioned back to wait his turn. Suddenly he complained of feeling ill and stepped outside and quickly disappeared. Meanwhile the Thiel Detective Agency and the city office had been communicated with. Their men soon arrived on the scene, and being informed of the latest turn of events, they decided to go to St. Johns to look for the suspected swindlers. On the train they found Pratt returning to St. Johns and arrested him. In a hotel at St. Johns they discovered White, the pretended assayer, and took him into custody. The 'Indian,' who was in reality a 'pale face' in disguise was arrested at the station in St. Johns when claiming some baggage. He was not disguised at the time of his arrest. Pratt and White were brought to the city on Thursday along with a trunk containing two circular gold bricks about eight inches in diameter and two inches thick, weighing about forty pounds, the blankets, Indian mask, and various other articles included in the outfit. The 'Indian,' who is known as John Saunders, did not arrive in the city till the afternoon. E. R. Carrington, local manager of the Thiel Agency; Sergeant-Detective Campan and Detective McLaughlin, of the city office, and the police of St. Johns worked together in the case with perfect success. The detectives are of the opinion that the three are the same men who tried to work the same game at Prescott a few months ago.

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British French-Canadians. They are not only very fond of them but they show it unmistakably. They invariably call them by their Christian names on comparatively short acquaintance. The British French-Canadians possess to the full the English energy and love of sport, and are as manly as you could wish for, and they also possess in an equally marked degree the French tact and good breeding. Their manners are all that could be desired, and I could back them in this respect against any class of people in the world, native Frenchmen included. As if nature had wished to finish a good job in a workmanlike manner, she has provided nearly all of them with excellent headpieces. They are almost without exception much above the average in intellectual qualities. I have known a good many of them and at present I can only recall one below the mental average. His social qualities were so admirable that it did not really matter a bit whether he possessed brains or not. A common friend, however, told me the other day that he had suddenly developed a strong taste for mechanics, which bids fair to carry him to fame and fortune. With all these remarkable qualities one might be prepared to detect a little alloy of conceit in the composition of the British French-Canadians. You will not find a grain. They are absolutely free from assumption, affectation, or nonsense of any sort or description. It is one of their greatest charms. Prosperity, I often think, is an excellent touchstone. Most of us who possess any spirit whatever can make a shift to bear up with some degree of fortitude against adversity, but prosperity is apt to catch one napping. The man who, in the phrase of the day, has been a success in life, and still unspoiled, and unassuming, and who bears his honors with becoming gratitude to the great dispenser, is emphatically a man. You might make any one of the British French-Canadians of my acquaintance king of the Cannibal Islands to-morrow and he would not alter by one iota the cordial courtesy of his bearing to his friends.

Col. Girouard, R.E., formerly director of Egyptian railways under Lord Kitchener, and now director of military railways in South Africa under Lord Roberts, is a capital type of the British French-Canadian. This is what the late famous war correspondent, G. W. Stevens says of him in his book, 'With Kitchener to Khartoum': 'Conceive a blend of French audacity of imagination, American ingenuity and British doggedness in execution and you will have the ideal qualities for such a work. The director of railways, Bimbashi Girouard, is a Canadian, presumably of French extraction. In early life he built a section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He came out to Egypt for the Dongola campaign, one of three subalterns specially chosen from the Railway Department of the Royal Engineers. The Sudan killed the other two out of hand, but Bimbashi Girouard goes on building and running his railways. The Dongola line runs as far as Kerma, above the third cataract. The Desert line must wait at Athara for a bridge before it can be extended to Khartoum. But already there is something over five hundred miles of rail laid in a savage desert, a record to make the reputation of any engineer in the world, standing to the credit of a subaltern of sappers. The Egyptian army is a triumph of youth on every side, but in none is more moral than in the case of the director of railways. He never loses his head nor forgets his own mind; he is credited with being the one man in the Egyptian army who is unaffectedly unafraid of the Sirdar. Having finished the S. M. R. to the Athara, Bimbashi Girouard accepted the post of director-general of all the Egyptian railways. There will be plenty of scope for him in the post, and it will not be wasted. But just reflect again in this crowning wonder of British Egypt, a subaltern with all but cabinet rank and two thousand pounds a year? I happen to know Girouard very well, and a common friend who is in a position to know whereof he speaks told me Girouard was the only officer of Lord Kitchener's staff for whom he showed unmistakable fondness. It would appear that even the iron stoicism of the Sirdar was not proof against the captivating charm of manner which the British French-Canadians possess at their birth-right.

BRITANNIC FRENCH-CANADIANS.

(Events.)

A nation that would combine the best qualities of the great French and English nations, would be a nation indeed. I know of none such. But I do know a certain number of individuals who combine the very best qualities of the French and English races. Mrs. Malabar in the play enquires if a certain person is like Cerberus, three gentlemen at once. As a matter of fact the individuals to whom I allude are three gentlemen at once. They are very good Frenchmen, they are very good Britons, and they are besides a delightful combination of both, which is quite irresistible. You can well imagine that articles of such rare excellence are by no means as plentiful as blackberries. There is only one country in the world where they are to be found. That country is Canada, and they are the British French-Canadians. It is my singular good fortune to have among some of my best friends a number of British French-Canadians. They are in my opinion the highest class of Her Majesty's subjects, and if in the course of this article I can give you some idea of their principal characteristics, I shall be heartily glad of it. To begin with the British French-Canadians to whom I allude are all educated men, and as a rule of the ancient faith. Now and then you meet with a French Huguenot. They are good French and English scholars. As a rule they speak English with a perfectly pure accent; sometimes with a slight French accent that is very pleasant and agreeable to the ear. But whether they talk English with or without a slight accent, their command of the language is absolute. As they have command of both languages they naturally read both literatures, and have therefore a much wider intellectual horizon than the ordinary English-speaking Canadian. They are equally at home with their French countrymen, or their adopted British brethren and are equally beloved by both. Were you to see them with the former you would be certain they were French; with the latter you would be equally certain they were English, unless you happened to know their names. The English are not by any means a demonstrative people as a rule, but they make an exception in the case of the

oversight on the part of the Boers, for I defy any person to find a solitary picture of the two last-named gentlemen that has not been backed with knives. But the Queen and Royal family photographs have in every case been treated with respect.

PICTURE OF BOER TOWNS.

LIKE TOPSY, THEY JUST GROW, WITHOUT ANY PLAN OR BEAUTY.

(London News.)

A Boer town is not laid out on systematic lines, as one sees towns in Canada or Australia. The streets seem to run much as they please, or as the exigencies of traffic have caused them to run. I doubt if the plan of a town is ever drawn in this country. People arrive and settle down in a happy-go-lucky manner, and straightway build themselves a home. Their homes are places to live in, not to look at. There is an almost utter absence of architectural adornment everywhere. As I sit writing this epistle my eyes can range over a large number of dwellings. They are nearly all alike—plain, square structures, plastered snow white. There is a double door in the centre of the front, and a window at each side of the door. A stoop, about six feet wide, rises a foot from the pathway, and there is nothing else to be seen from the outside front. These houses look bare and bald, and are as expressionless as a blind baby. To me, most houses have an expression of their own. In an English town a quiet walk in the dawn, making a survey of the dwelling places, always leaves the impression that I have gleaned an insight into the character of the dwellers therein. The cheery-looking villa, with its superabundance of ornament, is a monument in masonry to the successful mining jobber on a small scale. The solemn-looking, solid dwelling, standing in its own grounds, where every flower bush has its individual prop, where the lawn is trimmed with mathematical exactitude, and not one vagrant leaf is allowed to stray, speaks with a kind of brick and mortar eloquence of virtue that has never grasped the sublime fulness of the Scriptural text which saith:—'The way of the transgressors is hard!—' This is the home of the middle-aged Churchman, whose feet from infancy have fallen amid roses. He has never erred because he has never known enough of human sympathy and human toil and human struggle to feel temptation. The cosy little cottage further on, surrounded by climbing roses and sweet-smelling herbs, where the gate is left just a little bit open, as if inviting a welcome, seems to advertise itself as the home of two maiden sisters, who, though past the giddy girlhood stage, still have hopes of being somebody's darling by-and-by.

But in a Boer town most of the piety is knocked out of a man. You stare at the houses, and they stare back at you dumbly. There is nothing pretentious or rakish about any of them; no matter how riotous a man's imagination might be, he could never conjure up a 'wink' from a Boer house, though I have seen houses in other parts of the world that seemed to 'cock an eye' at a passing traveller and invite him to try the door. They have only two styles of roofing to their dwellings—either the old-fashioned gable roof or the still older kind of 'lean-to,' the latter being nothing but a flat top, high at the front and running lower toward the back, in order that the rain water may carry off rapuquy. They paint their doors and windows a sober reddish brown, for your true Boer has an utter contempt for anything gaudy or gay. He leaves that sort of thing to his nigger servants, who make up for the master's lack of appreciation in the matter of color by rigging themselves out in anything that is startling in the way of contrasts, for if the white master is a Puritan in such things, the nigger servant, male or female, is a perfect sybarite. One of the most charming things noticeable about a Boer town is the plenty of trees in the streets. They are often ornamental, always useful for purposes of shade. There is no regularity about their distribution; they seem to have been planted spasmodically, at odd times and at odd positions. There is little about them to lead one to the belief that they received overmuch care after they had been put into the soil. I have found a very creditable library in pretty nearly every Boer town that I have visited, and it is a noteworthy fact that all of our most cherished authors find a place on their bookshelves. One other thing I have noticed, which, though a small thing in itself, is yet very significant. In nearly every hotel, and in many of the public places, portraits of our Queen and members of the Royal family have been hanging side by side with portraits of notable men, such as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Rhodes. During the course of the war all kinds and conditions of Boers have had free access to the rooms where these portraits were to be seen, but now I find that no damage has been done to any of those pictures, excepting those of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain. This has not been an

admitted that he is in the highest and best sense the first of Canadians; not merely by his position but by his character and attainments. By his unflinching urbanity, dignity and courtesy he has done much, very much, to preserve and promote in the Canadian House of Commons the splendid traditions of the mother of parliaments.

SWEET MEMORIES.

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ONTARIO GOOD TEMPLARS.

ANNUAL MEETING IN PROGRESS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 28.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars yesterday, held in the Orange Hall, the proceedings were commenced by the concurring of the Grand Lodge degree.

The lodge was afterwards reduced to the subordinate degree and Bro. Ross was appointed grand messenger. The report of the credential committee was received and adopted.

The reports of the Grand Lodge officers were presented in printed form and were accepted as read. The reports were considered to be very satisfactory and they were referred to the committee on the state of the order.

Grand Chief Templar Spence laid the matter of the request of Stewart Lodge, of Quebec, to be allowed to come into the Ontario jurisdiction before the Grand Lodge.

At the afternoon session the lodge was opened in the subordinate degree: Grand Chief Templar Spence reported on several proposed changes in the constitution.

His report was referred to the committee on by-laws. At this point Superintendent Morrison, of the Juvenile Institute, took the chair, and the work of juvenile temples was discussed.

Miss Graham, superintendent of Prospect Juvenile Temple, of Inglewood, read a paper entitled 'Boy wanted.' It clearly showed that boys should be inestimably benefited by connecting themselves with a temple.

Mr. Flint, M.P., Grand Councillor Andrews and Chief Templar George Spence addressed the gathering. A pleasant time was spent.

Ottawa, Ont., June 29.—The final session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. took place yesterday afternoon. Word had been sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that he would receive a committee from the Grand Lodge.

The committee made the request to the Premier that Mr. T. H. Flint's motion be put to the House and voted upon. Sir Wilfrid was not prepared to give a definite answer.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Grand Lodge should be held in Toronto on the third Wednesday in next June.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Grand chief templar, George E. Spence, of Toronto, re-elected; grand councillor, the Rev. J. Andrews, of Toronto, by acclamation; grand treasurer, Bro. Ross; grand vice-templar, Sister Mrs. F. Roger, of Ottawa; grand superintendent of juvenile temples, F. S. Morrison, of Hamilton; grand secretary, Duncan Marshall, of Thornbury, by acclamation; auditors, F. Farnham, of Toronto and F. Roger, of Ottawa; representatives to International Supreme Lodge, regular, Miss R. M. Storr, of Ottawa; alternate, the Rev. W. J. Andrews. Bro. R. J. Birdwhistle, of Ottawa, was recommended for deputy right worthy grand templar.

Bro. Morrison, grand superintendent of juvenile temples, mentioned that the juvenile temple of Cameron Lodge had again won the banner, having reported 115 members.

The special committee submitted the following report: 'The attention of this Grand Lodge has been called to the case of Corporal Courtney, of A Battery, Kingston, who for refusal to obey the command of his superior officer when ordered to march his men to the canteen to be served with beer, with which they were to drink the Queen's health, was severely punished. We desire to record our sincere sympathy with Corporal Courtney and, while we would not condone an act of insubordination on the part of a soldier against military discipline, we would express our profound condemnation of any military system which would make it a misdemeanor for one of our Canadian soldiers to refuse to drink beer or to assist in furnishing such drink to others. We demand that this wrong may be righted, and that the regulations shall be so altered that never again shall it be required of any temperance man, who serves his country as a soldier, that he participate in the sinful act of putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'

Before the session concluded Grand Chief Templar Spence conferred the Grand Lodge degree on three delegates.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

London, June 27.—The Khedive of Egypt arrived in London at noon from Port Victoria, where he had been since he reached England from Flushing, on June 21. He showed few signs of his recent illness. The traveller was received on the platform of the Charing Cross Railway Station by the Duke of York, the Turkish ambassador, Anthopulo Pasha, and suite, a guard of honor from the Coldstream Guards and a band, which played the Khedival hymn.

The Duke of York embraced His Highness. After inspecting the guard of honor, the Khedive entered a royal carriage, accompanied by the Duke of York, and was driven to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a troop of the Horse Guards, and cheered by the spectators.

London, June 28.—4.32 p.m.—The Khedive of Egypt paid a state visit to Windsor Victoria at Windsor Castle this afternoon. Accompanied by the Duke of York and the Turkish ambassador, Anthopulo Pasha, and staff, he drove in state carriages, escorted by Household Cavalry, to the Paddington railway station, whence he took a train for Windsor. The Duke of Connaught there joined and accompanied His Highness to the castle. The procession at Windsor was escorted by Life Guards, and a detachment of Grenadiers formed a guard of honor in the quadrangle of the castle. The Queen received the Khedive at the principal entrance. There were crowds everywhere and a warm greeting was given to the Egyptian visitor.

ALMOST SUCCEEDED.

FATHER OF A SUICIDE AT MONTE CARLO TRIES TO KILL THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

Paris, June 23.—The French authorities have carefully concealed the fact of an attempt upon the life of Prince Albert of Monaco last Thursday morning, just as he was leaving Paris.

His assailant was a wealthy German, whose only son committed suicide last March at Monte Carlo after losing all of his personal property and a large amount of borrowed money. The father has been crazed with grief ever since and has dogged the Prince through Paris. Last month, when the Monaco Exposition Palace was inaugurated, the German started the brilliant throng of guests by suddenly rapping for silence and solemnly invoking God's malediction upon the building and 'the infamous princely family whose foul wealth is bought by the blood of countless men and the shame of countless women.'

The police evicted the intruder. Last Thursday, while entering the railway station, the Prince was suddenly caught at the throat, borne down and half strangled by the German, who is of powerful build. The detectives and the Prince's attendants rushed in and knocked the man senseless just as he had drawn a pistol to shoot the Prince. The authorities, fearing to excite a crank epidemic to scare expected royal visitors, succeeded in preventing publication of the story.

A GREAT GAME CLUB,

TERRITORY WILL EXTEND NORTH TO HUDSON'S BAY.

Quebec, June 26.—Lord Minto has accorded his patronage to the new Roberval Fish and Game Association, recently incorporated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Quebec, under the authority of 48 Vic, chap. 12, sec. 1. It is claimed that this association will be the largest and most important fish and game club in the world. Its territory is so great that it is proposed to furnish five or six square miles of fishing or hunting to each of its five thousand members, even if they were all to visit the club limits at the same time.

The territory that will be taken possession of by the club as soon as its membership is large enough to warrant it, includes the Hotel Roberval, which, for the present, remains open to the public, as usual, as well as the steamers used by anglers on Lake St. John, and its tributary waters, and the fishing and hunting rights in territory obtained partly from private sources and partly from the Provincial Government, and extending away north to the watershed between the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay.

Mr. H. J. Beemer is president of the association; Col. B. A. Scott, of Roberval, vice-president, and Major Ernest F. Wurtele, of Quebec, secretary-treasurer. Amongst the members so far enrolled are: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. A. G. Blair, T. G. Shaughnessy, Senator Forget, Chas. M. Hays, the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, the Hon. Chas. H. Mackintosh, Col. Chas. E. Turner, United States consul at Ottawa; J. H. Melville, Boston, and Stewart Harshorn, Short Hills, N.J.

The members of the club declare that the cutting of portages in all directions through the area controlled by them will reveal hundreds of virgin trout lakes that have never been whipped by the angler's flies, and upon which the eye of no white man has ever rested.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

Simla, June 28.—The monsoon prospects are decidedly more favorable.

MANITOBA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A PRIEST ORDERS THE CHILDREN TO LEAVE.

Winnipeg, June 28.—A correspondent writing from Oak Lake says: 'The school question was revived here after a long sleep with a vigor which portends a federal election at an early date. All Catholic refusals have been ordered, on pain of refusal of absolution, to withdraw their children without one hour's delay from the public schools. The hardship this will entail upon these people is apparent when it is known that there is no separate school in the locality, and that the unfortunate children must grow up in ignorance and totally unfitted to compete in the world with their Protestant neighbors. The priest who gave this order from the altar is Father Lussier, alleged to be a Liberal in politics.'

A DEGRADED PRINCE.

AWARDED A FARTHING DAMAGES.

London, June 26.—An interesting libel suit which has been on trial in the court of Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice, resulted to-day in Prince Charles De Loose of Corswaen, the heir presumptive of one of the leading families of the Continent, and a direct descendant of the Spanish King Charles IV., getting a farthing damages against a newspaper which had included him among a list of alleged convicts wearing coronets. The paper referred to, one of Sir George Newnes's publications, said that among twenty thousand aristocrats occupying European prison cells now was De Loose. The latter sued for £5,000 damages, and Sir George Newnes paid forty shillings into court as sufficient to compensate the prince for any damage done to his character, claiming that if the prince was not in prison, he had, at least, been convicted of swindling lodging-house keepers in Paris on the false pretence that he was about to marry the wealthy Princess Demidoff. Police officers from Scotland Yard testified that De Loose had a bad reputation as a Continental swindler, and that he was guilty of abominable practices.

COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE.

CLOSING EXERCISES WERE VERY INTERESTING.

Sherbrooke, June 27.—The closing exercises in connection with the Compton Ladies' College, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of friends and parents of the school. The Ven. Archdeacon Roe presided, and there were present on the platform the Rev. Dr. Dumbell, Sherbrooke; the Rev. Mr. Parke, Compton; the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Hatley; the Rev. Mr. Ball, Waterville; the Rev. Prof. Wilkinson, Bishop's College, Lennoxville; the Rev. Mr. Tamba, Waterville; Mr. Bowker, Quebec; and Mr. Bailey, Cookshire. The programme given by the students was very interesting and highly delighted the large audience.

Mrs. Brouse, the principal, in her annual report, showed that the work during the year had gone on very satisfactorily, and that the attendance was well maintained.

The chairman and several of the gentlemen on the platform gave addresses, and complimented the staff of the college on its excellent work during the year. The proceedings were closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The prize and honor list is as follows:—

- III. Academy—General proficiency—1. Mary Hitchcock; honorable mention, E. Stevens, C. Vernon.
II. Academy—1. Evelyn Von Poser; honorable mention, M. Gadd, E. Fox, and E. Briggs.
I. Academy—1. Marjory Briggs; honorable mention, E. Hyman.
II. Model—1. Lena Reynolds; 2. Clarine Stevenson; honorable mention, B. Austin.
I. Model—1. A. Pomeroy; 2. Flora Mattie.
Special prizes for scripture, history and church catechism given by Prof. Wilkinson—Academy class, E. Stevens; Model class, B. Austin.
Good conduct—Ethel Wadleigh.
Neatness in room—1. Bessie Reynolds; honorable mention, C. Stevenson, Beatrice Austin, Ethel Church, Ethel Wadleigh.
Music—Mrs. Fletcher's pupils—Evelyn von Poser; Miss Hedges's pupils—Ethel Hyman.
For diligence in practicing, Ruby Foster, Dora Masher and Flora Mattie.
Drawing and painting—Evelyn Bailey; honorable mention, Ethel Briggs, Edith Fox and Ruby Foster.
Calisthenics—Academy class—Ruby Foster.
Best botanical collection—1. Clara Vernon; 2. Mary Hitchcock.
Greatest improvement—Ethel Briggs.

DEHORNING AN INJURY.

Kingston, Ont., June 28.—A veterinary surgeon states that the practice of dehorning cattle should be prohibited. There has been more sickness among cattle this year than in any year for twenty years back, and he attributes much of it to dehorning.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

London, June 29.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom adopted a resolution at yesterday's session urging the government to promptly conclude a convention with Germany, Austria, and other powers willing to abolish sugar bounties, the convention to include a penal clause prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into territories of the contracting powers.

FILIPINO PEACE PROPOSAL.

Hongkong, June 28.—The Central Filipino Committee have to-day furnished me the following statement:—

'We are ready to make peace with the United States, and, in order to facilitate this end, we propose:—

'First—That we will pay back to the United States the twenty million dollars paid by them to Spain.

'Second—That the most amicable and perpetual commercial relations shall exist between us for our mutual benefit, and for the greater progress of our country.

'Third—That we will grant to the United States whatever space is reasonably necessary for coaling stations outside of our established cities.

'Fourth—That we will not allow monopolies of any kind in the islands, and that we will give to American citizens all the guarantees and protection accorded to our own citizens for the security of life and property.

'Fifth—That we are ready to entertain whatever terms the United States may desire for themselves, so long as they do not infringe upon Filipino individual and political liberties, or upon the integrity of Filipino nationality.'

(Signed) G. APACIBLE'

SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. JULIAN RALPH SOUNDS A WARNING TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, June 26.—Mr. Julian Ralph contributes to the 'Daily Mail' some warnings to those who intend to emigrate to South Africa. He says:—'I fear that most of these men will regret having ever asked even the barest living in South Africa. Although the most popular sayings about that unattractive region are such as to deter immigration, the idea that fortunes are to be made there by men without capital, remains firmly rooted in many minds.'

'Where the land yields best, it is mainly used for breeding of sheep, horse, goats, and ostriches. It is only where water is abundant that we see crops being raised and they are grown in small plots, for water in South Africa is termed "a curio."

'To be strictly just there is a reasonably rich region in that part of Cape Colony, which is called the Hex River country. Wheat and fruit, and the vine flourish in that section, the ostrich is good, genuine farming is carried on there and the people are prosperous. But the region offers no chance for immigrants. The land is all taken up, and held at a very high price, and those who own it, especially the dominant Dutch, will not sell. Instead, they want more acres, even though they cannot till what they have, for the Boer is a land-loving, land-proud mortal, who estimates his social position and his degree of content by the number of his acres.'

'There is good grain-producing soil in the Eastern part of the Orange River Colony, and the ravages of the war may send a few—a very few—of those farms into the market, but the price will be beyond the purses of the average fortune seeker. There is not, and will not be, any of this land to be picked up on what is called a settler's claim, i.e., free to whosoever will build on it and work it.'

'In the Transvaal, likewise, there are good belts, and desert belts, and there is plenty of unworked land, I believe, in the dry and hilly upper half of that country. But the soil, which is productive, even in the way of pasturage, is not in the market.'

'If any man think to find new gold or diamond mines, he may as well be told that the chances of that are precisely equal to his chances of having at his disposal the time, money, and expert knowledge which the great mining corporations have utilized in studying the entire country, and in taking liens or paying yearly premiums for the first right to work such soils when they need or desire to do so.'

'The nearest thing to a gold mine that remains open to new comers in the greater part of these new colonies, is the ostrich; at least, so I was informed by a great many shrewd and successful men who live in Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal. But breeding ostriches requires money—for the land and the birds—to start with. And one must know or learn the methods by which a profit is to be had in that industry. You cannot raise ostriches as you take a snapshot photograph by pressing a button, and letting nature do the rest.'

'In the army I found so many young men—especially among the Australians and (fewer) Canadians—who talked of remaining in South Africa, that I made it my business while I was in Capetown, Kimberley and Bloemfontein, to ask the leading men for their knowledge and opinions as to the inducements the country offers to immigrants. It may have merely happened so, but I did not meet a man who favored the coming of a large number of new settlers. All who were of British blood wished for more men of their own race there—in numbers sufficient to outvote the Dutch, but they could not promise the new comers a living.'

'It is as true as when Mr. Bryce wrote it, that South Africa is "a vast solitude with a few oases of population" and that this is due to its scanty means of sustaining life, and its few openings for industry, unaided by capital.'

McINNES'S DEFENCE.

LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ON HIS DISMISSAL.

Victoria, June 27.—Former-Governor McInnes opens a ten column explanation of his position in regard to the Semlin, Martin and Dunsmuir administrations with the words, 'Having been officially deposed by the Laurier government.' Then he goes on in a lengthy address to the people of British Columbia to say that he is now free for the first time to say a word publicly in self-defence against the charges made against him. He declares that the people of British Columbia have overwhelmingly ratified his action in dismissing Mr. Semlin. He declares that he received instructions from the Secretary of State last August in a confidential letter, respecting the attitude which he should adopt in certain matters towards his ministers and denies any member of the Dominion Government or any one else to point to a single act of his in connection with the dismissal of the Semlin and Turner governments and the formation of the Martin government that cannot be upheld and justified by precedents established by the Liberals themselves from the time of Pitt, the great commoner, up to the present time.

The friends of ex-Governor McInnes decided at a meeting, last night, to offer him the nomination in opposition to ex-Premier Turner, who is seeking re-election as a member of the Dunsmuir cabinet.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Kingston, Ont., June 29.—An Emerald, Amherst Island, correspondent, reports that a terrible accident occurred at the upper end of Amherst Island during yesterday's storm. David Reade, aged 16, while driving a team on his uncle's farm, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The horses were also killed. James Robinson, an eye witness to the catastrophe, asserts that every stitch of the boy's clothing was torn off.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOYAL MESSAGE FROM THE HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE, AT PARIS, TO THE QUEEN.

(Toronto 'Evening Telegram,' Cable.)

London, June 28.—The Hon. J. Israel Tarte sent the following message to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria:

'Your Majesty's Canadian subjects now in Paris, beg to present you, on the occasion of the celebration of their national festival of St. Jean Baptiste, with an expression of their profound respect and loyalty, and they unite in saying, "God Save the Queen."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Edinburgh, June 25.—The World's W. C. T. U. convention here to-day re-elected the president, Lady Henry Somerset and the other officers. Mrs. L. M. Stevens, of Maine, was elected an additional vice-president. The Congress heartily approved the action of the W.C.T.U. of America relative to the Temple in Chicago, and a greeting was cable to the two mothers of the crusade movement, Mrs. Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, and Mrs. Thomason, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The 85th Regiment, 277 of all ranks, left on Tuesday last to go into camp at Leprairie, near Montreal. There will be about 2,500 troops in camp there for instruction.

On Wednesday morning lightning struck the steeple of Crescent Street Church and set it on fire. The fire brigade was on the spot soon after the event, and managed to put the fire out in a few minutes with little damage.

Melina Toopin, at present in Notre Dame Hospital, is charged with infanticide, she having left her child concealed after its birth. The child's death followed; and when she is better she will have to answer for her crime. The child's father, however, escapes as usual.

Mrs. Brunet, sixty-seven years old, threw herself from the fourth story of Ste. Cunegonde asylum, on Wednesday afternoon, where she had been taken in the morning by her family, as she had been insane for some years. She was at once removed to the hospital, but died soon afterwards.

Three brothers, Henry, William and Napoleon Manning, made hot work for two constables who sought to quiet their drunken conduct on City Hall avenue, and were using the policemen brutally when two young men who were passing jumped into the row and soon scattered the three desperate men. They were each captured and on Tuesday last were sent to jail each for three months.

A young son of Henry Malinow, of 125 Rosel street, fell forty feet from the balcony of his father's house on Tuesday afternoon and all that the doctor could find amiss was that the child had a few bruises. Quite different was the result of the fall of a child of Mr. J. H. Noble, from the balcony of his house, 155 Mitchellson avenue, on the same afternoon. The little one was fatally injured and died on Friday morning.

DOMINION DAY, 1900.

O Canada, a fateful year Is added to thine age; And in thy book is written clear A memorable page. Such year as this last year has been Thine annals do not show; And such another year, I ween, Thou ne'er again canst know.

We don our holiday attire; To thee our spirit turns; And warm the patriotic fire In every bosom burns. The floating banner and the rout Thy festival proclaim As heretofore, but yet throughout There's something not the same.

Thy tears are falling for the slain, Whose earthly fight is o'er; And towards their comrades who remain Thou'rt gazing from the shore. Thou smilest as o'erhead the dove Of peace at length appears; And triumph's thrill is felt above Thy yearnings and thy tears.

Such various moods of joy and ruth Contend within thine heart; But be not moved, for thou in truth Hast played a queenly part, Hast taken royally thy stand By thy great mother's side, For whom in far-off Africa's land Thy sons have fought and died.

And if at times within thy breast A captious doubt will rise, And call thine action to the test, And ask if it was wise, To such a doubt as to thy foes And cattifs who malign, Reply, 'Unquestioning I chose; The quarrel was not mine.'

I heard my mother's anxious cry Across the waters wide; I saw her enemies rejoice; I saw her wounded side; I saw the nations hovering round Like vultures o'er their prey; I saw, and spoke; and with a bound My sons were on their way.

Ay, Canada, thy course was right Wherever wrong may be; Thou didst not seek the fearful fight It had no prize for thee; No prize but lonely graves afar, Beneath an alien sky, And wounded hearts that wear a stain, and tears that will not dry.

And yet thou hast a bright reward, The ever glorious meed That God and righteous men accord To every noble deed— The praise, the virtue, that belong To deeds without a price, To acts of self-devotion strong, Of high self-sacrifice.

And though thou mournest now, as mourn Thy parent and thy peers, Rejoice, O Canada, to-morrow, Rejoice amid thy tears: Thy heart and hands are free from guilt; Thy sons have fought and won; Lives of thine offspring have been spilt, But thy new life begun.

Rejoice, O Canada, rejoice On this thy natal day; In East and West lift up thy voice, And to thy children say: 'Behold me now to stature sprung; Acclaim my second birth; A nation now I stand among My sisters in the earth.'

The wrath of man doth praise the Lord; And, blessed be his name, An Empire fashioned by the sword And welded in the flame Hath risen o'er the battle smoke And near and far unfurled Its righteous standard to evoke Heaven's blessings on the world. W. M. MACKERACHER.

PRINCIPAL NORTON DEAD.

London, June 26.—Mr. James Norton, principal of the Lakeview College, Chicago, Ill., died at Southampton to-day.

James Norton, who died in Southampton, England, this morning, was principal of the Lakeview High School, Chicago. He left Chicago about June 1, to attend the Paris Exhibition. Commissioner Peck having appointed him one of the judges of awards in the educational department. Mr. Norton was the only living male relative of the late Frances E. Willard.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Nellie O'Neil, for smuggling a show-case, three bottles of soda water, etc., in a saloon on Craig street, last evening, was this morning sentenced by Recorder Weir to six months in jail, for the damage done, with an additional sentence of \$6 fine, or two months, for being drunk on the streets. The woman had cut her hand badly by her action, necessitating a visit to the Notre Dame Hospital to have it dressed.

CHINA'S ERUPTION.

What it Has already Cost the Foreign Troops in Life sums up a very Heavy Loss.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR WAS BEATEN BACK FROM LANG FANG.

Now Colonel Dorward's Force Reached the Besieged Admiral. Chinese Lost Hundreds Killed, but Fought Defiantly.

The news of the relief of Tientsin last Tuesday afternoon brought no further particulars as to how it was done or the loss incurred. Saturday, June 23, was the date on which the relieving forces entered Tientsin. On Sunday, June 24, they started to march ten miles out to where General Seymour was surrounded. This was the first rift in the cloud of mystery that has shrouded the Chinese position for ten days—at least as far as concerns Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the

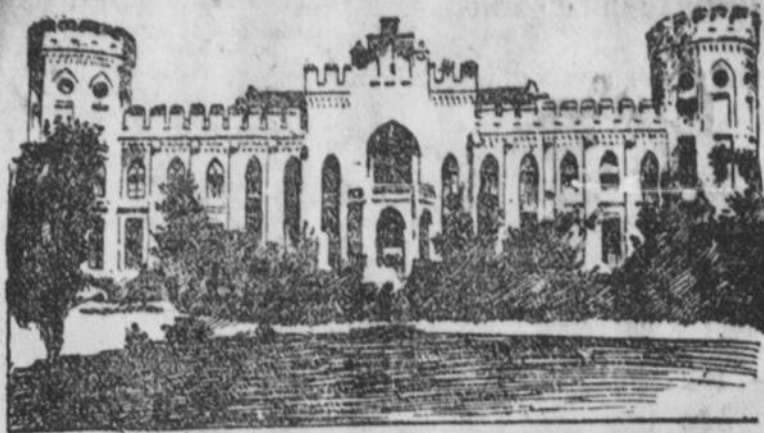
priests and a hundred native Christians have been murdered in southern Chihli. Korea is developing hostility to Christians, and it is said the Koreans have repudiated their bargain giving Russia a site for a coaling station. A Shanghai despatch says that on June 15 Viceroy Liu Kun Yih and Chan Si Tung and the Governors of Kiangsi, Kwangsu, Nanchwei, Honan and Hupe sent a joint note warning the Dowager Empress and her advisers against a war against the world, but at the same time stating their readiness, with their hundred thousand men, to fight the Empress's battles.

Chinese news of Thursday might be summed up in the words, 'General Seymour's party has been relieved by the fighting forces from Tientsin.' One despatch from Shanghai declared that Admiral Seymour had arrived at Tientsin with 312 of his force wounded besides having had 62 killed. The German naval commander at Taku under date of Wednesday, June 26, declared that the foreign ministers from Peking are with the landing forces. Late on Thursday Li Hung Chang's telegram confirmed this story. It was dated Canton, June 28. In the House of Commons, however, Mr. Brodrick stated that they had no news later than June 21 from Admiral Seymour, who had then seized a small arsenal north of Tientsin, where he was being bombarded, and had lost forty men killed and seventy men wounded. The government had had no news of the legations, Mr. Brodrick said. The despatch from Admiral Seymour, however, had been sent by a servant of one of the legations to Tientsin. The railway from Tientsin to Taku had been restored.

Friday's Chinese news was devoid of any new feature except a general simmering down of eruptive symptoms. It is plain that in London as well as in Tientsin it is believed the foreign legations are safe. The British Admiralty the following casualties: British—Killed, 2; wounded, 1. Americans—Killed, 3; wounded, 2. Germans—Killed, 15; wounded, 27. Russians—Killed, 10; wounded, 37. Admiral Bruce, in command of the British forces at Taku, reports to the British Admiralty the following casualties:—

'At Taku, June 24, one seaman wounded. At Tientsin, up to the forenoon of June 23, four seamen killed, and Lieutenants Stirling, Powell and Wright, Commander Beatty and 44 midshipmen and seamen wounded.'

'Captain Bayley wishes it published that it is due to the Russians that any one is alive at Tientsin.'



GORDON HALL, TIENSIN.

The town hall of the British concession, which is reported to have been completely destroyed. Earlier despatches spoke of Gordon Hall being the centre of the defence.

they could have held out a day or two longer. The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tientsin, but came into collision with a strong force of Chinese, arriving from the north-west, and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but to intrench and to stand siege. He vainly attempted heliographic communication. Seymour's men caught several Chinese, who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said that the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack. Four thousand Russians left Tientsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

COST OF THE RELIEF. The casualties of the international force attacking Tientsin were the following:

British—Killed, 2; wounded, 1. Americans—Killed, 3; wounded, 2. Germans—Killed, 15; wounded, 27. Russians—Killed, 10; wounded, 37. Admiral Bruce, in command of the British forces at Taku, reports to the British Admiralty the following casualties:—

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NEWS IS INDEFINITE.

In the House of Lords the premier, Lord Salisbury, referring to the relief of Vice-Admiral Seymour, said he knew nothing of the position of Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister to China, or of the members of the other legations in that country. He thought, however, there was ground for hoping that no violence had been done them, but even that, he added, could only be stated hypothetically.

New York, June 28.—The following cable was received at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board to-day from Chifu from the Rev. Mr. Brown, one of their missionaries in the Tientsin district. It is dated June 28:

'Mission destroyed by fire. About 100 killed. I think there is a serious risk for foreigners. Will return in a few days to Tientsin. Shall I return home? Will you permit?'

SOME REFUGEES SAFE.

New York, June 28.—A despatch to the 'Journal and Advertiser' from Chifu, June 25, says: The arrivals to-day included a hundred and forty-eight persons in all, including servants and attachés of the mission. The list of missionaries is as follows: From Peking, Reid, Davis, Hobart, Walters, Veritz, Gamewell, Lowry, Ament, Ewing, We-will, Gilman, Gloss, Martins. These are of the American Board and Presbyterian Ladies' Missions.

From Tientsin, Pyke, Hayner, Patterson, Lowry, Roberts, Wilson, Bend, Stevenson, Glover, Groucher, Shockley, Gayley.

For Paoting-fu there is very little hope.

BISHOP DOANE'S VIEWS.

BELIEVES GOOD WILL RESULT FROM THE OUTBREAK.

London, June 28.—When Bishop Doane was presented to the Prince of Wales at a state concert on Monday the Prince

immediately introduced the subject of China, saying that there was 'bad business out there,' and expressed the earnest hope of an early settlement of the troubles. Dropping to a serious tone, the Prince of Wales asked: 'What do you bishops and missionaries think of Lord Salisbury's speech?' referring to the premier's recent Exeter Hall address in which he requested the missionaries not to get themselves martyred, or, if this was inevitable, to get themselves martyred as quietly as possible. The Prince was much amused by the premier's frankness, but he was surprised when Bishop Doane, speaking for himself, said he took no umbrage at the speech, as he believed Lord Salisbury's utterances were statesmanlike. It must be remembered, the bishop said, that Lord Salisbury was speaking solely in the rôle of a Foreign Minister, and his remarks were well worth consideration by missionaries the world over. The Prince of Wales was much gratified at this exhibition of breadth of mind on the part of the American prelate, and shook him warmly by the hand.

Bishop Doane said that he was much delighted with his visit to England in meeting the Archbishop of Canterbury, the dean of St. Paul's, and other old friends, as well as meeting so many missionaries. Speaking of the situation in China, he said:

'I believe good to the Christian cause will be the outcome of these troubles. Whether that end will be achieved by war against all China or whether it will be preceded by a partition of the empire I cannot say. But it is certain that the spectacle of all the powers working harmoniously in the Far East in such a crisis bodes well for successful missionary work in future years.'

AMERICANS KILLED.

Vancouver, B.C., June 27.—According to news brought from Yokohama to-day by the steamer 'Empress of China,' despatches from Peking, under date of June 13: Brigadier-General Yang, who was ambushed and murdered by the Boxers at Laishui, near Paotingfu, while on his way to investigate a case of reported murder of Christians at Kaoli, is to be cashiered, in spite of his death, the charge against him being disobedience of orders in that he had been ordered to 'investigate' merely, and not to come to blows with the mob.

The 'North China Daily News' says that General Yang was a fine old soldier, and that he should have been compensated by a grant of money and posthumous honors given him for having died doing his duty. The 'News' cites this case as one of many to demonstrate the favor with which the Boxers are regarded by the Dowager Empress and all the principal Chinese authorities.

The slaughter and pillaging of the native converts was being continued with increased violence. In one station of the American Methodist, ten Christians were killed, most of them being women and children. A station of the American Mission Board has been destroyed, and every one there killed. A native adherent of the Church of England has also been killed, but the names of none of these victims are yet to hand, except that of Madame Astier and Messrs. Ossent and Cado, who are reported as among the foreign victims of the Boxers, without stating their station locations.

'OREGON' ASHORE.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is reported here that the United States battleship 'Oregon' is ashore on the island of Hookie, in the Miaotao group, fifty miles north of Chifu, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company has gone to her assistance.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

IMPERIAL EDICT PREVENTS THE DEPARTURE OF LI HUNG CHANG.

London, June 29.—The Canton correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' in a despatch dated Thursday, says:—

'The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the Emperor and Empress Dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the U. S. S. 'Brooklyn.' Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Consul Robert M. McWade and Commander McLean, of the 'Don Juan de Austria.' The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of ten thousand men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining Earl Li. A hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded yesterday by Li's order, to terrorize lawbreakers.'

AUSTRALIANS READY.

VOLUNTEERS TO SEND MEN AND GUNS TO CHINA.

Melbourne, June 30.—In response to a request from the Admiralty in London three vessels of the Naval Auxiliary Squadron have started for China. Premier McLean, of Victoria, has offered Great Britain two hundred naval volunteers, and two guns. Queensland has offered a gunboat.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

WORLD STILL SPECULATING REGARDING THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

London, June 29.—There is no absolutely authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the legations, although reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago. The 'Daily Mail's' Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says: 'An imperial decree has been sent to all the viceroys advising them that the

The British consul at Chifu wires the Foreign Office to-day that a message from Peking to the Taotai of customs at Tientsin says the foreign legations are still at Peking.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is officially announced that the Russian Vice-Admiral



REAR ADMIRAL BENDEMANN.

Commanding the German squadron in Chinese waters. Alexeff will take command of the allied forces in the north.

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

WHOLE TROUBLE FOMENTED BY BOER EMISSARIES.

London, June 26.—The Ashanti rebellion, which is assuming an exceedingly grave aspect, is now known by the British Government to have been fomented by Boer emissaries acting under the direction of Dr. Muller, the political agent of the Orange Free State at The Hague. Dr. Muller resided for many years on the Gold Coast, where he has many



GEN. E. G. BARROW.

Who is in command of the British Indian troops now operating in China.

foreign ministers were safe in Peking on June 25, and affirming that the government would protect them. This is authentic and reliable. I received it through a high Chinese official, having means of communication from the capital to Shanghai by courier to Paoting-fu, and thence by telegraph.

There is no doubt that the Chinese Government fully recognizes what the safety of the ministers implies at the present time, and for this reason there is less uneasiness about them.'

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' under date of yesterday, says: 'Chinese officials declare that they have imperial authority for stating that the foreign ministers left Peking for Tientsin via Paoting-fu on June 26. They had passports, and were escorted by a strong body of Chinese troops. It is impossible to verify this statement, and the consuls here are not disposed to place much faith in it.'

MAY MEAN ANOTHER COUP.

'Jung Lu, former generalissimo of the Chinese forces, who was dismissed by the Empress Dowager, when she designated Pu Chun as heir apparent to the throne, has promulgated an order to all viceroys and governors not to obey imperial edicts issued since June 16. This is interpreted to mean that another coup d'état is foreshadowed, and it is believed that a new emperor will be proclaimed.'

A despatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says the position at Chungking is very critical, and that the steamer 'Pioneer' has been detained.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

London, June 23.—During the three weeks I have been in Great Britain I have seen more drunken men than I saw in twelve years in Topeka, where prohibition is enforced.'

So spoke the Rev. Charles Sheldon in Edinburgh yesterday at the convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.



ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AT PEKIN.

at Peking which they had been ordered to protect. Minister of the Interior had been sent to Washington, but had been ordered to dissuade the Dowager Empress from sending more troops to China until Li Hung Chang should have been relieved. The request had the signature of the great viceroys of China, and Li Hung Chang. The United States had declined to alter its policy with the other powers



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD HOBART SEYMOUR, K. C. B. Commanding the British squadron in Chinese waters.

interested. The United States was hurrying reinforcements from Manila, the 9th Infantry, fully equipped, to sail on June 27. The 6th Cavalry would leave San Francisco on July 1, with General A. B. Chaffee in command of all the army operations. The 4th Battalion of United States marines, Major W. P. Biddle commanding, rushed through Chicago, en route to San Francisco on June 25, bound for China.

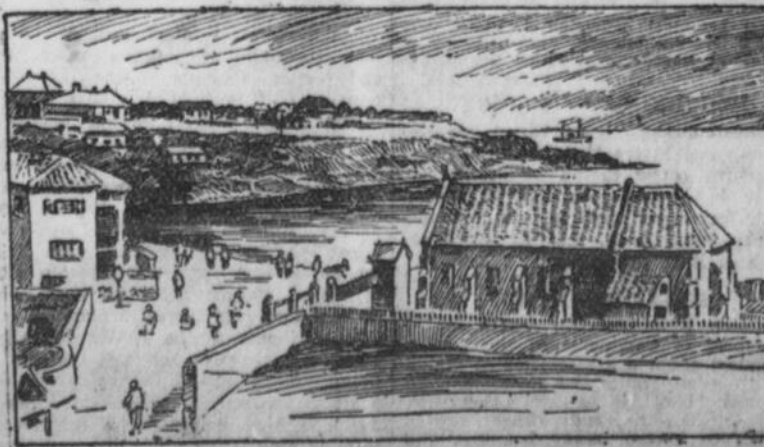
China's news on Wednesday was confusing. The situation is difficult to understand, but the relief of Tientsin was expected to be quickly followed by relief given to Admiral Seymour and his hemmed in forces. He had heliographed a message outside of Tientsin as to his difficult situation and the large number of killed and wounded, sixty-three killed and two hundred wounded being the figures. The British and American troops were first to enter Tientsin, with the Russian troops and the others in close order not far distant. The Russians lost four killed and thirty wounded in assault upon the arsenal. The Chinese minister at Washington stated Tuesday last that the foreign legations at Peking were all well up to June 28. The Protestant mission at Weiwang was burned by rebel Chinese on Monday, June 25. Li Hung Chang is said to have been again perceptibly ordered from Canton to Peking. Feeling that Li Hung Chang's departure will let loose the turbulent element in Canton, his trusted officers are sending his families to Hongkong. Two Jesuit

tions were held in Peking, and waited to be relieved. Else, why would there be a large international force on its way to Peking after Admiral Seymour's forces had been rescued? The United States had determined to relieve Admiral Kempff, and had ordered Admiral Remy to replace him, Kempff to go to Nagasaki or Chifu. The Washington authorities seem uneasy because Kempff, while a thorough sailor and fighter, is not a diplomat. His despatches seem to have indicated that he must be changed, and the sooner the better. There has been a decided and official denial of the German story that the Peking foreign legations are with Admiral Seymour's forces.

DORWARD TO THE RESCUE.

COMMANDED THE COLUMN THAT DELIVERED VICE-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

London, June 28.—Colonel Dorward, British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column, after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never failing in courage for fifteen days of continuous fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for ten days and



VIEW OF TIENSIN.

The United States Consulate stands in the left hand lower corner.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Some Lively Discussion in the House of Commons on the Yukon Allegations.

THE CHINESE POLL TAX TO BE INCREASED.

The Minister of Militia and Progress of the Forces—Rifle Clubs to be Encouraged—New Arms to be Considered.

The leaders on both sides of the House of Commons, on Monday afternoon, June 5, paid a suitable tribute to the memory of the late member for South Simons, Lieut.-Colonel Tyrwhitt, whose death occurred last Saturday.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The government bill in amendment of the Chinese restriction act, which proposes to raise the poll tax from fifty to a hundred dollars and to create a commission to further enquire into the general question of this class of immigration, was put through the committee stage.

On the morning Mr. W. C. Edwards had given expression to a very decided opinion against the amendment and when the House resumed at three o'clock, Dr. Christie (Argenteuil) followed with another line of objection to the enactment.

It was opposed to all class and race legislation and held that this act certainly came under the latter head. The Chinese in his opinion had been of real value to Canada and had given a good example for their pay. Many of them were, no doubt, heathens, but much was being done in Montreal and elsewhere to bring them under Christian influences and still more could be done in the same direction.

In taking the bill as it was, he considered that the Dominion was sacrificing commercial advantages as well as committing a great injustice.

In answer to a question, Lieut.-Colonel Prior gave it as his opinion that there are about ten thousand Chinese in the Province of British Columbia, out of a total population of about 160,000.

Mr. John Charlton agreed with the abstract case Dr. Christie had put forward, but could not get over the fact that in every country where Mongolian immigration has been known there has been a revolt against it. This was true of the Western States, of Australia, of Natal, etc. At the same time he fully recognized that the motive of the hostility against the Chinese in these countries has been just about what we see in China itself and in South Africa to-day, a desire to prevent an influx of foreigners in numbers to subvert political and other institutions.

Mr. Anley Morrison, the bright young member for New Westminster, who is one of those who think the government did not go far enough in this matter, moved, as an amendment to the introduction of the Natal Act as it is known, which stipulates that no Chinaman or Japanese shall be allowed to enter the country who cannot both read and write the English language.

This was voted down after some further debate in which the Premier explained the reasons for not acceding to any request for Japanese exclusion.

THE MILITIA.

The House then went into committee of supply, the votes for the Militia Department, being first taken up. The Minister of Militia took occasion to make a full statement regarding the position of the Canadian militia and the raising of the contingents for service in South Africa, dwelling upon the immense advantage it would be to our forces to have in it so many men who had had such a splendid experience of active service.

Since taking office, at least half the officers he had appointed were Conservatives, and regulations had been adopted largely taking the matter out of political control. The principle of annual drill had been adopted for the entire militia, the age regulation had been enforced with the result that there is now a large reserve of efficient officers; cadet corps had been established, engineer corps formed, maxim gun drill and equestrian courses provided for, and the veterinary and medical staffs reorganized. The question of transforming infantry into cavalry had been engaging attention and it was proposed during the next financial year to make an experiment in Manitoba and the Territories to a limited extent. The question of marksmanship was important and after a study of the systems in vogue in other countries, the conclusion had been reached that the Swiss system was the best and the most inexpensive. The government would go so far as to sell to rifle clubs ammunition at cost price, and the rifles would be loaned in a bond for safe care and return. He gave it as his opinion, too, that it would be well to provide for the teaching of drill to normal school teachers.

The discussion on the militia votes lasted till 12.15 a.m., when the first two items were passed and the House adjourned.

Ottawa, June 27.—The votes for the Department of Militia and Defence were put through the House of Commons yesterday and gave rise to a lively discussion, the participants being mainly the military members of the House.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prior gave it as his opinion that the Militia Department should always have on hand stores of all descriptions to fit out a contingent in a few days. When goods were purchased in an emergency the prices paid were always much higher.

The minister stated that the department was already well equipped for an emergency in clothing and supplies, probably better equipped than it ever was before.

Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Charles Tupper both criticised the administration of the Militia Department in regard to the sale of old and condemned stores by auction and others found fault with the manner of sale of the twenty thousand rifles recently disposed of by the department.

The minister replied that the rifles were of an obsolete pattern, requiring a different style of ammunition from that for the newer arms, and that they were costing a great deal for storage.

Mr. Wallace referred to the establishment of the Dominion Cartridge Factory at Quebec and asked whether such a factory should not be established in Ontario.

The minister gave a promise to take this suggestion into his consideration.

In the course of a reference to the Maxim guns the minister intimated that an order is being given to replace those sent to South Africa. Dr. Borden said it was the government's intention to equip three batteries of artillery to replace those which have been sent to South Africa, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars a battery. The government should have power to purchase the very best class of gun. What the government intended was to buy the best weapon available. He could give the House a guarantee that no purchase would be made without consultation with the Imperial War Office. That would leave \$80,000 for rifles. The best weapon available, such as was approved by the British War Office, would be furnished to rifle clubs in Canada which may be organized in the future for the defence of Canada. Did any one wish to say that in view of the situation of affairs abroad that the government should not be at liberty to purchase the best weapons? The minister did not want to be tied down to the purchase of the arm we now have—the Lee-Enfield. He was not prepared to shut his eyes to the criticism passed upon this arm and upon the British guns. He had his own opinion, which was rather in favor of another arm, but he would do nothing without the endorsement of the British War Office.

Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster pitched into Dr. Borden for this statement and accused him of knowing more than the British War Office.

Mr. Foster wanted to know what superior weapon to the Lee-Enfield was referred to by the Minister of Militia.

Dr. Borden was heard to mention the name of the Mauser.

In the course of further discussion it was explained that we have forty thousand Lee-Enfield rifles already, which is more than enough for our thirty-five thousand militia in Canada. The appropriation would purchase between four and five thousand more.

Ottawa, June 27.—Supplementary estimates for the fiscal year beginning June 30, to the amount of \$7,244,135, were laid before the House of Commons before its adjournment early this morning. Of this \$3,734,639 is chargeable to capital; \$3,159,486 is chargeable to consolidated fund, and \$350,000 to the Halifax provisional garrison. This brings the total estimates for next year up to \$50,312,526, of which \$9,930,041 is chargeable to capital account. The largest items are, of course, the votes for railways and canals and for public works.

One hundred thousand dollars appears for the Dominion census; \$10,000 more is to be voted for the Paris exposition, and \$30,000 for cold storage; \$50,000 is chargeable to general immigration expenses; \$350,000 for Halifax provisional garrison; I. C. R. takes \$1,939,900; chargeable to capital account; \$900,000 goes to canals, of which \$300,000 is for the Trent canal construction; \$55,000 for Levis graving dock; \$300,000 for Montreal harbor (lower division); \$50,000 for Port Colborne.

Harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia, to the number of ninety-six, receive appropriations; New Brunswick, 30; Quebec, 60; Ontario, 71; Prince Edward Island, 35.

MR. MULOCK EXPLAINS THE PROVISIONS OF HIS BILL.

Ottawa, June 27.—When the House of Commons met this morning the Postmaster-General introduced a very important bill to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and the publication of statistical and industrial information. One object of this measure, he explained, was to promote the settlement of trade disputes between employers and employees, to prevent by the employment of a board of conciliation strikes and lockouts, and where strikes have already occurred to promote their settlement.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

Another feature of the measure is to provide for the establishment of a department of labor whose duty it shall be to gather statistical and general information affecting labor, and to issue a monthly labor gazette which will fill the same position towards the great interest of labor as the trade and commerce report fills toward trade and the agriculture report toward agriculture. This gazette will not be a medium for the expression of opinions, but for the registration of statistics, a valuable journal for both employers and employees, enabling them to better understand the conditions affecting both sides. In this respect Canada was certainly far ahead of many countries, and was following the lead of Great Britain herself.

Coming back to the first point of the bill touching the institution of boards of conciliation, Mr. Mulock explained that the measure was an echo of the English act now in force for four years and which had been found a splendid success. The plan was for the recognition of conciliation boards by the labor department. In England many of these had grown up of their own accord and the act of 1896 was designed to give these government recognition. In Canada such recognition would be made by one of the ministers who is to have control of the new branch of the government service. It should be distinctly understood that there was nothing of a coercive character in the appointment of these boards. The whole principle will rest on the theory of mutual consent.

AN EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

Failing conciliation the bill will provide for reference to boards of arbitration. But there was a wide difference between the constitution of these two bodies. In the case of the board of conciliation the members will be themselves parties to the dispute, the employees or their representatives. They would not therefore be delegating authority to outsiders. The board of arbitration would simply be called in after the failure of conciliation. If the conciliators arrive at a conclusion the parties concerned will meet together around the same table, exchange views and become, perhaps, better acquainted each side with the other, a better spirit is evoked and the result is that ultimately consent is reached.

It will be possible for the machinery to be set in motion either by the parties to the difference or by the department of labor, any of the parties can evoke it. There will be no cast-iron rules. Since the British act had been passed the records showed that six-sevenths of the disputes have been amicably settled by consent of the parties and he had hope that the Canadian act would prove no less of a boon and that by it it will come to be recognized that resort should only be had to a strike or lockout when all more peaceful methods have proven ineffective.

MEASURE OPPOSED.

Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper followed in a bitter denunciation of the government's course in leaving legislation of this nature to the last minutes of the session. Sir Charles spoke of the House earlier in the session marking time on the Redistribution bill, calling it a ghoul-like vampire from its sepulchral abode with its nauseous effluvia and referred to the government with its sluggish incapacity and introducing a mass of corruption to which Canada had been a stranger heretofore.

Ottawa, June 28.—When the House of Commons met yesterday afternoon Mr. Ingram (Elgin) asked whether the intention was to apply the Hon. Mr. Mulock's conciliation bill to all factories, large and small, and whether it would not conflict with the provincial legislation in the matter.

The Postmaster-General replied that it would apply to all trade disputes and to the whole Dominion. It was not the intention to create any new portfolio to look after the labor bureau or department.

The bill then passed its second reading.

In reply to a question by Mr. Davin the Minister of Agriculture said that the next census of Canada, as hitherto,



AN OPEN DOOR.

will be taken on the de jure principle. This was done because any other course would destroy it for comparative purposes.

In response to questions from the Opposition side the Prime Minister expressed the view that with the object of bringing about prorogation it would be desirable to have the House sit both on Saturday and on Monday (Dominion Day). There were good precedents for such a step.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

In answer to a question by Lieut.-Col. Prior, the Minister of Militia announced that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of a company of the Royal Canadian Regiment embodied some months ago for garrison duty at Esquimaux, had volunteered for service under the British flag in China or elsewhere.

A SUGGESTION BY DR. RODDICK.

Before the orders of the day were proceeded with Dr. T. G. Roddick, of Montreal, made a suggestion, which he hoped would meet with the approval of the government, for the establishment of a department of public health. The government had already in Dr. Montizambert an officer of great ability, one who should be given a staff to more effectually look after the important branch over which he presides.

The Minister of Agriculture thanked Dr. Roddick for the manner in which he had brought this up. It would receive the government's careful attention during the coming recess, full information being sought.

EARNINGS OF THE INTER-COLONIAL.

Mr. Blair, in committee of supply, continued his speech on the railway estimates, and took pleasure in announcing that good as was the record of the Intercolonial Railway last year, the best in the road's history, greater was its record this year, showing as it does an increase of three-quarters of a million dollars. The earnings would be \$4,540,000 and were growing rapidly. Since 1896 there had been an increase of 50 per cent. Something that should not be lost sight of was the increased wages of employees, which amounted to \$175,000. This whole showing bore testimony to the wisdom of the government in extending the road to Montreal.

The discussion which Mr. Blair's statement brought on lasted all evening. The Opposition side admitted the prosperity of the road, but claimed that the credit lay not with the Minister, but elsewhere.

MR. TARTE'S PARIS UTTERANCES.

When the House met this morning Mr. Foster once more brought to the attention of the government the tone of the speeches Mr. Tarte is making in France, and quoted the criticism passed by the Montreal 'Herald' upon Mr. Tarte's Rouen utterances, concluding with an appeal for his preemptory recall from the chief commissionership at Paris.

The Premier responded that he had no knowledge of the accuracy of the report appearing in our Canadian papers. No better evidence could be had of Mr. Tarte's loyalty than his message of loyalty from Paris to Her Majesty. He could not understand what the statement attributed to Mr. Tarte, that French-Canadians are more French this year than last meant. For his own part, he felt free to say that he was French by origin, and would never disguise that. Mr. Tarte had said, too, according to published reports, that he hoped to see the French-Canadians become the largest element in this country. Well, that was a laudable ambition, the likelihood of which, however, he could not see. He was not prepared to admit that Mr. Tarte had meant anything else than that French-Canadians are loyal to the country of their origin and to the British crown as well.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER'S YUKON CHARGES AGAIN.

Ottawa, June 28.—Though Sir Hibbert Tupper has left for his home on the

Pacific coast and will be seen in Ottawa no more this session, he is determined that to the last day of the sitting there shall be kept up from the Opposition side of the Chamber the accusations of fraud and wrong-doing in the Yukon district which he has been trying to force on the attention of the House and country now for more than two years. The subject is one that has been threshed out and on which the government has announced its policy, that it was prepared to investigate every charge of irregularity where presented by an honorable member or by any reputable person outside of parliament. The government points to the utter failure to establish a case before the Ogilvie commission two years ago and declines to accept the statements of newspaper writers on matters which have already been enquired into and where the accusations have fallen through.

This particular call for a judicial commission of enquiry was presented on behalf of Sir Hibbert Tupper by Mr. Bell, of Pictou, and its very reading from the chair occupied more than an hour and a half. It recited about every charge that the ex-Minister of Justice has brought before the House in one way and another on previous occasions.

Mr. Sutherland, who is acting Minister of the Interior in the absence of Mr. Sifton, said that he was sorry to have to take up the time at this stage in the session when all were looking for prorogation, in going over such an old story. But the fact was that the Opposition had been so persistent in trying to mislead the electorate of Canada that the government was compelled to respond in very self-defence, even though to the majority of those following public events the charges had been exploded long ago.

Mr. Sutherland took occasion to read to the House affidavits he had received from Major Walsh, Louis Carbineau and the man Ambrose Cyrette, charged by Sir Hibbert a short time since with gross frauds. The Opposition made up their mind that these statements should not be read and raised points of order.

The Deputy Speaker, who happened to be in the chair, ruled that it was irregular to refer to a past debate, but that as a reply to Mr. Bell's statements, made on information received from outside parties, the affidavits were quite in order.

Major Walsh was cited as stating that he had granted no permit to prospect to Mrs. Koch, nor instructed Mr. Fawcett to issue one, that he had had nothing to do with signing any agreement between Philip Walsh and the man Carbineau, and that he was not himself interested in any mines in the Yukon.

Mr. Foster broke in several times to endeavor to prevent the reading of this document, but Mr. Sutherland contended that he was well justified in citing affidavits of respectable people which were given in reply to statements of irresponsible persons.

Dr. Landerkin—The Opposition does not like these letters. They are not anonymous.

Mr. Sutherland—They show, too, that Major Walsh had nothing to do with the matter of the Dominion Creek closing at all.

Mr. Davin—Give us our commission, then.

Mr. Sutherland—If the honorable gentleman makes a charge against Mr. Sifton he will get a committee of enquiry before he knows where he is. If he is really he will do so. I want the country to know the character of the men who are making these charges. I defy the honorable gentleman to substantiate the statements they are making.

The acting Minister of the Interior went on to read the affidavits of Carbineau and of Cyrette in which they swore that they got no 'tip' from Major Walsh as to the opening of Dominion Creek for staking.

Mr. Sutherland read from Major Walsh's affidavit where he denied being intoxicated or guilty of immoral conduct.

Mr. Foster again interposed his opinion that this was referring to a past debate and not touching matter contained in the resolution.

Mr. Sutherland—If you wanted the truth you would be anxious to know what Major Walsh has to say. I can tell you that it is not by reading the anonymous letters, letters from disreputable people, and hearsay evidence, generally, that you can get at the facts.

One of the letters quoted in the resolution from one Catto, was, from its language and style, the work of an unbalanced mind and vicious character. How was it that the thousands of hard-working honest Canadians in Yukon had found nothing wrong in its administration? Many of these had visited Ottawa, yet never from one was a word of complaint heard.

Mr. Davin—Why don't you give an investigation?

Mr. Sutherland—Because you have given no reason for it. (Cheers.) The Opposition in this House has thrown a great deal of mud at Mr. Sifton this session in the hope that a little of it would stick, never for one moment caring what injury they did to individuals or to Canada. More injury was done to our interests by these charges when we were trying to bring capital into the country than could be effected by wrongdoings extending over years. In conclusion, Mr. Sutherland again intimated that any member could have his investigation who would prefer a charge on his own responsibility. In the meantime the people of this country would lose no faith in the Minister of the Interior.

The discussion was continued by

Messrs. Davin, Belcourt, Craig and Domville.

Sir Louis Davies made one of the best speeches of the session in its kind in defence of his colleague from these attacks. He reiterated the challenge for an investigation whenever any member would prefer a charge. But he absolutely declined to take the evidence of men such as had been referred to in Sir Hibbert Tupper's resolution as evidence which any fair-minded Opposition would use to blacken the character of a public man. He considered, too, that these expressions on the government's honesty had gone far enough and that it was time a halt was called in this tirade of slander till proof was adduced. For his own part he held his honor and integrity dear and it was intolerable to listen to the tone and the class of evidence the Opposition party in the House had adopted.

The Minister of Customs referred to a charge included in the resolutions, as made on the authority of one Whiteside that frauds had been committed by the officers of that department at the passes. He read to the House a letter from Major Walsh, who was in charge of this duty in the Yukon, in which the statements of Mr. Whiteside were characterized as vile and vicious emanations of a disordered mind, and the Minister protested against reflections on the honor of men like Major Steele and Captain Cartwright at the front in South Africa.

Mr. Foster assured the government that no intention existed to make such a charge against either of these men. He taunted the government with fear to let in the light of day on the transactions in the Yukon.

Asked as to who the Opposition wanted to get at, Mr. Foster replied the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, who was responsible as the head of the Department for all that had gone on.

The government would not investigate its stand in the matter. One investigation had been granted already which had proved nothing, and a second one would not be authorized on hearsay evidence and slander, such as the present resolution contained.

THE CHINESE BILL.

THE SENATE DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE POLL TAX.

Ottawa, June 29.—There was a stirring debate in the Senate yesterday on motion for the second reading of the government bill to increase the tax on Chinese entering Canada, and considerable hostility was shown to the measure.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan said it was opposed to British freedom to put an embargo on any one.

The Hon. Mr. Clemow denounced the principle of the bill. We professed to leave Canada open to people of all lands. He did not believe the objections to the Chinese were well founded.

The Hon. Mr. Prowse believed the bill to be a move in the right direction. He referred to the political outlook in the East, and foresaw danger in an influx of Chinamen.

The Hon. Mr. Vidal had resisted the first anti-Chinese bill, and opposed this. It was inconsistent with everything which is truly British. The Anglo-Saxon would maintain his ascendancy anywhere. He was not afraid of millions of Chinese. The hard-working Chinamen in Victoria had sent \$500 to the Ottawa fire fund. Surely, this should teach a lesson. Thousands of dollars had been sent in bringing in Doukhobors and Galicians. Were the Chinese any worse than these? From a labor standpoint you might as well tax a sewing machine as a Chinaman. We hear a great deal of the 'open door.' There is not much open door in this.

The Hon. Mr. Gilmour regretted that the government saw it necessary to double the tax. He thought the Chinese useful immigrants.

The Hon. Mr. Almon thought the bill a disgrace to the age. An election was coming on, and this was intended as a sop to British Columbia. Chinese were honest and sober, and there was no immorality amongst them.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Prince Edward Island, agreed with Mr. Almon and those who were opposed to the bill. It was a retrograde legislation.

Senator Templeman, as the only senator from the Pacific coast present, assured the House that there was real need for this legislation, which was quite consistent with our idea of liberty.

The debate was adjourned.

The Hon. Mr. Mills moved the second reading of the bill amending the acts respecting certain savings banks in the Province of Quebec. He explained that the bill affected the City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, and the Caisse d'Economie, of Quebec. The bill gave the companies wider powers of investment.

The Hon. Mr. Power thought the powers given the banks under the clause to lend moneys to companies without security should be limited.

Sir William Hingston said as it was at present the largest companies could not borrow from the savings banks. The Montreal Gas Company and the Montreal Street Railway Company could not. The object of the clause really was to enable the banks to lend these two companies especially.

The bill was then read a second time.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MAXSE.

London, June 26.—Admiral Frederick A. Maxse, who was naval aide de camp to Lord Rajah during the siege of Sebastopol, and who was known as a politician and writer, is dead. He was born in 1833.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, June 19, 1900.

LOCAL STOCKS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STILL ACTIVE—VALUES RISE STEADY.

Canadian Pacific continues to be the one really active stock on the local exchange. The opening price this morning showed an improvement of 1/4 point, and the price ruled steady, to firmer throughout the session, closing with a net gain in the day of 1/4 point.

The situation at present is too unsettled to allow of any marked improvement, and the street generally expects a period of depression until after the presidential election and the close of the war in Africa and China.

MORNING SALES.

C.P.R.—100 at 89, 25 at 89 1/2, 125 at 89 1/2, 50 at 89 1/2, 100 at 89 1/2, 125 at 89 1/2, 17 at 89 1/2, 375 at 89 1/2.

Mont. Gas—15 at 18 1/2, 14 at 18 1/2. M.S.R.—100 at 24 1/2. Royal Electric—75 at 198. Payne—600 at 96.

Richelleu—50 at 103. Republic—500 at 128, 200 at 88, 250 at 89. Virtru—3,000 at 64 1/2.

Bank of Toronto—4 at 238. Bank of Montreal—3 at 250. Montreal Bank—25 at 182.

New York Stocks. New York, June 29.—Wall Street—American stocks were supported in London this morning and yesterday's advance was continued here at the opening.

London Closing Prices. London, June 29, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money, 100 1/2; consols for the account, 100 1/2.

Speculators are awaiting further crop reports, and the market is decidedly dull, though steady, this morning.

Business in grain on spot is exceedingly quiet, and the tone of the market is easy.

The Liverpool cable shows 1/4 decline in wheat, other lines being unchanged.

Receipts in Montreal this morning were as follows:—G.T.R. C.P.R. Wheat 4,200 5,100 Corn 5,400 5,700 Oats 5,200 5,900 Barley 2,700

There is no further change in the flour and feed market. The sharp re-action in wheat has rather checked the demand, but prices are still firm.

We quote Manitoba patents, \$5; strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Ontario patents, \$2.30 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.55 to \$3.75, and \$1.70 to \$1.80 in bags; Manitoba bran, at \$16.50 to \$18 in bags, and Ontario bran, at \$14.50 to \$15 in bulk; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17, and moultrie, \$18 to \$23 in bags.

Receipts to-day 3,270 brls. flour.

The market for live hogs is rather easy with a better supply. Dressed hogs are quoted easy at \$9.00 to \$9.40.

The market continues easy and quiet. Best eggs are quoted at 11 1/2 to 12c; second, 10 1/2 to 11c; culls, 9c to 10c.

The market is dull and weak, with a lack of confidence in the future indicated by there being more sellers than buyers even at a low break.

In the country 30c to 31 1/2c is about all that is offered, and on spot 31 1/2c is about the highest bid, with some holders asking 20 cents.

The market is a little more settled since the sale of Brockville at 9 1/2c, and this is considered a fair value.

Receipts to-day were 20,098 brs.

Ashes, unchanged and quiet at \$5.25 per cwt. for pearls, \$4.50 for firsts, and \$4.20 for seconds.

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LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 28.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir to-day. Besides these there were about 200 head of butchers' cattle bought at the stockyards yesterday.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—June 29. There was a good attendance of both farmers and market gardeners at the Bonsecours market this forenoon.

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MINING NOTES.

REPORT UPON THE GOLD BEARING SANDS OF VERMILION RIVER.

Toronto, June 27.—The Ontario Bureau of Mines has received from Professor Coleman, a report of his exploration of the gold bearing sands and gravel of Vermilion river, north of Sudbury.

Further Heavy Rains. Manitoba wheat crop now considerably improved.

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1,022 cheese boarded here to-day, by 21 factories. The sales were made at 9 1/2c.

Kingston, Ont., June 28.—At the cheese board to-day, 1,150 colored and 277 boxes of white were boarded.

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THE EMERGENCY RATIONS.

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LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE DOINGS.

Toronto, June 29.—At the meeting of the executive board of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance yesterday afternoon it was reported that the field secretary had delivered some seventy-five addresses since April 1. A report of the government investigation into the question of the necessity for opening canals on Sunday was to the effect that the investigation was not yet completed and that the question would be argued before the government sometime after the closing of the session. The members expressed their gratification at the action of the government in ordering the closing of the Canadian exhibit at the Paris Exhibition on Sunday and expressed their belief that the country heartily endorsed the action taken. Special attention was called to the increase of Sunday freight and passenger traffic in railways, and the large amount of other unnecessary work which was being forced upon railway employees on that day and some effort will be made to secure legislation which will protect railway workers from unnecessarily losing their day of rest.

The 'Daily Witness' from receipt of subscription to end of 1900 to new subscribers for only one dollar. An opportunity to have the 'Daily Witness' with the war news, war maps, war illustrations, war correspondence and war articles.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 10c, death notices for 15c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the same as other notices, to ordinary, such as short notice of 10c, two cents per word extra, except notices, which in 20 cents per line extra—prepaid.

A special notice may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or notices) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BAZIN—On June 17, 1900, at 46 Richmond square, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Bazin.

McFAUL—At Lachine, on Sunday, June 24, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James C. McFaul.

ROBERTS.—In this city, on Monday, June 25, 1900, a daughter to Richard and M. Roberts.

TRACEY—At Fournier, on June 20, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tracey.

MARRIED.

BOLENDER — LITTLE — On June 22, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 23 Division street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Scott, Adam H. Bolender, of Rockford, Illinois, to Margaret, fifth daughter of Robert Little, Esq.

CARTWRIGHTS—HART.—On June 27, 1900, at St. Thomas's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cartwright, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Shortt, Alexander Dobbs Cartwright, barrister, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, to Ada Elizabeth Seymour Hart, daughter of the late Lucius Hart, and sister of W. D. Hart, manager of Standard Park, Kingston.

CLARK—McGEEFFERT.—On June 21, 1900, at St. George's Church, Sarina, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Forness, cousin of the Antrous C. Clark, manager of the Lambton Loan and Investment Company, Sarina, to Edgar Nelson McGeeffert, M.D., of Duluth, Minn., U.S.

CLARKE—YOUNGSON.—On June 27, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 65 Cuthbert street, Montreal, Thomas H. Clarke, to Jane G., daughter of James Youngson, Esq.

COX—JONES.—On June 27, 1900, at the Church of Holy Trinity, Toronto, by Rev. John Pearson, D.C.L., Henry Gordon Cox, of Fisheries Department, Toronto, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Chadwick Jones, Paris, Ontario.

CUNNINGHAM — McCLINTOCK — On June 27, 1900, at the residence of the bride's brother, Greenwood, by the Rev. D. W. McLean, B.A., Gibson Cunningham, Westville, New York, to Margaret, daughter of the late John McClintock.

DELAGNEAU—CHINIQUE.—On June 27, 1900, at the family residence, 65 Hutchison street, city, by the Rev. C. E. Amarant, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Coussart, and the Rev. Mr. Morin, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, to the Rev. S. Delagneau, of Boston.

EARLE—BOYS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Maple Grove, Ont., on June 24, 1900, by the Rev. A. E. Ruppells, S.T.L., William Francis Earle, of Moultonville, Ont., to Miss Rosa Bella Boys, daughter of Mr. Wm. Boys, of Maple Grove, Ont.

GLENNON—BEKINS.—On June 27, 1900, at Centenary Methodist Church, by the Rev. M. Taylor, John James Glennon, only son of the late Captain J. Glennon and Elizabeth Alice, only daughter of D. C. Ekins, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOFT WHITE HANDS. In a hot lather of CUTicura SOAP. Dry and aching freely with CUTicura Ointment. Wear old gloves during the night. For sore hands, itching, burning palms and painful finger ends, this one night cure is wonderful. Sold by all Colonial Chemists. Forth Street and ...

GREEN—BARLEY.—At the Methodist parsonage, Lachine, on June 28, 1900, by Rev. A. A. Hadley, John Green, of Brownsburg, to May Barley, of Lachine.

HEATHER — CRUTCHLOW.—At Point St. Charles Congregational Church, on June 27, 1900, by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Wilfred Urwen Heister, to Jennie Crutchlow, both of this city.

HELLIWELL — HELLIWELL.—On June 27, 1900, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, John Frederic Helliwell, of Vancouver, B.C., to Rowena Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Frank Helliwell, Esq., of Toronto. No cards.

HUGHES—PORTER.—On June 27, 1900, at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, by the Rev. E. King, assisted by the Rev. E. W. Urwen Heister, to Henry Thorsby Hughes, of Winnipeg, Man.

HYNDMAN — KERR — On June 12, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jos. H. Higgins, B.A., James Edwin Hyndman, to Rosanna Kerr, both of Mountain, Dundas County, Ontario.

LASSELL—PORTEOUS.—On June 27, 1900, at the home of the bride's mother, Waterville, Que., by the Rev. Galen H. Craik, B.A., Abner F. L. Lassell, of Waterville, Que., to Charlotte E. Porteous.

MACKAY — McCUAIG.—At the residence of the bride's father, Caledonia, Prescott, Ont., on Wednesday, June 27, 1900, by the Rev. K. G. Gollan, B.A., Kenneth Mackay, of Lewis, Scotland, to Annie J., eldest daughter of John J. McCuaig, 30

MACREADY—LYNCH.—On June 25, 1900, by the Rev. I. M. Thompson, at Holy Trinity Church, Lewis, Que., Miss Kathleen Lynch, youngest daughter of John Lynch, Esq., Culler, New Liverpool, to Arthur Joseph MacReady, of Lewis, Quebec. The bride was the recipient of numerous useful presents.

MAHON—CRAIG.—On June 27, 1900, at the parsonage, Lachine, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, Hugh Mahon, of Grenville, to Margaret Craig, of Arundel.

MGRANDEL—DOBIE.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Crystal Falls, Que., on June 25, 1900, by the Rev. P. Beauchamp, Jas. McGrandel, of Crystal Falls, to Christina, daughter of Mr. Thos. Dobbie.

McKEEVER — STRACHAN — At the residence of Mr. George Hamilton, Glenvale, Kingston, Ont., on Wednesday, June 27, 1900, by the Rev. Hugh McLean, John McKeever, of Hinchinbrooke, Ont., to Sarah Jane Strachan, daughter of Mr. John Strachan, of Toledo, Ohio, U.S.

McLEOD—McDONALD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Cleveland, P.Q., on June 27, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Kellock, of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Richmond, P.Q., Donald McLeod, to John McDonald, all of the Province of Quebec.

MORROW—GILL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 26, 1900, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Samuel William Morrow, to Miss Mary Fraser Gill, both of Grenville, Que.

NIBLOCK — ROSE — On June 19, 1900, at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. James E. Lansbury, by the Rev. Joseph H. Higgins, B. A., Robert Niblock, to Maud Rose, both of Dundas County, Ont.

PAPPS — LEWIS — In this city, on June 21, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, 52 Conway street, by the Rev. Donald MacVicar, John McKeown Papps, to Edith K., daughter of the late Frederick Lewis.

RENAUD—ALLARD.—At the French Methodist Church, Delisle street, on June 23, 1900, by the Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, F. Renaud, to Sarah Allard, both of the city of Montreal.

RICE — JOHNSTON — At the First Baptist Church, Montreal, on June 25, 1900, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, Charles P. Rice, to Violet F. T. Johnston, both of this city.

RICKER—KIMBALL.—At West Concord, Vt., on June 23, 1900, Edward D. Ricker, to Jennie S. M., youngest daughter of H. T. O. Kimball, Inverness, Que.

RIORDAN—PATERNON.—On June 23, 1900, in St. Thomas's Church, St. Catharines, by the Rev. T. W. Paterson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James A. Allan, M.A., Dr. John E. Wilkinson, to Millie Stephens, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Stephens.

RYAN — AUBUR — On June 25, 1900, at St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. Father Donnelly, Walter J. Ryan, to Miss Clara Aubur, both of this city. Quebec and Boston papers please copy.

SAWLE—MACINNIS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Welland, Ont., on June 20, 1900, Miss Emily Sawle, eldest daughter of the late W. T. Sawle, to Mr. Donald Stewart MacInnis, of Vankeek Hill, Ont.

SHAW—COLE.—On June 25, 1900, at Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, James Shaw, L.L.B., to Annie Enfield, only daughter of the late Rev. Benj. Cole. No cards.

SHORT—PHILP.—On June 27, 1900, at Widefield, Wilcox street, Toronto, by the Rev. I. Trowell, D.D., William Bailley Short, of the Canada Life Assurance Company, to Eda J. Cowie, daughter of Richard Philp, Esq.

SIMONS—CAMERON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Brandon, Manitoba, on June 20, 1900, the Rev. William Simons, of Davisberg, Alberta, N.W.T., eldest son of A. Simons, Esq., Lake Beauport, Que., to Edythe McCulloch, daughter of the late Samuel Cameron.

SLATER — MASTERS — On June 27, 1900, at Chalmers Church, Montreal, by the Rev. G. C. Heine, Robert Slater, to Miss Lillian Rose Masters, second daughter of Mr. F. Masters, of Salisbury, England.

SOCH — HALL — On June 27, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 274 Hughson street, north, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, Dr. Albert Soch, of Fredonia, N.Y., to May E., daughter of James Hall.

SWITZER — TYMONDS — On June 27, 1900, at 65 Fortar street, by the Rev. D. McVicar, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Reid, P. Stewart Switzer, to Jessie Buckler Tymonds, both of this city.

TEESON—WALKER.—On June 20, 1900, by the Rev. W. H. Medlar, B.D., assisted by the Rev. S. Teeson, at Alexandria, Minn., Walter L. Teeson, Waterloo, Que., to Emma Averill, daughter of Mr. Robert Walker.

THORLEY — WELLS — On June 18, 1900, at Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. L. Norman Tucker, Albert 26-year-old Thorley, youngest son of the late C. J. Thorley, of Toronto, to Kathleen Wells, eldest daughter of R. Wells, Esq., of Aurora, Ont.

VAN ARNAM—OVERELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 47 King street east, Hamilton, Ont., on June 23, 1900, by the Rev. Chas. J. James, George Duncan, Van Arnham, L.D.S., of Ingersoll, Ont., to Ella Naomi, eldest daughter of Edward Overell, formerly of Brockville.

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WAGGONER—ALEXANDER.—On June 26, 1900, by the Rev. James Todd, rector Emmanuel Church, Ottawa, Stephen H. Waggoner, of H. M. Customs, to Emmeline Florence, youngest daughter of the late Robert Alexander, of Huntley, Ont.

WALKER—SIFTON.—At Minatons, Manitoba, on June 17, 1900, by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, Miss Ada May Sifton, second daughter of Wm. C. Sifton, to Albert S. Walker, builder and contractor, Dauphin, Manitoba.

WELDEN—KERR.—On June 27, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, Chatham, Que., by the Rev. W. P. Boshart, B.D., John Welden, of Grenville, Que., to Eva, second daughter of William Kerr, Esq.

WICKWARE—SNIDER.—At Fergus, Ont., on June 26, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. W. Snider of Simcoe, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., to Mary E. Wickware, of Toronto, to Mary E. only daughter of the late W. K. Snider.

WILKIE — GURNEY — On June 26, 1900, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Thomas Wilkie, of Montreal, to Sarah Esther (Etty) Gurney, daughter of John C. Gurney, of Rockingham, Ont. (No cards.)

WILKINSON—STEPHENS.—On June 27, 1900, at the Sherburne Street Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. James Allan, M.A., Dr. John E. Wilkinson, to Millie Stephens, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Stephens.

DIED. BITTON.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Julius E. Healy, Richmond, Que., Mr. Walter Bitton, born Aug. 25, 1840, died June 25th, 1900.

BURKETTE.—At 31 Malbro avenue, Toronto, Henry Miles Burkette, aged 54.

BURNS.—At Burlington, Ont., on June 26, 1900, Adam Burns, formerly of this city, in his 87th year.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On June 26, 1900, at his residence, 191 Bay street, Toronto, Captain James Robert Chamberlain, son of the late Col. James Money Chamberlain, Halifax, aged 53 years.

CHURCH.—At New York city, on June 24, 1900, Jennie Erskine Bell, relict of the Hon. Mr. Justice Church, of Montreal.

COLEMAN.—At her late residence, 149 Napier street, Hamilton, Ont., on June 25, 1900, Jane Ann Huff, relict of the Rev. Francis Coleman, in her 80th year.

CUNDALL.—At her late residence, 44 Berryman street, Toronto, on June 25, 1900, Sarah Ann Norwood, beloved wife of Benjamin Pettigrew Cundall, in her 78th year.

DRYDEN.—At Cowansville (Fordyce Corner), on Thursday, June 28, 1900, Thomas Dryden, aged 86 years.

DUVAL.—At the residence of her son, Grand Mere, Que., on June 22, 1900, Jane, widow of the late Philip Duval, of Jersey Island, in her 87th year.

FIELD — On June 28, 1900, at her late residence, 599 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Emma M. J., wife of B. Field, M.D., aged 46 years.

GIBB.—At 591 St. Urban street, Mile End, George Grenville, aged 3 months and 19 days, child of Wm. Gibb.

GREENFIELD.—In Rome, N.Y., on June 26, 1900, Sara Ashfeld, wife of the Rev. S. J. Greenfield.

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LORD—In Hatley, Que., on June 20, 1900, Isaac Lord, aged 77 years.

MARRIS—At Spring Valley, N.Y., on Saturday, June 23, 1900, aged 70 years, Mrs. M. A. Marris, widow of the late Mr. John Marris, of Orford House, Lincolnshire, Eng., and beloved mother of Mr. H. J. Marris, formerly of Montreal, Lincoln (Eng.) papers please copy.

McKEIRNAN.—On June 26, 1900, at 12 Hermina street, Eliza Mary, youngest daughter of Charles McKeirnan, aged nine months and 11 days.

MURDOCH.—On June 27, 1900, at 184 Ann street, Olive Jane Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Wm. and Sophia Murdoch, aged 3 months. Armagh (Ireland) and Aberdeenshire papers please copy.

MUIR — At Montreal, on June 26, 1900, at the age of 65 years, Eliza Jane Higgins, beloved wife of Ebenezer Muir, Chateauguay, P.Q., eldest daughter of the late Adam Higgins.

NOBLE.—In this city, on June 22, 1900, Muriel Eva, youngest daughter of John H. Noble, aged one year and nine months.

PETERS.—In Port Hope, on Monday evening, June 25, 1900, Nicholas Peters, aged 71 years, 10 months and 18 days.

REYNOLDS.—In St. John, N.B., on June 27, 1900, after a short illness, Caroline M. Reynolds, widow of the late William K. Reynolds, aged 90 years.

TWEED.—At 701 William avenue, Winnipeg, Man., on June 24, 1900, Elva Tweed, second daughter of W. A. Tweed, aged 9 years, 8 months, 16 days.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. SUMMER TERM. From July 3rd, in each department of the CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO. Merges into Fall Session from Sept. 4th. Members admitted for Special Short Course during holiday weeks, or for work of regular Term from date of commencement. No vacations. Ten Regular Teachers. Two expert penmen. Send for circulars to this office. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

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