# Montreal Weekly Witness.

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## POPE LEO XIII.

### Attacked by Pneumonia He is now Struggling for His Life.

### HE RECEIVED THE LAST RITES OF THE CHURCH ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

Rome, July 6.—3 a.m.—'God's will be done. Who would have believed it when only ten days ago I was presiding over a public consistory?' murmured feebly Pope Leo, as he felt himself late last evening sinking into a sleep which lasted about three hours, until excruciating pain brought the dying Pontiff back to consciousness. He groaned and complained of pains on both sides of the thorax. Dr. Lapponi, assisted by Pope Leo's valet, and the physician's assistant, Decastro, lifted the frail form and, changing the position, succeeded in giving the patient some relief. Though hovering on the brink of death the life of the Pontiff is still prolonged by means of strong stimulants and concentrated nourishment, and while he is still alive, his wonderful vitality may again resist and conquer the attack of this illness. Late last evening, after the excitement of the ceremony of the last sacraments were over, the Pope seemed less restless, partly soothed by the religious service, and partly by a dose of chloral, which was given to him in considerable quantity.

The Pontiff is lying on a small bed drawn up to a window overlooking the piazza of St. Peter's. The chamber is very large and draped with green curtains. The only picture in the room is an antique Madonna and the sole ornament a great ivory crucifix.

The interior of the Vatican during the early hours of this morning testifies to the conviction that the passing of Pope Leo is very near. The courtyard of St. Damazo is filled with the carriages of Cardinals. Cardinal Satolli drove in great haste to Rome from Frascati last evening. In the cortile are drawn up the carriages of the Cardinals and of many notables. Servants and messengers hurry across the court with bundles of huge wax tapers, and with the robes of the ecclesiastical dignitaries who are waiting within the palace. The antechambers of the palace were thronged all through the night with princes of the church, high noblemen, and members of the diplomatic corps. Telegrams of inquiry have been received from several of the monarchs of Europe. The Emperor William of Germany expressed deepest regret at the illness of the Pope, and the hope that he would speedily recover.

It appears that the condition of the Pope became suddenly worse after Friday's drive in the Vatican gardens, when, notwithstanding the fact that the temperature was 95 degrees Fahrenheit, he caught cold, and it settled in his chest and head, producing shortly afterwards diffuse bronchial catarrh, accompanied by a slight cough, thirst, lassitude and watery eyes.

Feeling his responsibility, Dr. Lapponi would have liked to have a consultation with the best physicians in Rome, but the Pope absolutely refused to agree to this. He said he had entire confidence in Dr. Lapponi and added that the only other physicians he would allow to be called was Dr. Mazzoni, who operated on the Pontiff in 1899. When Dr. Lapponi remarked that Dr. Mazzoni was a surgeon, and that, therefore, his professional services were not needed, the Pope replied: 'It does not matter. It is not for his profession that I want him, but because I like him.'

WHAT DR. MAZZONI SAYS.

The Associated Press correspondent saw Dr. Mazzoni this afternoon on his return from a consultation at Pope Leo's bedside. The doctor said:—'The situation this time is certainly really grave in view of the great age of the patient, and his state of extreme weakness. However, this is not yet desperate, especially with a man having such unexpected reserves of energy and vitality which at the age of ninety-three is indeed astonishing. The exact definition of the Pope's illness is senile adynamic pneumonia, but His Holiness has not the least idea that he is attacked by any organic disease. In fact, he was not in bed when I went to the Vatican, but was seated in his usual arm chair, where I am accustomed to see him every time I visited the palace. He believes that the oppression on his chest and the accompanying difficulty of breathing are merely the results of extreme weakness. As soon as he saw me, His Holiness repeatedly requested me to turn my attention to the best means of restoring his strength, which he said was all he required, except a little fresh air. Now and then the Pope has recourse to his inveterate habit of snuff taking, saying that he finds it very refreshing.

'The weakness of the patient's pulse, and his short irregular breathing, gradually approaching to gasping, are the only external symptoms of any serious nature, but as I said before, the Pope this morning was full of spirits, and would not take a grave view of his own case. When I left, His Holiness said: 'Come again soon. I will try to give you a better reception.'

During the afternoon, the strength of the pontiff began to fail him so rapidly and his condition became so critical, that it appeared that only a few more hours of life remained to him. It was, therefore, deemed wise to adviss him of his grave condition, and this was done with tender precaution. Pope Leo was thus prepared for his last communion, which was administered to-night with the participation of all the cardinals now in Rome, and the whole of the pontifical court.

Rome, July 5 (8.45 p.m.)—The following bulletin was issued at 8.40 p.m.:

'Since morning the Pope's weakness has increased slightly, his pulmonary condition is unchanged, his breathing is somewhat rapid, and his pulse, which is weak, is not irregular. His temperature is less than normal. His Holiness is perfectly conscious.

'(Signed), LAPPONI, MAZZONI.'

Rome, July 6.—A bulletin issued this morning states that there is a slight improvement in the Pope's condition. The weakness of His Holiness is becoming more marked, but his breathing has become more regular. The Pontiff has left his bed. Cardinal Oreglia, the Cardinal Camerlingo, is occupying rooms on the third floor of the Vatican just above the Pope's apartment.

Rome, July 6.—'Although his Holiness passed the night almost without sleep he is not so uneasy as he was yesterday. The Pope has been benefited by the injection of digitalis and camphor, and the condition of his chest is normal. There is a slight cough with some catarrhal emission. Sufficient nourishment has been taken. The pulse is still weak, but not intermittent, and the temperature is below normal. The condition of the august patient, therefore, cannot be described as better, but is certainly no worse.

'(Signed), LAPPONI MAZZONI.'

Washington, July 6.—The following cablegram was received to-day by the Apostolic Delegation from Cardinal Rampolla: 'The condition of the Holy Father is still grave, but no worse. Night calm. Takes food without reluctance. Mind perfectly clear.'

TWO BULLETINS DAILY.

Rome, July 6, 2.15 p.m.—Only two bulletins regarding the Pope's health will be issued daily, the doctors agreeing that there are not sufficient changes in his condition to chronicle them more often.

The Pope insists on staying up and walking at intervals, saying that weakness is the worst part of his illness, against which the best remedy is activity.

Rome, July 6, 2.45 p.m.—The Pope seemed somewhat prostrated after a rather exciting morning, and is now enjoying much needed sleep.

ARTIFICIAL RELIEF.

As the Pope objected to having the oxygen inhaling apparatus continually under his nostrils, Dr. Lapponi arranged to impregnate the whole atmosphere of the room with oxygen.

'That is much better,' said the Pontiff, 'before I felt as though I had lost my liberty.'

Although Dr. Lapponi recommends the patient not to speak and to pay no attention to what is passing outside, the Pope gently refuses to abandon participation in what is going on. He said, smiling, to Dr. Lapponi, 'I know you say this because of your affection for me; but either my last day is fast approaching, in which case I must employ all the time which is left me so far as I can, or else I shall recover, again postponing the end. If this is the will of the Almighty, nothing can change it.'

The Pope wished his arm chair to be carried near his writing table and then to the window, overlooking the piazza of St. Peter. Noticing many people in carriages, the Pope said:—'The piazza looks as it does when I am about to perform some public function.'

Rome, July 6.—Dr. Lapponi's chief task is maintenance of the Pope's strength.

The Pope conversed for a long time with Count Pecci, his nephew, even rising and walking about the room for a few minutes, leaning on his arm. The Pontiff on this occasion remarked:

'Now I am ready to depart, having settled all my affairs. I feel I have done all in my power for the good of the church and of humanity.'

All those who have seen the Pope are struck with his indomitable energy. He is reported as still addressing those about him in imperious tones.

'No doubt,' the Pontiff is reported to have said, 'I am near my end, but I want to die in harness.'

After receiving the sacrament yesterday the Pope said: 'I am now near my end. I do not know if all I have done has been good, but I certainly obeyed my conscience and our faith.'

IS THERE A CHANCE FOR THE PONTIFF'S RECOVERY?

Rome, July 6, 5.45 p.m.—For the first time since the Pope's illness took a serious turn Dr. Lapponi ventured to leave the Vatican this afternoon for one hour on urgent private business. The fact aroused hopes that the Pontiff is on the way to recovery. But his condition remains very grave though no immediate danger is apprehended.

THE PROFESSIONAL 'IF.'

Paris, July 6.—A despatch to the 'Temps' from Rome, says the doctors who are attending the Pope informed a Vatican official confidentially this morning that if the Pontiff takes nourishment hourly he may last for some time, but if he abstains from so doing for only three hours, all will be over.

4 p.m.—A fit of coughing disturbed the Popes' sleep. Coughing might benefit him by relieving the lungs of the catarrhal obstruction, but owing to his weak state, it is very trying and exhausting.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

Rome, July 7, 9.20 a.m.—The pneumonia, from which His Holiness has been suffering, is now complicated with pleurisy and the Pontiff has paralysis of the fingers. He passed a restless, sleepless night.

## ELECTING A NEW POPE

PREPARATIONS ARE UNDER WAY FOR THIS MOMENTOUS FUNCTION.

Rome, July 6.—Cardinal Santo Stofani, the Dean of the Sacred College, who has established himself in rooms in the Vatican, above the Pope's apartments, had a long conference with his secretaries to-day and gave orders that various documents connected with the election of a new pope be conveyed to the Vatican.

## WARSHIPS COLLECTING

THE NUMBER IN CHINESE WATERS INCREASED.

Pekin, July 6.—There are more warships in the Gulf of Pechili than ever before, even during the Boxer troubles of 1900. Of the warships now in the gulf there are fifty Russian vessels, including a new fleet under Admiral Stalkenberg. There are about twenty American warships under Rear Admiral Evans, and the British and Japanese have fully one hundred warships along the coast of China.

## BULGARIANS KILLED

IN A CONFLICT WITH TURKISH SOLDIERS.

Uskub, European Turkey, July 6.—In a conflict between Turkish troops and Bulgarians near Vodna, 46 miles north of Salonica, the latter had ten killed and the Turks two wounded. The dead Bulgarians wore uniforms bearing badges inscribed 'Liberty or death.'

The Porte yesterday sent circulars to the Ottoman Ambassadors in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris, vigorously repudiating the accusation made by the Bulgarian Government of concentration of Ottoman troops at strategic points along the Bulgarian frontier. Representations to this effect have already been made to the Bulgarian Government.

## A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—During the progress of a terrific rain storm today four persons were killed in an accident of most unusual character. The dead are:—Joseph Wise, Giuseppi Renda, aged 21 years; Mrs. Francesca Statti, aged 54; Giuseppi Statti, her son, aged 22. All of the victims except Wise were of the same family. A large American flag suspended from a grocery store at Forbes and Oakland avenue became soaked with the rain and the high wind blew it against an electric light wire which was carrying 200 volts. The wire snapped under the pressure and fell into the street, one end lodging in a pool of water.

The first one to fall a victim to the wire was Wise, who was running for shelter from the rain. In crossing the street he stepped into the pool and fell like one shot. His death was instantaneous. Shortly after this the Statti family came driving along the street in a Surrey. As they approached the broken wire hundreds of people tried to warn him of danger, but could not make him understand until too late. He tried to pull away from the wire, but one of the horses stepped into the highly charged water and fell paralyzed. The occupants of the Surrey immediately began to jump, and the four who leaped from the side opposite the wire escaped injury. But the three on the other side in their excitement fell on the wire and were shocked to death almost instantly. None of the large crowd who witnessed the accident could approach the victims until the current was shut off from the wire and for a while they lay on the street unattended.

## TORONTO THUGS

Toronto, July 4.—The region of York and Adelaide streets were enlivened this evening by a mob after the blood of the police. About seven o'clock a man named G. W. Thompson complained to Constable Young, who was on the York street beat, that he had been assaulted by Arthur Bain, in a hotel at the corner. Bain was pointed out to the officer, who went to investigate the matter. When Bain saw the policeman approaching him he flew at him like a tiger, striking out with fist and foot. In an instant a mob of about 300 swarmed around the combatants with loud cries of 'kill the cops.' Some of the bolder ones went furiously at the policeman who was already hard pressed by his big prisoner, and things were beginning to look serious when Constables Jarvis and Roberts arrived on the scene, and breaking through the mob handcuffed Bain. On the arrival on the scene of reinforcements, the mob howled more wildly than ever, but judicious use of the baton served to keep them at a respectful distance. Neil Bain, brother of the offender, who had been especially pugnacious, was also arrested.

Scarcely had the disturbance subsided when, on the officers' attempt to arrest Ned Clark and another man, who was unable to give his name, for being drunk and disorderly, another mob assembled on Adelaide street between York and Simcoe and howled as before. The officers, considering the circumstances, kept their tempers remarkably well, but on several men interfering and striking at them the batons again came into play. George Davis, who seemed to be a ringleader, was also arrested.

## FATAL FLOOD

### An Immense Waterspout Caused Disaster at Summer Resort

THE DEATHS MAY NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE.

Greenburg, Pa., July 5.—A waterspout of immense proportions struck in the vicinity of Oxford Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon and created a flood that caused great loss of life and property. The names of those known and believed to have been drowned are:

Miss Gertrude Keefer, aged 19, of Jeanette.
Edward O'Brien, of Latrobe.
Joseph Overly, of Indianapolis.
Lucy Crum, of Jeanette.
Councilman Light, wife and two children, of Greenburg.

At three o'clock rain began to fall in torrents in the vicinity of the park and spread over territory covering probably ten miles. Half an hour later the cloudburst occurred. The waters in the lake north of Oakford Park began to rise, and Mr. James McGrath, manager, believing there was danger of a final break in the great walls of the dam, hurried among the crowds of pleasure seekers, who had gathered under the roofs of the eating stands, the dancing pavilion and other buildings, and warned them to run to the hills. On both sides of the pleasure grounds are high hills, the park being situated in a ravine about a quarter of a a mile wide and a mile long. The people were loath to leave their protection and not until Mr. McGrath and his assistant, Mr. Chas. E. Thomas, entered each building in turn and simply drove the crowds out in the rain did they realize that the managers were in earnest. The gathering flood meant the breaking of the wall that held five acres of water. Soon after the buildings had been cleared the waters swept over the wall of the dam, and in a moment a torrent of water was racing over the entire length of four hundred feet of the dam.

The park buildings, the merry-go-round, and other amusement places were twisted about, and all but the dancing pavilion and lunch stand were carried from their foundations. The rain continued to fall in torrents and it was not long before a great section of the wall gave way with a crash.

The flood beat down the ravine with a roar that was heard for two miles. A half mile down at the junction of the Greensburg and Jeanette, and the Park car lines, car barns are situated. The entrance gates to the park were lifted, and with the force of a pile driver the mammoth posts were hurled by the water against the barn. Beyond were situated the smoking room, and on the track was standing a car loaded with passengers on their way from Greensburg and Jeanette. The electric storm had rendered the power south of this place useless, and the motorman was unable to move the car. The flood struck the waiting room containing probably a dozen people. A number of them struggled to a point of safety, but it is believed that at least ten persons were drowned. The street car was caught and swept into the creek. Among those who were washed into the flood was C. M. McClain, of Greensburg; Edward O'Brien and Joseph Overly, and the Misses Keefer and Crum. Young McClain is an expert swimmer, and the cries for help from the two unknown women brought the young man to their side as they struggled in the water. He grabbed them about the waists, and kept their heads above water, as the three were carried in the direction of Jeanette by the raging torrent. He held the women for more than a mile, and then, exhausted and ready to sink to his death, he released his hold, and the women sank. It was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to get to shore. The names of the women are not known. Standing on the platform near the waiting room were a man and his wife, whose names have not been learned. When the flood came the husband escaped, but the wife was carried away. Late to-night many of those who were first reported missing, turned up here.

NUMBER OF DEAD.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 5. — A telephone message from Jeanette received at midnight says from fifty to seventy-five men, women and children perished by the cloud-burst at Oakford Park to-day. The majority were drowned or swept to death against the rocks in Brush creek, but a number were killed by electricity. At least eight hundred persons were at the park seeking relief from the heat.

MANITOBA ENDEAVORERS.

Winnipeg, July 1.—The secretary's report of the Manitoba Christian Endeavor Society in convention here shows there are a hundred and thirty-two societies in the province with a membership of 4,386.

## BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

### President Loubet Lands at Dover and is Accorded a Hearty Welcome.

### THE 'MARSEILLAISE' WAS THE MUSIC OF THE PUBLIC GREETING.

Paris, July 6.—President Loubet left here this morning on his way to England to return the recent official visit of King Edward. He was accompanied by M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, and half a dozen other functionaries, who composed his suite. Most of the ministers and many other officials were present at the railway station to bid farewell to the President, who was greeted with hearty cries of 'Vive Loubet' and 'Vive la Republique,' by the enthusiastic crowds as the train pulled out of the station.

AT BOULOGNE.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, July 6.—President Loubet arrived here at 10 a.m., and was accorded a hearty reception by the assembled crowds. He proceeded immediately to the docks in order to attend the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new basin. The town was overflowing with sightseers and the route of the presidential train from the suburbs to the docks was lavishly decorated with Venetian masts, trophies, streamers and triumphal arches. Fishing nets, as representative of the chief industry of Boulogne-sur-Mer, were also prominent features of the embellishment. The fishing industry was further represented by a triumphal arch entirely composed of fish barrels, buoys, lifeboats and similar articles. Such a display of British Union Jacks had seldom been seen in France. Troops lined the entire route and the immense crowds throughout gave M. Loubet a memorable reception.

On reaching the tastefully decorated presidential stand M. Loubet carried out the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new basin.

After decorating a few notabilities, M. Loubet lunched, embarked on a torpedo boat and proceeded to the French cruiser 'Guichen,' which sailed for Dover at 11.50 a.m., amidst a salute of a hundred and one guns and a general ringing of bells.

SIGHTED AT DOVER.

Dover, July 6.—The French cruiser 'Guichen,' having President Loubet on board, was sighted at 12.40 p.m.

Dover, July 6.—The United States European squadron arrived off Dover this morning and exchanged salutes with the castle.

## THE ARRIVAL

ROYAL SALUTES AND THE CHEERS OF BRITONS GREETED THE PRESIDENT.

Dover, July 6.—Immense crowds of people lined the water front, which presented a gala appearance, the decorations being on a scale far in excess of anything previously attempted. So soon as the 'Guichen' was sighted the Sheerness flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers steamed out to meet her and escorted the French cruiser through a double line of British battleships and cruisers, extending two and a half miles, and forming the most imposing naval display ever seen off Dover.

Each ship saluted with twenty-one guns as the 'Guichen' passed and the band took up the 'Marseillaise.'

The 'Guichen' anchored off Dover shortly after one o'clock and exchanged salutes with Dover Castle. The admirals and captains of the British fleet immediately went on board the French cruiser and paid official visits to President Loubet. It was 1.40 p.m. when President Loubet stepped ashore. There the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and a number of officials appointed to be in attendance on M. Loubet, during his visit, extended to the President the King's welcome.

Dover, July 6.—M. Loubet landed at the Prince of Wales's pier. As the President passed between ranks of troops the band played the 'Marseillaise' and the thousands of spectators gave the distinguished President a cheer upon his arrival in England for the first time in his life.

The meeting between M. Loubet and the Duke of Connaught was most cordial. The Duke expressed the King's pleasure at the President's arrival. The introductions followed and subsequently the Mayor of Dover presented M. Loubet with an address of welcome. The President's reply was his first speech in England. M. Loubet left Dover for London at 2.30 p.m.

TO LONDON IN STATE.

When these ceremonies were over the President and his party entered four state carriages, sent down to Dover by the King and were driven to the railway station. There a guard of honor was mounted. The presidential party entered the royal train, specially built for the King and Queen, and started for London.

The whole railway line from Dover to London was guarded.

LONDON'S RECEPTION.

London, July 6.—Premier Loubet arrived at Victoria railway station here from Dover, at 4.15 p.m. and was accorded a great reception.

## FRANCE IS FRIENDLY

'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT ON THE APPROACH OF A GOOD UNDERSTANDING.

London, July 6.—The 'Times' correspondent says:—During the past few months the Anglo-French rapprochement has been rapidly assuming consistency especially since King Edward's visit to Paris and it is now one of the prominent factors in international politics. The disappearance of the long-standing tension which had become an important and useful factor for the diplomacy of certain great powers, is bound to bring about interesting modifications of European politics. I am informed on high authority that all leading French statesmen are convinced that a firm understanding between Great Britain and France can easily be achieved, stress being laid on three points: First, that no antagonism is necessary, commercially or colonially; second, that France has given up the idea of rivalling the British navy; third, that a satisfactory agreement is possible wherever British and French interests are concerned, each making concessions where the other's interests are superior.

## THE RUSSIAN JEW BAITER

HE IS ADMONISHED BY THE CENSOR.

London, July 6.—A despatch to the 'Chronicle' from Berlin says that the 'Znamia,' a violent anti-Semitic paper, published in St. Petersburg by Kruschevan, the editor of the 'Bessarabetz,' which worked so much mischief at Kishineff, has been interdicted by the censor for a month. This statement confirms the report from Germany that the anti-Semitic campaign of M. Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, is becoming inconvenient to the Russian Government, which is concerned at the indignation throughout the civilized world caused by the atrocities at Kishineff, and seems to anticipate the report of eminent Russian publicists who have been studying the feeling at Kishineff. Hitherto Kruschevan has been permitted by the authorities to fulminate against the Jews, but his last article, headed 'Death to the Jews,' is reported to have called the censor down on him.

## BETTER WITHOUT ALCOHOL

STRONG TESTIMONY OF A GERMAN GENERAL.

Berlin, June 30.—In answer to an inquiry by the German Temperance Society, Count Huelsen-Haesler, the most popular of the retired German generals, and a supposed total abstainer, has written as follows:

'During twenty-five years I drank neither beer nor wine, and never took spirits except on the rarest occasions. On the Emperor's birthday I took a small quantity of champagne. In 1878, after a serious lung affection, the physicians advised me to take two glasses of wine a day. I soon recovered, and no one is better now than I. I am convinced that a man works better without alcohol. Spirits are the worst, and beer is almost as bad, because it causes fatigue and creates a thirst. For the soldier, water, coffee and tea are best.'

## IRISH LAND BILL

SEVEN CLAUSES ACCEPTED WITH LITTLE ALTERATION.

London, June 29.—The House of Commons to-day devoted about six hours to the Irish Land Bill, accepting clauses IV. to X. with scarcely any alteration. A number of amendments were offered and withdrawn later. Mr. John Redmond showed a conciliatory spirit, cutting off the debate on the part of the Nationalists with the remark that the time could better be devoted to some other sections of the bill. Progress was reported at midnight, when the House adjourned.

## PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

FREE TRADE UNIONIST M. P.'S URGE INQUIRY INTO MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSAL.

London, July 1.—At a meeting of fifty free trade Unionist members of parliament in the committee room of the House of Commons this afternoon a resolution favoring an inquiry into Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals was adopted; but it was also declared that if they resulted in any departure from free trade it would be disastrous to the country.

Lord Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration, said insistence on Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals would be bound to bring defeat.

## FORGETFUL OF STRANGERS.'

rnelia Prime Stevenson, in the New York 'Observer.')

ou called upon Mrs. Alton yet?' Mrs. Welling, one of the prom- dies of Milton Centre, of her Mrs. Judge Milner. It was a ing afternoon. Mrs. Welling was g her walks abroad, as many of her cular acquaintances as possible each of whom she was rather fond saying 'belonged to the first circle' place.

No, I really have not,' was the friend's ply. Pretty Mrs. Milner toyed with r large fan, and continued somewhat pologetically: 'I don't like to call on trangers; at least until they have be- ome a little more our own townspeople. Don't you think it's so stiff and embar- rassing? I suppose some of the other church people have been more friendly?'

'Well, no, I fancy not,' returned the elder lady, gravely; 'you know it's just now a busy time with us housekeepers. I thought that I would leave cards. And really, Mrs. Milner, my visiting circle is so large' (Milton Centre had a popula- tion of some two thousand souls) 'that I concluded, just for the present, to leave it to others of you to pay your compli- ments to these new arrivals. I under- stand that Mrs. Alton is of a very fine Boston family—once quite a leader of one of the first circles there; and Mr. Alton (so my husband tells me), is a superior man in every way. It seems they've been losing considerable money.'

'Well, I must attend to the matter,' said the really diffident young matron. 'But I do dislike such calls dreadfully. It is so difficult for me to sustain a con- versation with entire strangers! Of course, everything that goes on in our community is uninteresting to them. Dr. Hill will visit them, I don't doubt; and a minister's coming always does much toward making a new family feel at home. I think, however, that I really must defer calling for a few weeks, at least. How does your new second girl turn out?' And the conversation be- tween the two worthy ladies glided into a new channel.

It is hardly necessary to say more than they have done, concerning the newly settled family mentioned. Mr. Alton was an amiable, cultivated gentleman—comparatively a young man. The sud- den business reverses alluded to had brought about what he hoped would be merely a temporary change of residence, while he should hold the modest post offered him in one of the great manufac- tories of Milton Centre. And his wife? Those who knew her in earlier and lat- er days can testify to her noble mind, her graces of deportment, her sympa- thetic heart and her charming presence. Her sensibilities were delicate, her tastes cultivated. But the misfortunes of hr husband, working upon an originally re- tiring spirit, had caused Cordelia Alton to shrink from all that social life of which she had been an unobtrusive but appreciated ornament. Then had come her removal to the village scenes. More than all, to try her soul and cast down her buoyant nature utterly, her beloved and only sister had been called Upward scarcely a month before Mrs. Alton found herself and her household in the cottage at Milton Centre. So much for the story of its new occupants.

Weeks and months passed by from the afternoon in which Mrs. Welling and kind-hearted Mrs. Judge Milner had talk- ed of their respective calls on the quiet lady in whom they felt due interest. But those courtesies had not been ren- dered. Furthermore, owing to a similar remissness in the easy-going village, Cor- delia Alton was still left a stranger in her new home. Perhaps it would not be as strange to those who did not know her. Those who did, can best tell what others lost.

She was very lonely. The mental ex- ertion of reading she felt unequal to sustain many hours. She had lost one faithful servant; but her little family was easily ordered; housekeeping duties were light. She had once dearly loved her piano, and many had been delighted with her exquisite performance. Too many were the sad associations lingering around the instrument now. 'By and by,' she would say to her husband; 'by and by, dear, I will practice again. I can- not now.' And so the piano remained closed and voiceless.

As Mrs. Judge Milner had surmised, excellent Dr. Hill, long since a widower, did call at Larkspur Cottage. He called and came again, and was full of admira- tion for the sweet and submissive spirit of this new member of his flock. He re- spected the clear mind and simple dig- nity of her husband. Dr. Hill spoke of the Altons frequently and 'really wished some of you ladies of the church would make an effort to draw them out more.' Dr. Hill thought that the effort was in progress. It had never begun. Every one was listlessly committing it to his and especially to her neighbor. Moreover, Dr. Hill's parish was large and his time for 'pastoral visiting' amply occupied.

What about that busy, kind-hearted Sorosis, the Dorcas Sewing Society? Why, in the Dorcas, it was constantly remarked, over gussets and seams and breadths, that 'that quiet-looking Mrs. Alton ought to receive more attention from us. She appears so very solitary.' But almost always sharp Mrs. Sillinger, or one of the good-natured, unreflective Caldecott girls, would look up and say: 'But don't you know, Mrs. Alton's in mourning? I don't know exactly what it has been, but she looks dreadfully sad. I'm sure she would not fancy making herself agreeable to strangers. As for the society, she certainly would not come to it, even if we should give her a special invitation.' And so none of any sort was given. Undoubtedly it would have jarred on Mrs. Alton to accept such calling from three or four notable ladies, duly appointed as a 'committee.' But what a pity that, informally, no cour- teous hint was dropped that her pres- ence would be welcome whenever in the future she felt the courage to meet the group, and that her absence now was permitted merely out of appreciation of her private sorrow!

So sped on the summer. Mrs. Alton remained yet 'to be called upon' by Mil- ton Centre, to a degree that would have shocked at least some of its 'first fami- lies' had they realized it. The grave, in- trospective lady at Larkspur Cottage felt pained at her inexplicable solitude. She sought within herself for the fault, to be perplexed at not discovering it. Was this the rural kindness to the stranger within one's gates, of which she had read? Never had she found a whole me- tropolis so exclusive—so neglectful. Her husband had shared her surprise and her quietly developing misconception of social feeling in the locality. Many, alas, were the lovely women in Milton Centre whose hearts would have been drawn closely to Cordelia Alton's had they only exercised their courtesy in that necessary 'first call.' Mrs. Judge Milner never came, always meaning to come. Mrs. Welling went to the Catskills. Mrs. X., the Y. family and the Z. family were 'complete- ly occupied—had not a moment to spare' —with their successive guests during the warm weather. Milton Centre was a great place for summer visiting; and the quiet streets were livelier from July to October, and Dr. Hill's church was fuller than during all the rest of the year. It was the coolness and beauty of the place that reconciled Mrs. Alton, in her then mood, to life there.

She sat by the windows in the after- noon and sewed, or gave herself up to her boy and girl. Often in the evenings the derelict in 'that call' met her and her husband, accompanied by the children, taking a crepuscular stroll ,and courteous bows were exchanged.

Two calls, however, the gentle lady had, that are worthy of record. Mrs. Dr. Barham came in state, as do the wives of doctors not infrequently, in or- der that people like the Altons may un- derstand that 'my husband' is quite the oldest and leading physician of the place. Mrs. Alton knew that before. As to Mrs. Barham, she was a restless, opinion- ated woman. The lady of the cottage was not disposed to progress rapidly with her acquaintance of the villa, though it might have been of use to her. The oth- er call was from Mrs. General Cox—in her carriage, one afternoon—inspired to the long-deferred courtesy by the Gen- eral's remark over his morning paper at breakfast: 'My dear Annabel, that Alton seems a very clever fellow and a gentle- man, and his wife's a daughter of Jared Elliott, of Boston. I wish you'd drop in there soon.' oS the General's wife stopped her horses and got out and was most gracious to the pretty, faded lady, even going so far as patronizingly to ask her to 'step in and take a little ride down to the river and back. It will do you good.' But unluckily Deborah was away and the children could not be left alone. Mrs. Cox had not the discernment to ob- viate the difficulty. The drive was de- clined, and before Mrs. Alton could re- turn the call the General and his wife had unexpectedly gone on a long northern trip.

The summer was over. Autumn house- keeping absorbed Milton Centre's atten- tion. Mr. Alton was unusually engross- ed and obliged to be away from home. It pained him deeply to leave his wife so solitary; but what could he do? Man- like, he felt an actual resentment, never betrayed to his wife, for the course her neighbors had maintained toward her. It stung him in a sensitive spot, and he worked doubly hard to try and transplant the family once more to more hospitable surroundings—a prospect which his af- fairs began now to suggest.

But the village discourtesy was rarely mentioned between the pair; or if Mr. Alton exclaimed, on bidding her good morning: 'My dear Cordelia, if I knew that you had a single cheerful friend here who could spend half this long, lonely day with you!'

Mrs. Alton would answer with a brave feigning of indifference: 'Oh, never mind, I shall be better acquainted here by-and- by. I have you and the children; that is enough.'

But Cordelia Alton introduced herself into some 'circles' of Milton Centre. They were not Mrs. Welling's, however. The poor colored woman who washed for her, the Irish teamsters' wives, the dis- tressed and infirm early learned the self- sacrificing and generous temperament of Cordelia Alton. Lonely and depressed within herself, she lightened the poverty and pain always at hand. One humble friend she really made—little Miss Tilt, a tailoress and dressmaker. Miss Tilt came to regard her as a veritable angel of mercy, and sought out with her many a spot where their joint ministrations were sorely needed; rewarded with tears and blessings.

It was in November, just when Milton Centre had the fever of 'arrangements,' private and social, secular and religious, for the coming winter. Several persons had by this time again recollected that it was 'quite time to call upon Mrs. Alton,' and expected that that duty really must be performed to evolve its rainbow in their souls. Then one day came the news that sorrow had visited her instead of neighbors. Her youngest child had died of some infantile malady in great agony, and after days and nights of de- voted care and watching from the mother and father. Milton Centre was some- what shocked to learn that little Cora had been ill almost a fortnight! It must have 'been very hard for Mrs. Alton'—so everybody admitted.

But when it came to be positively un- derstood that this gentle lady had had no woman friend to share her vigils and grief; that she had passed the first three or four days of it alone, except for Debo- rah, until her husband could return from a far western city; that she and Paul Al- ton, with God as their strength and com- panion, alone had continued their hope- less watch and fainted not until the last agony was over—then the hearts of the village were indeed smitten. They real- ized that 'nobody had ever called on poor Mrs. Alton, who came here in the spring.'

Remorse pierced the souls of Mrs. Well- ing, of Mrs. Judge Milner, of the X's, and Y's, and the Z's. Inquiries, flow- ers, delicacies, offers of assistance, these suddenly began to invade, as a host, the gate of Larkspur Cottage. But Miss Tilt, who had returned in haste from one of the rarely enjoyed visits to a relative, when the heart breaking letter of Mrs. Alton came to her with its sad news—Miss Tilt received all such tardy demon- strations with quiet acknowledgment, and the statement that Mrs. Alton could now see nobody, even had she so desired—she was a very sick woman.

The strain, the long pent-up grief, had broken her down physically and mental- ly. It was weeks before she could raise her head. When she could the physi- cians ordered her to be instantly removed to a change of scene.

She never returned to Milton Centre. For just at this hour came the settlement of Paul Alton's financial affairs—a set- tlement unexpectedly favorable to him and all concerned in his difficulties. The lovely wife, who had endured his adver- sity so uncomplainingly, returned from her exile restored in bodily health and with a wish to take up the duties of life once more, as God should point them out. She returned to a new and sump- tuous house in her dearly-loved city,and to the warm-hearted circle which had so missed her society. She came back, no longer the vivacious young wife of only a year before, but none the less charming to all in her chastened, spiritual grace, and none the less attractive to old and young, as the serene, graceful hostess or admired guest. The piano was once more heard beneath her touch, as the child that had been spared her grew old- er, and other little ones played about her knees. The episode of her life during those Milton Centre months was a thing of the past. She would and could pass out from its shadows.

She had never been known to say an unkind, even a critical word, of the ne- glect of Milton Centre to her. She is one of those women who prefer to pass over in silence what they cannot excuse. But, even while grateful for its tardy evi- dences of interest and sympathy, she re- members it almost as indelibly as her grief. She has never visited the place since leaving it. She strives to forget that summer there. The lonely impres- sions that her mind received there were not to be obliterated by the thought of a few last days, when she lay crushed and half conscious of life. It is a pity, for her ideas of Milton Centre's people are wrong; must rest such, not to her forgiv- ing spirit's blame. Miss Tilt is her only visitor from the quiet community. Mil- ton Centre often speaks of Mrs. Alton and wishes that she would return for a visit to its charming shades, and, between ourselves, Mrs. Welling and the Judge's wife boldly 'called' upon Mrs. Alton, ef- fusively, in her elegant mansion. The calls have never been returned, and when- ever Miss Tilt and she are together Mil- ton Centre is scarcely alluded to. Mrs. Alton and her quiet friend talk on topics which are pleasanter, and they do not even speculate together as to whether there are no communities like that of ex- cellent Milton Centre in the world of Christian social life to-day.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### TWO TARDY MARKS.

'There goes my Sunday-school teach- er,' said Lena French to Allan Car- ter.

'What did she say to you at Sun- day-school, yesterday?' said Allan.

'She talked to us about being truth- ful,' said Lena. 'She said that de- ceiving was just as bad as lying.'

'That's what my teacher said, too,' returned Allan.

'When your mother asks you if you were a good boy at school, and you tell her you were, just because you were good for about five minutes, when you were naughty all the rest of the time, it is just the same as tell- ing your mother a lie,' said Lena.

'You'd better not say anything,' said Allan. 'When teacher asks you if you are whispering, and you say No, just because you're not whispering the second she asks you, when you were whispering the second before, that's lying to teacher.'

'I know it,' said Lena, 'but I am not going to do any more.'

'Well, I'm not going to do so either,' said Allan.

They walked along a little way in silence. Then Allan suddenly exclaim- ed, 'Oh! I say, Lena, have you seen the little Japanese in the window of the tea store?'

'No. Is there one?' answered Lena.

'Yes. Let's go around and see it,' said Allan.

'Won't we be late?' asked Lena.

'I don't believe we will. It's only a little further.'

So they ran till they came to the tea store.

There in the window was a Japan- ese figure, that once in every two minutes made a bow.

Lena and Allan waited to see it bow several times. They thought it was very funny.

'We'll be late if we stop any longer,' said Allan at last, and they started and ran as fast as they could.

When they came in sight of the school-house there were no children in the yard, and Allan and Lena knew that school had begun.

Allan hung up his cap on his hook, which was close by the door, and went in.

'Allan Carter, did you stop to play on the way to school?' asked the teacher.

Allan opened his mouth to say, 'No, ma'am,' for he didn't call look- ing in a window playing, but he re- membered in time, and answered truth- fully.

'I stopped to look at something in a store window.'

'Was that what made you tardy?' asked the teacher.

'Yes, ma'am.'

'You may stay after school twenty minutes,' said the teacher.

As she finished speaking, Lena came in at the door, blushing because she was so late. She had had to stop to take off her sacque.

'Lena French,' said the teacher, 'did you stop to play on the way to school?'

Lena was tempted to say she hadn't, for it didn't seem to her that looking in a window was exactly play. But she thought the teacher might call it so, and she answered as Allan had done, and was told to stay twenty minutes after school.

When school closed, Allan and Lena were the only ones who had to stay.

They watched the long hand of the clock, and it hardly seemed to move at all, it went so very slow. When they were out in the entry, and had shut the door, they looked at each other and laughed softly.

'Well, I don't care,' said Lena, be- coming serious again. 'I'm glad I told the truth, if I did have to stop after school.'

'So am I glad, too,' said Allan, stoutly.—'Sunbeam.'

### AMONG THE MAPLES.

(By Dugald McKillop.)

Ernest's father was a farmer, and a good one. The large house was old- fashioned, but comfortable. Everyone around the place was a worker in some way, and when it was arranged that the Rev. Raymond Brown was to come to Acton Hill to board for a year, while he preached at the church nearby, the household was even more actively astir than usual.

The new minister made a deep im- pression by a course of winter sermons, the young people were delighted with him, and it seemed to Ernest that the preacher knew everything. Mr. Brown used the small parlor as his study, and the boy gazed with wonder at the books in Greek and Hebrew now to be found there.

Maple trees abound in the region around Acton Hill, and Ernest's father usually made a lot of maple sugar each season, but as he and the hired men were busy getting out timber for a new barn, it was decided to tap but few trees that year.

Mr. Brown asked if he might be al- lowed to try his hand at sugar-making, and was told that if he wished to ex- ercise himself in that way, he could have the trees, the necessary outfit, and Ern- est's help. It was quite an event in Ernest's life when he found that the minister and himself were to be part- ners in this business. Next morning, after an early breakfast, the pair start- ed for the woods. It was fine travelling over the deep snow, on the hard crust which had formed during the night, and together the preacher and lad drew a sled loaded with several dozen sap-cans, an equal number of tin spouts, an auger, nails, a hammer and sundry other things. The half-mile trip to the 'sugar-bush' was a pleasant one, and Ernest felt hum- ble in the presence of the scholar by his side, whom he had heard talk about So- crates as his parents might refer to one of the neighbors. The lad quite forgot what the preacher had said on the pre- vious Sunday about experience being a splendid teacher, and his reference to the fact that many of the best things are not learned in books.

'Ere long the place was reached and operations began. Sweet sap flowed freely from the first tree that was tap- ped, and the spirits of the workers rose. As Mr. Brown hastened to a second tree and began boring into it, he heard a loud, boyish laugh from his helper, and paused to ask: 'What now, Ernest ?'

'Oh, nothing much, only that's a bass- wood tree you are tapping.'

As he came over to where Ernest was, the preacher—whose face was a trifle red —said: 'I'm afraid, my boy, my forest wisdom is rather small.'

'I suppose it's because I'm a country boy I know a little about trees. You told us on Sunday about experience, Mr. Brown.'

'We are applying the sermon, sure enough,' laughed Mr. Brown, adding: 'How would it be now, to tap that one next?'

It did seem to Ernest that Mr. Brown's long, white finger pointed to a stately tree, with spreading branches, and so he politely asked: 'Which tree do you mean, Mr. Brown?'

'Why, that tall one right there!'

Again a silvery laugh sounded through the clear air of the forest. The minis- ter, getting a little out of patience, ex- claimed: 'You don't mean to say that that is not a sugar maple tree!'

'It can't be a maple and an elm, too, now can it, Mr. Brown?'

'Well, Ernest, I give up—you take the lead, go ahead, pick out the trees, and I will tap,' said the baffled master of books.

By this arrangement several dozen sugar trees were 'opened,' and when, that evening, the tired preacher related the events of the day, the farmer remark- ed: 'Perhaps if Ernest had let you, the birch trees would have been tapped too, and then we would have had plenty of sap.'

### ALFRED'S TROUBLE.

What is the matter with Alfred?
Oh tell me quickly, do!
He weeps aloud from dawn till dark,
And surely you can hear him!—Hark
'Boo-hoo! boo-hoo! boo-hoo!'

'What is the matter with Alfred?
I long to know,' said I,
'For this is very hard to bear—
To see him stand in sorrow there
And cry and cry and cry.'

'The fact is, sir,' his brother said,
'He's in this awful state
Because mamma has told him true—
He's only six and a day or two,
And he thought that he was eight.'
—'Little Folks.

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

Husband—'This cake isn't at all bad, my dear, but don't you think there ought to be a little more——'

Wife (interrupting)—'That cake came by express this morning. Your mother made it.'

Husband—'As I was saying when you in- terrupted me, there ught to be a little more of it.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

SHAMEFUL.

'In some cities,' said Mrs. Oldcastle, 'they call women who run automobiles, "chauf- feuses." '

'Dear me,' replied her hostess, 'you don't tell me? I didn't suppose they done any- thing worse than throw stones, unless a person happened to run over somebody.'— Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

In an advertisement by a railway com- pany of some uncalled-for goods, the let- ter 'l' had dropped from the word 'lawful,' and it read:

'People to whom these packages are di- rected are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same.'

'I am afraid, madam,' said a gentleman who was looking for apartments, 'that the house is too near the station to be pleas- ant.'

'It is a little noisy,' assented the land- lady; 'but from the front verandah one has such a fine view of people who miss the trains,' she added, with an air of triumph.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.

'What is the difference between hens and poultry, pop?'

'Why, hens, my son, are things that be- long to our neighbors; poultry is some- thing a man owns himself.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

A Merry Heart Goes All the Day.—But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in his back or a cold with a racking cough. To be merry one must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve all pains, muscu- lar or otherwise and for the speedy treat- ment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

'I have here,' said the industrious book- agent, 'a volume which is especially help- ful to business men. I'm certain it would benefit you if——'

'Can you mention any business man it has benefited?' broke in the sceptical one in the office chair.

'Sure. There's me, for instance. I get a big commission.'

A Carefully prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experi- menting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vege- table Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suf- fering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys, may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

Mrs. Hauskeep—'Suppose I should give you a nice dinner to-day, what return would you make?'

Hungry Higgins—'Well, ma'am, if I liked your cookin' I'd return just as often as I could, ma'am.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsation of these Pills by the pub- lic is a guarantee that a pill has been pro- duced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

'What's the trouble, Willie?' said Mrs. Brown to her small son, who was crying.

'My kite won't fly,' sobbed Willie, 'and I made it out of fly paper, too.'—'Little Chronicle,' Chicago.

An old English sexton, in showing visi- tors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say, 'This 'ere is the tomb of Tumas 'Ooper an' 'is eleven wolves.'

One day a lady remarked, 'Eleven! Dear me! That's rather a lot, isn't it?'

The old man looked at her gravely, and replied, 'Well, mum, yer see, it war an 'obby of 'is.'

'My plea,' said the young lawyer, who had just won his first case, 'seemed to strongly affect the jury.'

'Yes,' replied the judge, 'I was afraid at one time that you would succeed in getting your client convicted in spite of his inno- cence.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

The Farmer—'Your cow must be sick. She doesn't chew her cud.'

Amateur Farmer—'She doesn't have to chew her cud. I feed her with predigested hay.'—'Judge.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

The enterprising reporter in the row- boat called out to the man on the roof of the one-story building afloat in midstream: 'You people who live on the bottom lands along here,' he said, 'know that this river overflows its banks every spring. Why don't you move?' 'Ain't I movin', you goose?' said the man on the roof—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Biggs—'Some scoundrel on the west side passed himself off as me and swindled a grocer out of $10.' Diggs—'Passed himself off as you? Why, the villain must have been lost to all sense of shame.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Miss Doveye—'We girls are just wild about Victor Pretty.'

Mrs. Binthair—'Now, I simply can't en- dure him. I like strong, stern-browed men of indomitable will.'

'Dear me, what for?'

'They are so easy to manage.'—'Life.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had ? Have they not had the same kind ? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

'I don't suppose he meant anything un- kind,' said the young woman, 'but it was a very startling coincidence.'

'What do you mean?'

'Just before Harold and I got married his friends persuaded him to joint a "don't worry club." '

Husband—'Are you aware, my dear, that it takes three-fourths of my salary to meet your dressmaker's bills?'

Wife—'Dear me, what do you do with all the rest of your money?'

Jester—'Poor old Skinflint has his troubles.'

Jimson—'What! Why, he's making bar- rels and barrels of money.'

Jester—'I know; but the price of barrels has gone up.'

Harry—'I wish somebody would give me a hundred thousand dollars!' Uncle George —'Don't you think it rather stupid to be wasting your time in vain wishes?' Harry —'Guess you are right, Uncle George. I might just as well have wished for a mil- lion.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Willie (scared)—'Now, we've milked the cow, what'll we do? Pop'll be awfully mad.'

Jimmy (equal to the occasion)—'We'll drive her down to the pond and fill her up with water.'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

'Of course,' said Mr. Staylate, 'there are some things that always go without saying ——'

'Yes, and worse still,' interrupted Miss Patience Gonne, yawning at the clock, 'there are some others that do just the op- posite.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

It's truly 'a long lane that has no turn- in';' but, in the language of a Georgia philosopher, 'It's these sudden turns that frequently take us right back where we came from.'—'Atlanta Constitution.'

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

Winks—'I notice that your barber al- ways talks to you in French. I did not know that you understood that language.'

Jinks—'Well, I don't; but you needn't tell him so.'

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

*Advertisements.*

## A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dys- pepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

## EIGHT YEARS OF MISERY

**What Maurice Best Might Have Avoided if he had Started to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Right at the Start.**

Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Nfld., suffered torture for eight years simply because he would not believe that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets would cure him. He says:

'In 1892 I was attacked with Dyspep- sia. I was in continual misery for eight years. Sometimes I would go off in a faint and for ten minutes I would be more dead than alive. Doctors could not cure me and gave me but little help.

Then it occurrred to Mr. Best that it would not hurt him to try Dodd's Dys- pepsia Tablets. He did so and this is what he says of the result:

'The first two boxes I used gave me new life. I kept on using them and was soon a new man. I can't say enough in their favor.'

Why don't you try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?

# LITERARY REVIEW.

## 'LIFE'S COMMON WAY.'

A number of modern conditions are cleverly painted in 'Life's Common Way,' by Annie Elliott Trumbull, (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York); the political influence of financial magnates, the complications of a street car strike, and the disillusionment of a young wife whose ideals of business and politics are higher than her husband's. The club life of society women in the United States, theird various philanthropic occupations and modes of speech, form a light setting for the more serious interests of the book. A certain Michael Porton is one of the characters in humble life that add to the general picture.

'The Portons are again on the floodtide, Mr. Bedingfield,' said Ursula gayly, as the clergyman was taking an early departure, 'and Michael's got a job.'

'Yes, Miss Keith,' he returned, pausing a moment in the Tramway Limited.

'Well!' she rejoined, 'and where is that lyric joy we are accustomed to display when we have succeeded in getting Michael another job?'

'I confess I am rather troubled by his interest in this labor agitation,' he said, laughing a little. 'He is a great union man, you know—he may have to go out.'

'Oh, if he only goes out without being turned out!' exclaimed Ursula, lightly.'

This Ursula has a great admiration for achievement and power. She thinks she sees in one of her admirers the ability to make his way to a high position, and on the strength of this she accepts him rather than another man whom she has liked for years, and who always understands her moods. It happens that her fiancee is concerned in a company whose head has no consideration for small matters like riots and shootings, when his power to buy up another company is in question. The younger man asks the older to do something to stop a strike which threatens grave trouble. At the same time Ursula comes into the office to make the same request. Her lover, Mr. Morcraft, is alarmed at her being in the crowded part of the town during a time of disturbances.

'Go home, dearest, as quickly as you can,' he urged. 'You can do nothing with Ingledew,' and with a gesture of despair and of sympathy he added, 'I, too, have tried.'

'There,' said Ingledew, offering Morcraft the scrap of paper, 'there are all the details of the new contract that Mr. Hilliam Ryan will want to know. And now, Ursula,' he went on, as Morcraft took the paper and left the room, 'let me take you to the carriage.'

'Offer him his own price,' read Morcraft, in Ingledew's clear handwriting, 'to keep up the strike twenty-four hours' longer.'

So from protestations against the iniquity of such measures, Morcraft goes straight to take part in them. Ursula does not know of his double-dealing till some time after her marriage. She has never loved him very much, and now thinks it might be better for her own character to leave him than to stay at home and despise him. She comes to the conclusion in the end that character is not best formed by fleeing from every adverse circumstance. Meantime she confides in the man who was formerly her friend, and seems to tremble for an hour on the brink of an elopement. So confused may be the ideas of even a well-meaning heroine in these days of free speculation. The situation is described, however, with a delicacy, almost a remoteness, that is quite unusual. There is a good deal of insight and skill in the depicting of some of the characters, and altogether the story is above the average.

## PIXIE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

A girl's story, which should have a wide popularity, is 'Pixie O'Shaughnessy,' by Mrs. George De Horne Vaizey. (Religious Tract Society, London.) An observant journalist remarked several years ago that in spite of the overcrowding in most fields of literary effort, there were hardly any writers of first-class stories for girls. And it is true that a girl's preference is often for boys' books, books of adventure, rather than for the well-thinned love story, commonplace in incident and sentiment, too often considered a suitable diet for school-girls. It is because of the scarcity of sensible books for girls, especially from English writers, that 'Pixie O'Shaughnessy' stands out as worthy of more than passing notice. It has the not novel plot of a girl at boarding-school suffering through another's fault, but unwilling to impeach the other. But it is a bright little Irish girl this time, and the element of Irish wit is never long absent. Her father and sister are of the warm-hearted, thriftless, gentlefolk of Ireland, and their ancestral castle, with its scanty furnishing and uncertain fare comes close to the pathetic humorousness of real life. Such reading may charm away an hour even for a blase reader, while Pixie's pranks will appeal to real girls everywhere.

'I never meant to harm you, mademoiselle! It was only a joke. The girls asked me to amuse them, and we think it fine sport to lasso one another at home. How was I to know it would be you, when I gave my word I would catch the first one that came upstairs? I didn't mean to be impertinent.'

'But, ma petite, you should not play such treeks at all!'

Mademoiselle shook her head, but she was smiling as she spoke, for she was beginning to realize that no disrespect had been meant to herself, and that she had been unduly stern in her determinations. 'It is not the thing for a young lady at school; it is only for wild—how do you call them—cowboys, out on the prairie. If you do it at 'ome, it is not my affair, but if your father should see you some day, he must be shocked like me!'

'I'm the youngest of six, and me father won't have me thwarted,' sighed Pixie, lapsing into her brogue, as she usually did when agitated. 'Nobody's ever angry with me at Bally William: I get into mischief the day long, and it's all quite happy and comfortable. If I'm quiet and well-behaved, Bridgie is after giving me a mixture. "For," says she, "the child's ill; there's not been a sound out of her this day"!'

The 'Canadian Annual Review,' just issued from the presses of the Methodist Book and Publishing House, deals with Canadian affairs and interests during 1902. The work contains much useful information within convenient compass, and is made easy of access by an ample index. The index to the names alone numbers fifteen pages, and includes very many who are notable in Canadian life, and the index to affairs contains about the same number of pages, and is very well arranged. An interesting précis is given of the 'government and politics' of the country during the past year, followed by 'Relations with the empire,' 'Canada and the war,' 'Relations with foreign countries,' 'The Canadian militia,' the 'Dominion and provincial finances,' 'Transportation interests,' 'Agriculture in Canada,' 'Trade and commerce,' 'Mineral resources and production,' 'Forests and fisheries,' 'Manufacturing industries,' 'Population and immigration,' 'Religious and moral interests' 'Educational affairs in Canada,' and other matters. All the principal events under whatever head are briefly set down under their various dates, which is a very useful feature, and the book cannot fail to commend itself to the favorable consideration of everybody interested in Canadian affairs. The publishers and all others who are specially interested in this volume are hopeful that it will be popular enough to warrant them continuing it as a permanent publication, and in our opinion the work deserves permanent support, both for what it is and for the valuable possibilities it holds out.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin has just written an interesting work on the question of the provincial subsidies, entitled Question Actuelle. Le Remaniement des subsidies federaux en faveur des provinces,' and published by the Librairie Beauchemin. Mr. Gouin's position in this matter is well-known, as he is frankly on the side of the 'more subsidy' politicians. He presents his views very ably, as was to be expected, and gives the public the exhaustive information he has gathered together on the subject in very graphic form. The book contains a hundred and eleven pages of facts, figures and conclusions, and also ten appendices, wherein one can learn, among other things, what Mr. Fielding, Mr. Tarte and others have said upon this the provincial subsidy question at different times. As usual, such utterances are as amusing as they are useful.

## STANSTEAD COLLEGE

### ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of Stanstead College was held in Pierce Hall on Wednesday, July 17, at 9 a.m. On the platform were the members of the faculty, the Principal occupying the chair, members of the trustee board and local clergymen.

After the opening prayer Dr. Flanders briefly referred to the past year, saying that it had been very successful in every respect. There had been hardly any sickness, and the family life of the college circle had been most happy. Now that the circle was to be broken he felt sure that those who went out to face the larger responsibilities of life in the world's activities would cherish pleasant memories of the time they had spent at Stanstead in preparation for their life's work.

Professor P. S. Dobson then gave a brief review of the work done in the Arts course and Academic grades, which showed very satisfactory results. The examination returns in the Arts course showed that all of the students, with the exception of one, had passed; three, however, having supplementals to complete their year. The returns of the Academic grades would not be received till later, but local exams indicated that the students' prospects of good marks were all right.

The Rev. Mr. Howitt presented the prizes to the Academic students, these prizes being awarded on the results of the local exams.:

Academy III.—1, Mr. Vincent; 2, Miss Hughes.

Academy II.—1, Ruth Libby; 2, Fred. Willet.

Academy I.—1, Mabel Stevenson; 2, Maude Walker.

Model III.—1, Label Webb; 2, Alan McIntosh.

In handing the prizes to the successful students the reverend gentleman reminded the students that the acquisition of a good education was like the building of a good house. There must be a foundation in both cases in order that there be a permanent superstructure. He counselled the students therefore to be thorough in their work now or the results later would be disastrous.

The Rev. A. Lee Holmes, head master of the Bugbee Commercial College, then gave an account of the work done in his department during the year, which he said, had been an exceptionally prosperous one. The following students were presented with their diplomas by Dr. Flanders, the names given in order of merit, the highest marks being 92 percent, and the lowest 63: Wm. Smith, C. Brainard, Jas. Kerr, Fred. Wallace, Edith Astle, S. Dunn, Rufus Willard, John Mathers, M. Layths, A. S. Parker and Gordon Cunningham.

Dr. Bugbee presented prizes to 1, W. J. Smith, and 2, C. E. Brainard.

Professor C. W. Holmes reported for the musical department, which had had a most successful year, the students in attendance being far in excess of last year, the total registration being 67. As to the character of the work accomplished, the results of the examinations, as conducted by and under the supervision of the representative of the Toronto College of Music, Mr. Fairclough, would show. Mr. Holmes spoke of the harmonious relations that had existed between the different members of the staff, and also between teachers and students. He also referred very fittingly to Miss Congdon's resignation, expressing the general regret at her departure and voicing the good wishes of all for her future success.

Piano, junior department—1st honors, Miss B. Martin; 2, Miss Holmes.

Grade piano—Miss Lanctot and Miss Fee, equal; Miss Wilkinson.

Organ—First honors, Miss Holmes.

Violin—First honors, Mr. Fox.

Vocal—First honors, Mr. Brooks.

Piano, Grade II.—First honors, Miss Lanctot and Miss McBain.

Piano, Grade III.—Honors in all subjects, Miss Stevens and Miss McGregor, who both graduated, taking the piano course. Miss Timberlake passed in all subjects as a candidate for teacher.

The following received certificates, which were awarded by the Toronto College of Music: Blanche Martin, Marjorie Flanders, Lilly Boronow, Clara Lanctot, Allison McBain, Clara Wilkinson, Bessie Timberlake, Ethel Holmes, Murray Brooks, Ruth Stevens, Mary McGregor, Jean Fox.

Prizes were awarded to: 1st, Miss Lanctot; 2nd, M. Flanders, for piano. Vocal, Mr. Brooks. The Arthur Abbey prize in violin, Mr. E. Fox.

Greatest progress in harmony, Miss R. Stevens.

The prizes were awarded by the Rev. G. Ellery Read, who urged the students to be content with nothing but a constant striving toward the highest artistic ideals, seeking ever to make their instrument the medium of communicating to others the soul of music.

In the elocution department, the Freeda Fairman prize, was awarded to Mr. Geo. Elkins, and second prize to Miss Charlotte Stanton.

The Leila Hanson special prize for proficiency in British history was awarded to John Rugg.

The valedictory was delivered by Miss Gertrude Stanton, who took for her theme 'The Birds and Flowers of Canada.' The treatment of her subject was as full and ample as time permitted, and showed a sympathetic knowledge of our feathered friends and flowers of Canada. Miss Stanton's reading was clear and her voice well modulated. The special prize for the valedictory was awarded to her.

Mr. Dobson outlined the scheme for the proposed gymnasium, and urged upon the students and their friends the necessity of the building and its equipment if the college would maintain its position with other educational institutions.

A very pleasant feature of the morning's proceedings was an item not on the programme. Dr. Flanders was about to close the convocation when he was interrupted by the Hon. A. B. Nelson, chairman of the executive board, who reminded the surprised audience that the Principal had been connected with the college for ten years, and that the executive had desired to mark their appreciation of the cordial relations that existed between the Principal and themselves in some substantial manner. He then called on the Hon. C. C. Colby, who in a very appropriate address, in which he expressed the high esteem in which the Principal was held by those who had the privilege of working with him, presented him with a purse of gold. Dr. Flanders, though completely taken by surprise, replied very feelingly, referring especially to the gracious and very loving help he received from Mrs. Flanders who, he said, more than divided the labors, and should share the honor with him. Again, the proceedings were about to be terminated when the Rev. G. Ellery Read interrupted the Doctor, and in a felicitous speech, presented him with a beautiful new McGill gown, which came as a gift from the students. Mr. Read removed the old gown and put on the new one amid tremendous applause.

Principal Flanders then thanked the students for this mark of esteem, and assured them of his interest in all that pertained to their welfare and success in life.

The Rev. C. A. Sykes, of St. James Methodist Church, made a brief address, in which he referred to the pleasure his visit to Stanstead had afforded him, after which the Rev. James Billington pronounced the benediction, and another's year's work was brought to a close.

## CALGARY TO EDMONTON

### NOTES ON THE WAY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT VANCOUVER.

(For the 'Witness,' by a commissioner.)

If the ladies of Edmonton, who took such pains to prepare a hospitable reception, were disappointed that the members of the General Assembly after all, found it impossible to visit that town, and thus missed it, the fathers and brethren would have been doubly disappointed to have learned what they missed. Surely Edmonton was well worthy a visit; and I who took the trouble to go from Calgary thither, shall always be glad. From a patriotic point of view it was a glorious vision—and the panorama was almost as long as the two hundred miles of railway we travelled over.

Calgary has often been described. It is quite probable that many a pen may tell of its wild west wooliness from a picturesque point of view. It was a sight for the Duke and Duchess to see, in 1901, when they beheld the congregated Cree and Blackfeet braves at their best. Calgary, in regular business attire, however, has an earnestness that easily marks it the pet town of the Rocky Mountains, the halo of which seems to float so weirdly in the sunlight away to the south-west. The stone buildings of Calgary betray ambition and enterprise and solid progress appear stamped upon them. The curious street scenes are part of the red man's unconscious picturing, for he and his horse and family are all too natural and naive to be part of a made up show. The bicycle is to be seen in use; but far oftener it is the pony and the hard-riding cowboy that dashes along in a cloud of dust, and disappears at the next corner. The dress of these galopers commences at the broad and often shapeless chapeau—they do not all wear sombreros—and ends with the spurs that jut from the wooden stirrups. What is worn between is usually the color of the prairie earth and is warm and serviceable, loose and full of convenience. Such riders they are; but even they have a very different seat from the red man. A feature of the town was its orderly crowds. Women walked unattended at 10.30 p.m. and later. There are few policemen, and evidently not great need of those—and intelligent understanding of their duties seemed with them. That Calgary is all right, that it is constantly growing in commercial importance its churches, schools and business blocks plainly indicate.

It was on a bright day last week that a train load went out of Calgary past the group of buildings about the great distillery, and plunged away north in a twenty-mile-an-hour race for Edmonton. The eastern tender-foot was not prepared for the splendor of the country on each side of the railway. It was exhilarating. Rolling land, cattle and horse ranches on either hand and ponds and water lakelets called sloughs (pronounced 'slews') here and there, with their wild ducks, the sunshine on their varied plumage. Some sat still within ten feet of the train. Others flew wildly away from its clatter. There were blackbird, robins and other small birds, with here there a hawk hovering or soaring, watchful for its morning meal.

Further away the country took a somewhat park-like foliage, light as to trees, it is true—but pretty as to glade and lawn-like areas. Down one farm lane came a lady sitting side-saddle. She was driving four cows in front of her, and managed her horse with graceful skill, while her whip kept the recalcitrant cows always in front of her. Quite in contrast with this well-dressed figure was one that we saw later. A lass, bareheaded, red-cheeked, winceyclad in a short skirt, her boots laced to the ankles, careered at a hand gallop in an opposite direction past the train. She was sitting side-saddle; but there was no saddle, and the horse was fully fifteen hands. There was a bridle. This she held in her right hand, and her left rose and fell in the air, as she balanced in her headlong run. Life, health, usefulness, all seemed to flash in her blue eyes and her yellow hair streamed in the wind, which was blowing free. She was evidently going to the next ranch on an errand, and it was but a side-glance she gave the moving train after her first look at it.

In a train that goes at twenty miles an hour speed you can see scene and incident more surely than from the Imperial Limited. We passed Airdrie, Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury, Olds, Bowen and Innisfail, greatly wondering at the numbers of new houses in course of construction, and others, redolent of paint that had evidently been recently built. At Pennfold the schoolboys and girls were trooping out as the train passed. Each was bareheaded—and so was the neat trim-looking teacher who followed on her way to lunch. Red Deer is quite a picture of thrift and enterprise. The country in its vicinity was delightful. Mr. Hill, manager of the Merchants Bank at this point, remarked that if we stayed over he would drive us over a section of country that we would declare is as picturesque as any part of the Rideau country in Ontario. He, like every man, showed optimism in its most acute stage. The splendor of the cattle, the richness of the pasture, the fine form of the herds of horses—their flowing manes and tails, graceful in the wind, were pleasing to the eye. 'Rich pastures?' said a fellow-traveller; 'yes; if it were not for the flies these animals would eat until they burst. The flies keep them busy.' Blackfolds, Lacombe, Morningside, Ponoka, Hobbema, Wetaskiwin, Millet and Leduc, all seemed hurrying up to build one house or another, as though expectant of some great event for which they were preparing. Finally Otoskwan was reached, this, with others, suggesting the red man's presence. Several encampments of Indians were passed on the way—the Indians in most comfortable circumstances.

At Strathcona—the last station on the main line, we came upon Galician immigrants. They awaited new arrivals on our train. In a few moments several waggon loads of the latter had been assisted to the platform of the station. Then there was a curious scene—the meeting of the old settler with the new. There were children in groups. They were part of the baggage carried by the women, when not old enough to walk. They were treated with such rough kindness and gentleness as busy train men could show them, and it was good to see the patience exercised toward them. Their destination was the large immigrant shed not far from the track. The character given the Galicians was excellent. They were declared among the best foreign element that comes in.


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## ...LY-FISHER.

### ...ort — Hints for the Angler.

...deal but ...orm can ...prove in ... delicacy. ... are the ...e practical ...ting figuring ...and exhibitions. ...s something over ...verage fisherman ...ore than sixty and ...eighty feet of line. ... simply a motion of ...forearm, a quick twitch ...proper time and another ... the line has had time ... out behind. The more ...e more this is, of course, ...or the back cast. Theoreti...se casts should be the same. ...novice bungles for several rea... because he uses not only the ... and forearm, but the entire arm ... the body as well; does not give the ...k last sufficient time, or throws the ...d too far forward, thus making it impossible for the line to unwind and come down easily and naturally.

Accuracy and delicacy come from long practice and are most essential accomplishments. The big trout which lie in wait for tempting morsels under eddies, pay little attention to a fly unless it is put down in the right spot and in the right manner.

Long experience has taught them that there is something very suspicious about dainty bits which come into the water in unnatural ways. Heavy, splashing casts may attract the small and inexperienced trout, the kind of trout that one may take one minute, throw back, and catch again ten minutes later; the frolicsome, festive trout which jump for everything, from tiny bits of wood up to big maple leaves; but the big fellows, the oldtimers, do not pay any particular attention to this sort of casting.

And for these reasons, and many more, there is a deal to learn in fly-fishing. In quick or running water trout will often take the fly when it is allowed to float down past their retreat naturally with the current, while they will refuse to rise to the same fly dragged against the current. In one instance the lure is following natural laws, and in the other it is violating them, and the big trout have sense enough to know it.

For the same reason, in pond fishing, it is necessary to put a fly down just as a natural fly alights, as gently as a falling feather. It is often necessary to make a cast so that the flies will hang upon a bush that overhangs a pool for a few moments before dropping into the water below. This trick will often fool the oldest trout, when a cast made directly into the water would attract no attention whatever.

The reason is plain. The trout below lie there hiding, waiting for flies to light upon the bushes. They see them light, and wait for them to fall. When a fly comes suddenly into view from nowhere, and suddenly disappears just as mysteriously, they know something is wrong.

Big trout will not rise close to a canoe or boat. Place two fishermen in the same craft at the right point, and have one cast twenty feet and the other fifty. Nine times out of ten the one casting twenty feet will be taking trout running six and eight to the pound, and the one casting fifty will be landing trout weighing from half a pound to a pound and a half. Let two men fish from the same boat, and upon opposite sides, and let one make bungling casts, and the other place the flies on the water with delicacy, and much the same results will follow.

There is also a difference in the way the flies must be handled when once upon the water. For instance, early in the season, trout take a wet fly that is an inch or so under water, simply because they are not rising freely, but feeding mainly under the surface.

Later on the flies must be trolled gently on the surface, and at times when the trout fly is in evidence a hopping fly, of which the fish are very fond, differs from other flies in possessing the ability to light upon the water, rest a moment and fly off again. The average fly or miller is down for good when once it strikes the surface.

The idea that trout may be taken upon the fly at all times is decidedly an error. Trout will not rise well unless conditions are favorable, in the majority of waters.

There are, to be sure, places where they seem little affected by unfavorable conditions, but they are very few, and invariably the sportsman soon tires of the sport where these unnatural conditions exist. Water, wind and temperature have much to do with bringing about the best fly fishing, and for just this reason it is not every day that the fisherman finds the fish in the right mood, even if he is where the fish are.

Early in the season warm weather draws the trout from the deep to the shallow water, but later on warm weather sends them from shallow to deep water, and cool weather brings them back to shallow water again. There are days when the trout are rising continually, but generally a few hours at morning and evening afford the best fishing of the day.

Small trout require much more food than larger fish. It is making a conservative estimate to state that a six-inch trout rises fifty times where a pound trout rises once and a pound trout twenty times to one for a four-pound fish.

There is a general belief among non-fishermen that trout bite the fly. Such is not the case. The trout, attracted by the fly, rises for it with the intent to take it in its mouth, carry it away and devour it. The fish runs with its food from other fish, just as a chicken runs with a worm from other chickens, but on touching the fly the trout's keen nose tells instantly that it has been deceived and it spits the lure out at once.

For this reason the strike is necessary and the fisherman must be quick. Not too quick, not too slow. The novice will be slow about nineteen times out of twenty.

There is no tug such as the bait fishermen experience. The trained fisherman's eye notes the rise and instinctively he strikes. He does not give a jerk that will throw the fish clear over the boat, but just pressure enough to hook the fish, and this is very little.

Try to set a sharp hook into the fleshy part of the thumb, and see how easily it can be done. Too hard a strike makes a rent in the jaw of the fish and renders escape easy. The right kind of a strike sets the hook firmly and even permits a moderate amount of slack line.

The artificial fly is not necessarily an imitation of some natural fly, although the body, hackle and feathers are in imitation of the body, legs and wings. Some standard flies are close copies of natural flies; for instance, the white and gray millers, the black gnat and the like, but other killing flies have no parallel in nature, the red ibis and the Parachenee Belle in particular, the latter being the favorite of fishermen. The attractiveness of the lure is what seems to appeal to the trout and to whet the appetite.

Bait fishing has about the same relation to fly fishing that shooting a covey of quail on the ground and picking one from the flying bunch has to hunting. One is sport, the other recreation, pure and simple.

Fly fishing requires skill, judgment, experience; bait-fishing requires little more than stout tackle. It is the easiest thing in the world for a trout to escape when lightly hooked with a fly, it is next to impossible for it to get away when caught on the average bait-fishing rig.

And for this reason, the tendency of modern fishermen is more and more to give the fish a chance for life. Within the past few years trolling rigs have evolved from dragging irons to single hook devices, and many fishermen have come to use bait only when trout for food can be secured in no other way.

The fly-fisherman's outfit is of prime consideration. The rod should be of split bamboo, which is now recognized as having the most resilience and strength. Its weight should not be more than five or six ounces nor its length more than eight feet.

A small waterproof line will last longer than the plain silk, but will not cast so well. Two twenty-five yard coils will be sufficient. A plain click reel is better than a multiply and a landing-net is a necessity.

The fly hook need not contain an endless variety of flies, for a good many of the lures are evidently made for no other purpose than to sell. Half a dozen of the standards will answer every purpose of the fisherman—the Parmachenee Belle, brown hackle, gray hackle, Queen of the Water, Montreal, Silver Doctor and black gnat. For special occasions the gray and white millers, the yellow May and the red ibis, may be added.

Hackles should be wound with silk bodies, and not with peacock feathers.

If the fisherman is to work into the wilderness two rods should be taken, because a fly rod breaks easily and repair shops are not plentiful in the jungle. An antidote for black flies is also an indispensable part of the outfit, and a pair of pocket scales will show many trout that weigh less than estimated—and a few that weigh more.

One prime requisite is to find where to go, and this can best be discovered by consulting some fisherman. The important thing is to find where the trout are. The novice will find a little preliminary backyard casting very helpful. No fly is necessary, but if one is used it should be broken at the bend to make it harmless.—The New York 'Sun.'

### A BOY'S SONG.

Where the pools are bright and deep,
Where the gray trout lies asleep,
Up the river and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest
Where the hay lies thick and greenest,
There to trace the homeward bee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadow falls the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall free,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Why the boys should drive away
Little sweet maidens from the play,
Or love to banter and fight so well,
That's the thing I never could tell.

But this I know, I love to play,
Through the meadow, among the hay;
Up the water and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.
—James Hogg ('The Ettrick Shepherd').

## A Trout Angler's Perfect Day.

Throughout the springtime, when the drifting pieces were digging into the soft banks and the swirling waters loosened the earth and stones and carried them down to the mouth of the stream, the earthworms were released and they wriggled along the beds of the brooks, where the half-awakened trout nosed them lazily. Finding them fresh food and easy to get, the speckled trout began to feed upon the worms, the young fish nibbling tenderly on the little fellows and the larger trout grasping the blue-nosed angleworms in their jaws and running to cover. Thus the season of the angleworm and that of the early fisherman arrived.

Advancing carefully among the trees, stepping cautiously over dry and brittle limbs, keeping over in the shadows and back out of the vision of the wary trout, the angler approaches the side of the brook there at the head of the vale. The course of the water is at first hesitating, uncertain, and with motion scarcely perceptible. It winds among the trees whose lower branches brush against the face, doubles and twists upon itself, and lingers finally in a deep hole, where somehow the roots of a tall spruce have been undermined and stretch bare, bony fingers across the black pool.

A trout and his mate may have run the swift water from below and stopped to rest here, where all is still and quiet. Gently, naturally, as a worm would be loosened from the earth and fall into the stream, the angler drops the twisting, wriggling bait into the dark water near the roots. As surely as the brown waters are fairly clear and with the same certainty that a trout quickly detects the appearance of a strange shadow across the surface of the pool, he notes the presence of an angleworm carried along in the current or slowly sinking to the mud at the bottom of the still water. A single flirt of the tail, a simultaneous churning of the fins, and he darts and turns again towards the hiding place as he grasps the food. Quick as lightning he is, but with equal swiftness his seizure of the bait is telegraphed from line to rod, to the wrist, and to the brain, and then begins a struggle under which the rod vibrates and bends and the angler is thrilled with conflicting emotions of hope and fear. Hooked, but now securely?

The waters of the pool boil with the trout's wild jumps, leaps, plunges, and dashes. As the angler holds the rod firmly, keeping the line ever taut, pulling first this way and then that, to lead the struggling fish away from submerged logs and tangles of roots, he comes to realize that the trout he has hooked is a prize. It is the first of the day and of the season, and, possessed of the strange superstition of most fishermen regarding their first fish, the angler begins a fight upon his part distinguished for its caution, while the trout battles brilliantly and aggressively. The tangles of alders and evergreen boughs limit the operations of the fisherman, who grasps the rod in his right hand and, with his left plays with the line, permitting the trout to run a bit now and then as a safeguard against smashing the tackle or pulling the hook from its mouth, but slowly and surely drawing the captive in. Every motion of the line is at first resisted, but gradually the struggles of the trout become less and less and he sulks in the bottom of the pool. As the angler lifts him toward the surface without allowing him to recover strength, the trout makes a last futile effort to break loose, and in another instant fingers close around him; there is a swift, happy survey, and he is forced into the creel.

Working down the stream, letting the worms play in the pools or float in the ripples, keeping within the cover of the trees, moving with caution equal to that of the still hunter after deer, the solitary angler comes again and again to battle with the denizens of the brook, while his creel grows heavier. Now on the rapids, again in the pools, where young trees almost shut out the rod and line, the worms tempt the trout, and with breathless excitement on the part of the fisherman they are drawn to the bushes, where they flop in the moss at his feet and bound and jump with the action and energy of a dozen steel springs.

Passing showers are disregarded, shoes sink deep in the mud and water, but the stalking of the trout is never ceased, and although hunger may weaken and unnerve the man, he does not give way to it until the sun has long since passed the meridian. Raking aside the fallen brush, the nimrod uncovers a Spring brook, running cool and clear over a little gravelly bed. A trout is cleaned and seasoned, wrapped in a cloth, and placed on a bare spot on the ground, after which it is covered with a thin layer of earth to protect it from the flames. Birch bark is gathered from the underside of a fallen tree near by and a fire kindled on the ground over the fish.

In a remarkably short time, during which the balance of the morning's catch is cleaned, the baked fish is ready to eat, and forms the principal dish of a luncheon, including hard-boiled eggs, buttered bread, and cookies. In the midst of the scoldings of the chipmunks and the musical rhythm of the stream the simple forest luncheon is gloriously edible and disappears before an appetite recreated by the ozone of the balsams and pines. With the last embers of the camp fire extinguished, the angler moves forward again, and so quietly does he approach the stream that a muskrat, dragging himself lazily over obstacles in the water and swimming in clear passages, threatens to run him down. The hair on its plump body lies smooth and even, while extending lengthwise along his brown back are regular dark stripes. An uneasy movement by the angler sends the animal into the water, and he swims away, only to return an instant later to investigate and determine if posisble what it was that disturbed the tranquillity of the forest.

When the angler finally approaches the farmhouse set at the base of the sand hills, the sun has disappeared behind the tree tops and the distant ridges. His night's rest is at first broken by visions of trout pools, but there come to him hours of unbroken sleep, the quietest and soundest he has known for many days.—New York 'Times.'

### JES' FISHIN'.

Jes' fishin'—that's enough fer me!
Ain't nothing better, fer's I see.
Ain't askin' nothin' more o' life.
'En jes' ter cut away from strife
An' all the fussin' o' the town—
Jes' cut away an' slippin' down
Ter where the old pier standin' out
Clear in the lake in jes' about
Eight feet o' water, seems ter be
Jes' built fer bass an' perch an' me,
Fergit yer ever had a wish
Fer anything but jes' ter fish.
—T. W. B., in the 'Homestead.'

## Night Trout Fishing

### THERE ARE QUEER THINGS ABOUT IT THAT GIVE IT FASCINATION.

Night trout fishing is a form of sport that the regular fly-caster has not tried and would disdain to try, but it has its merits. Not the least of them is that the trout, through some crankiness of its nature, will often bite after dark when all through the day it lies motionless at the bottom of a pool and refuses to rise to the most tempting lures. At such periods the entire nature of the fish seems to have changed and it has become a nighthawk, roving its native stream from dusk to daylight and sleeping through the sun hours.

There is no such thing as taking half a basket of trout after dark with the fly. Changed as the fish is, it still has sense enough to know that insects it likes are not abroad at that hour.

Occasionally one will rise to an artificial fly cast in the dark, but this is so exceptional as not to be worth counting. It will take the worm avidly, however, when it is night feeding, and it is with worms that the night fisherman takes it.

There is no explanation of how the trout manage to see the worms in the dark. They find them, however, on the blackest sort of night and possibly they are guided by a sense of smell.

Where there is one trout there are apt to be more, and the angler who has taken one with his bunch of worms may confidently drop them into the same place. Indeed, the chances are that he will land a half dozen beauties before he is forced to move on by failure of supply.

The sensation afforded is an odd one, because the fisherman cannot see his line, nor tell when the trout strikes except by the jerk. All he can see is the trees waving darkly against the sky on the bank of a river that is only dimly visible and now and then he catches a glimpse of his rod, which looks like a line no bigger than a lead pencil running out over the water.

He fights his trout blindly, he has no knowledge of the movements it is making nor has he any idea of its size, except from the trouble it gives him, until it has been scooped within a dipnet struck downward blindly. With a light rod and silk the angler, if he strikes a heavy trout under these circumstances, is seriously at a disadvantage. It is this very uncertainty which lends night fishing its charm to some men.

In some parts of the Province of Quebec, and in other parts of the Dominion, it is the custom of the country people to fish for brook trout almost wholly after dark, and they take them in enormous numbers. These folk do not use supply fly-rod and silk line.

They have, instead, poles which they cut on the banks of the creek or river, and stout linen cords. To their hooks they fasten half a dozen worms and drop them in wriggling, and when they get a strike they yank the fish fifteen feet in the air, landing it on the bank behind them with a thump. They always build a large fire on the bank and the trout are attracted by the light, coming in schools to the feeding.

At such a place in proper season half a dozen men and women will be yanking out speckled trout as fast as they can take them from the hooks, and will keep this sort of thing up for an hour, going back to their homes before midnight with two or three hundred speckled beauties.

The trout taken in these streams are all small, seldom running above half a pound, but exceedingly fine table fish, with the bright salmon flesh and true trout delicacy of flavor.—N. Y. 'Sun.'

## Odd Birds' Eggs Laid in Queer Places.

### INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF A NATURALIST'S VISIT TO AN OREGON ISLAND.

The nests, with which every foot of the island above breaker-shot was simply crammed, could be divided into three great classes—the grass nests, the burrow nests and the nests that were no nests at all, says Mr. Woods Hutchinson, writing in 'The Contemporary Review' about a visit to a rocky islet off the Oregon coast. The grass nests were those of the gulls and the cormorants; the puffins and petrels occupied burrows, while the murres and guillemots, who formed at least two-thirds of the occupants of the rock, laid their eggs on any odd spot of the bare rock which was level enough to keep them from rolling right off into the water. And, indeed, some of their nest spots scarcely even fulfilled this condition, for the eggs would hardly stay there unless the bird sat on them to hold them in place.

The most workmanlike and comfortable looking nests were those made by the gulls, and as this is the only creditable thing I know about them I hasten to set it down here. They are useful beasts as scavengers, three of them being equal to a turkey buzzard and ten of them to a pig, but they will steal like a Congressman and murder like a pirate. They swarmed in the wake of our party like vultures after a battle, and long before the rightful owners, whom our approach had frightened away, dared to return to their nests, these saintly looking scalawags swooped down upon the unprotected eggs and young, right under our very noses.

Here came a curious illustration of the limitation of their intelligence. The larger eggs they promptly broke with their powerful bills and sucked at once; no need to teach them to suck eggs. But turning suddenly I happened to catch sight of one of the rascals sidling up to a beautiful white petrel's egg, which had been fished out of its burrow and laid on the sod, waiting for the egg basket. My first impulse was to throw a clod at him, as a petrel's egg was something of a prize; but he was so evidently puzzled that I decided to risk that particular specimen, just to see what he would do. His idea of an egg, evidently, was an oval, spotted thing, at least three inches long; but this round white sphere, scarcely more than an inch in diameter, was another sort of pebble. After poking it gingerly once or twice with his beak to see if it might be something squashable in the berry or jellyfish line, he decided that the proper thing to do was to swallow it whole. Again I restrained myself, hoping fervently that it would choke him; but after one or two violent gulps, during which, by some miracle, it escaped breaking, he coughed it out again and deposited it on the rock. His reasoning evidently ran, 'It's neither big enough nor colored enough to be breakable; it's too big to swallow. I give it up.' He next turned his bushwhacking attention to a couple of dead cormorant nestlings which happened to occupy the next nest (we found a number of dead nestlings on the rock, from what cause we were quite at a loss to determine; possibly cold, or previous attentions on the part of the gulls), and picking one of them up tried to swallow a wing of it. As this declined to go down without the rest of the body, which was hopelessly too big even for a gull's gape, he fussed around with it in a disgusted sort of fashion for several minutes and then calmly picked it up, carried it to the edge of the rock, and dropped it over. When he found it again, on the beach ledge below, it would probably be more amenable to reason in the matter of swallowing piecemeal. Obviously eternal vigilance is the price of safety, even on Bird Rock, and the brooding murre sits as close as she does for two reasons—to keep the egg on and to keep the gulls off.

The colors of the various eggs present some interesting problems. Several of them conform to the protective theory perfectly. Those of the gulls, for instance, which lie right out on the open ground in their large, grass-built nests, with nothing between them and the sky except a few thin spears of grass or wiry sprigs of yarrow, are tinted a dull, earthy brown, with darker splotches, matching their surroundings so perfectly that constant vigilance had to be exercised to keep us from stepping on them before we saw them. Those of the puffins and the petrels, being deposited in the ends of burrows in almost total darkness and utterly invisible to any enemy, were naturally devoid of color, pure white—nature, so to speak, wasting no pigment where none was needed.

But what is to be said as to the eggs of the cormorants, which were as utterly exposed as those of the gulls and in the open bowls of much larger nests, built up, funeral-pyre fashion, a foot or more above the surface of the ground, by the debris of successive generations; twigs, grass, feathers, and last, but chiefly, dried fish bones, the disgorged remains of former dinners. Instead of being brown or even gray or neutral in tint, they were of a staring white, or with a slight skim-milk, bluish tint in them, and of rough, chalky surface, just as if they had been recently smeared by an amateur whitewasher. And, indeed, the lime coat of their shells was so loosely attached that they would make a broad chalky mark when rubbed upon a coat sleeve or other dark surface. Here was not only no protection, but wide open defiance of danger. The only possible explanation which seems to present itself is that both papa and mamma cormorant being most devoted sitters, and one or other of them practically on the nest almost every moment of the time from laying to hatching, the eggs are, to all intents and purposes, under cover and as completely protected from hostile eyes as if in a burrow. And there is little danger of their being exposed by any frightening away of the old birds, for cormorant here is about as ferocious and indigestible looking a customer as can well be imagined, with his gaunt twenty-four inches of height, glittering yellow eye and snake-like head and beak, and as a matter of fact he will take a back seat for nobody except the great sea eagle.

This last-mentioned gentleman is indeed the sole Lord of the Manor of Bird Rock, the only enemy whom its inhabitants have to dread, except our own species of bipeds without feathers. He is said to descend occasionally, after hatching is fairly under way, and collect his rents in the shape of a sumptuous, but one would think somewhat cod-liver-oily, banquet on some of the young birds. They couldn't taste worse than caviare, however.

(To be Continued.)

### A CRAB'S QUEER WEAPONS.

A curious habit of a crab of the Maldive Archipelago is noted by a recent writer, M. Borradaile. This creature uses live sea-anemones as weapons, or perhaps as traps to secure its food—the exact purpose is as yet obscure, says the writer:

'It is a small crab of the genus Melia—a new species, having been described in 1900 by M. Borradaile under the name of Melia tessellata. This crab lives among the branches of coral, and, as Richter noted in 1880, it is never seen without a small sea-anemone in each claw. Invariably, when met, it is provided with its two anemones, one in the right claw, one in the left, and it moves about in this way, with its double burden. Why? We do not know. We do know, however, that the crab holds the anemone voluntarily; it is held in the claw, not fixed on it. And when it is taken away, the crab seizes it again if it can; otherwise it goes and finds another. It appears to be satisfied only when its two claws are thus occupied, although occasionally a Melia is met with empty claws. What is the reason for this curious habit of the species? Does the crab use the anemones as a means of defence? May not the stinging cells of the anemones protect it against some enemy? Or does it use them as devices for fishing, causing them to grasp victims that come in contact with their tentacles? We do not know. It is certain, however, that the crab's claws are weak and frail; they would hardly serve unassisted as means of defence. And when attacked he defends himself by stretching out the anemones in the adversary's direction. Here is an ancient habit whose origin and exact object are not apparent. It is worth noting; we know few cases of animals that use tools, especially living tools.'—Translation made for 'The Literary Digest.'

### THE FARMER AND THE BIRDS.

Sabine News: 'The new bird protection law in this State is receiving a deal of praise from sources at home and abroad. The farmer is sought to be taught that all birds are his friends. The writer used to be a farmer, and knows that the b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l redbird, the innocent dove, and the gay "bobwhite" are all villains in a cornfield, as each of these is endowed with sufficient intelligence and enterprise to ruin a "stand" of young corn by digging the plant up to get the grain at its root; and later the festive "woodpecker" ruins roastingears by the score. The musical mockingbird is all right in a cage or on a farm, but in a four-acre vineyard his tribe will assemble and increase at such a ratio till within three years' time there are few ripe grapes for anyone, after Mr. Mockingbird gets his share. The sentimental feature of the bird law is all right, but it will scarcely be possible to persuade the farmer that certain very pretty birds are friends to his success.'

There was a time when the farmer looked on nearly every bird except the buzzard as his enemy. That was in the long ago, when the average man had not given any study to ornithology. The 'used-to-be-a-farmer' robbed the nests of quails for the eggs, and killed the birds in droves when he could get them in a line on the ground. The blackbird was an especial object of his dislike, and he did not see any use for the common meadowlark. He despised any bird that picked a grape or a cherry, and sapsuckers and woodpeckers were an abomination in his eyes. If he respected the dove at all it was because he supposed that it was a descendant of the identical dove which brought back a branch to Noah in his ark, and thus saved the world from everlasting flood. He had a cordial and religious hatred of the raven because it disappointed Noah when it was sent out to make inquiries as to the condition of the flood. But now it has been proved conclusively that the blackbird kills a million worms and bugs in their chrysalis stage—worms and bugs which destroy crops. The redbird or grossbeak may fly into a crib on a winter's day and steal a grain of corn, but he has killed a thousand enemies of that corn and is entitled to his reward. The Agricultural Department at Washington declares that the dove is the greatest destroyer of weeds in all nature, since doves consume untold millions of seeds. Any one who has watched the mockingbird feed its young can have some idea of the number of insects which is required for the brood. Observation and study have only resulted in demonstration of the value of bird life from the cold standpoint of 'business.' The 'has-been' and 'used-to-be' farmers may not know these things, but the present farmer and truckman know them. They know that thousands of trees are saved yearly by the sapsuckers and woodpeckers.—Galveston 'News.'

# FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Janus asked his wife: 'Why is a husband like dough?'

He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was because a woman needs him; but she said because it was hard to get off her hands.

Wederley—'My wife is one of the most affectionate women I ever saw.'

Singleton—'Indeed!'

Wederley—'Yes, no matter at what hour of the day or night I happen to come home she always meets me at the door with a kiss.'

Singleton—'Pooh! That's not affection; it is suspicion.'

'I wish I had been a man!' she sighed.

'So do I!' he exclaimed, and laughed harshly at himself.

For some moments she contemplated him in silence.

'Ah, yes,' she finally remarked with acerbity, 'if you had been a man it would be still better!'

She—'George, dear, you remember that lovely sideboard that I told you I should like to buy because it was so cheap? Well, I've discovered a plan to make room for it.'

He—'How, my dear?'

She—'By taking a larger house!'

Tommy had been tardy at school, and Father (trying to read)—'What's that terrible racket in the hall?'

Mother—'One of the children just fell down the stairs.'

Father—'Well, you tell the children if they can't fall downstairs quietly they'll have to stop it.'

Would-be Cyclist—'I thought you said that after twelve lessons of an hour each I should know how to ride?'

Cycling Instructor—'So you would, sir, if you hadn't spent the best part of the time on the ground.'

'Naw!' said the head waiter, 'that man that jest went out ain't worth much.' 'How do you know?' inquired the favorite customer. 'Oh! it's easy for us waiters to take a man's measure.' 'I suppose you measured him from tip to tip, eh?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'She has wonderful conversational powers,' said Miss Cayenne.

'But she doesn't talk a great deal.'

'No; I never knew any one who showed such discretion in the selection of things to be left unsaid.'

'Didn't they start at once on their wedding journey?' 'No. There was a mistake about the railway tickets.' 'What sort of a mistake?' 'Why, it seems that her father didn't understand that the bridegroom expected him to pay for them.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

### LINES TO AN INFANT ALIEN.

('At Birmingham, during the visit of the Wild West Show to that town, a Red Indian baby, with black hair, was born in the Indian camp. Standing Bear, the interpreter of the band, was the proud father and he named the child Birmingham Standing Bear, out of compliment to his birthplace.'—'Daily Paper.' The voice of Birmingham welcomes the youthful B. S. Bear in the subjoined stanzas.)

Innocent imp of Redskin race,
Child of the raven hair,
You have been born in a lively place,
Birmingham Standing Bear!

Buffalo Bill is a big, big chief—
Birmingham owns it—still
There is a lord, in her belief,
Greater than even Bill.

Though we may come in our crowds to sit
Watching the Wild West Show,
We have a West of our own, and it
Largely belongs to Joe.

Birmingham's pride has flung the fat
Into the fire, dear child;
And it is widely whispered that
Some of his West is Wild!

. . . . .

Birmingham Bear, observe the strife,
List to the loud abuse;
Do not embrace a public life;
Politics are the deuce!

Plug your opponent through the heart;
Treasure his scalp with care;
Choose, in a word the simpler part,
Birmingham Standing Bear!—'Punch.'

Here the eminent statesman who was dictating the particulars of his early career to the reporter paused for a moment. 'This will be the place, I think,' he said, 'to insert the statement that I don't like to talk about myself, and that I mention these facts with evident reluctance.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

The other day a young man gave a reason for not dancing, the spirit of which might be made to apply to a good many failures in life.

'I should like to dance,' he said, 'and I should dance, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way.'

Pompous Customer—'That insect powder you sold me the other day is no good. The cockroaches fatten on it.'

Affable Salesman—'Yes, sir. That's the first stage. They get fat on it and then die of apoplexy. Come round next week and report again. Anything I can do for you, ma'am?'

Irate Landlord (to couple who are taking a lovers' walk on his property)—'Now,then, can't you read?'

Amorous Youth—'Oh, yes, we can read.'

Irate Landlord—'Then go to the end of this road and read the sign there.'

Amorous Youth—'We have read it. It says "Private," and that's just why we came down here.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

A restaurant-keeper and a dentist, who, are next-door neighbors in a certain street, had fallen out, and it is rather hard on the former that the latter should place a glaring announcement in his window to the effect: 'Teeth sharpened to tackle tough steaks.'

Mrs. Chugwater—'So that's the photograph you had taken the other day, is it? I'd like to know why you can't look as pleasant as that when you are in the house?'

Mr. Chugwater—'Well, it may be that the photographer tried to bring out my pleasant expression, and you don't.'

If an S and an I and an O and a U,
With an X at the end, spell Su,
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray, what is the speller to do?
Then if also an S and an I and a G
and an H E D spell cide,
There's nothing much left for the speller to do
But to go and commit Siouxeysighed.

'Your husband,' said the canvasser for the City directory, 'is a blacksmith according to last year's book; that's correct, is it not?'

'Not exactly,' chimed in the haughty Miss Anvil, before her mother could answer; 'you will please record pawpaw as a "blacksmythe."'

Some time since a Yorkshire peer, who is very proud of boasting of his Norman descent, thus addressed a tenant who was, he thought, not treating him with proper respect: 'Do you know, sir, that my ancestors came over with the Conqueror?'

'And mayhap,' said the sturdy Saxon addressed, 'they found mine here when they arrived.'

Aunt Grace—'I suppose, Jimmy, you've quite made up your mind what you are going to be when you are a man?'

Jimmy—'Yes, Auntie Grace. When I'm a man I'll be either"—(with great detemination)—'a lion tamer or a street car conductor.'

When Lord Kelvin was known as Sir William Thomson he was Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University. His classes were not exactly models of decorum, and old students tell the story of how a certain clever definition of his provoked his class to applause. This brought from Sir William a cry of 'Silence!' He often had to repeat the definition, and always there followed the applause and the 'Silence!' One day the students, in league together, omitted the usual cheer, and caught the professor finely, for at the close of the sentence he shouted 'Silence!' to the silent benches.

The reading lesson was about a shipwreck. A message announcing the sinking condition of the ship had been enclosed in a bottle and flung overboard.

'Now,' said the teacher, wishing to test the intelligence of his class, 'why was the letter put in a bottle?'

A hand went up.

'Well, Tommy?'

''Cos there was no post-offis!'

Customer—'I wonder if you keep typewriter ribbons in this store?'

New Sales-girl (with some resentment)—'You'll find ribbons here good enough for anybody, I guess. Six counters down.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

'So Woodby is very rich now. When I knew him, he was poor. His only treasure in those days was the musket his great grandfather carried in the Revolution.'

'Oh, his great-grandfather has been promoted since. Woodby exhibits his sword now.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'It will come out all right in time,' he told his wife. 'Fortune knocks at every man's door once, and some day she will knock at mine.'

'It won't help you any,' replied his wife: 'If Fortune wants to find you she'll have to go to the club and send in her card.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

Collector (to East Lothian farmer, who has given a subscription to the brass band funds): 'I am glad, Mr. Semple, ye appreciate the music sae muckle.'

Farmer S—: 'Hoots, man, I dinna care for yon music, but, ye see, yer band aye chases awa' the crows frae my fields, an' I'm verra gratefu'!'

### A VILE SLANDER.

Some of the Scots worthies will sign no sigh on hearing of the death of the witty Frenchman, Max O'Rell. It is reported that a Highland waiter once refused to serve the Frenchman at dinner, and when reproved explained: 'It's no' to be expected that a self-respecting Scotsman could serve him with ceeveeility. Didn't he say we took to the Kilt because our feet were too large to get through trousers?' — St. James's 'Gazette.'

### UPON ANTS.

('St. Nicholas.')

My subjeck this month is ants. There is 2 kinds of ants, namely, inseks and lady unkels. They live in little hills and with their married sisters. 2 stay with us. They crawl in the suggarbole. This is all I know about ants. JOHNNY GREEN.

### HEREDITY NOT INVOLVED.

Mrs. Highup—Are you going to Quick, Sale & Co.'s for your jewellery?

Daughter—Yes, ma.

Mrs. Highup—Well, while there just step into the engraving department and see if they have any bargains in family crests.—New York 'Weekly.'

A man was taken on as a laborer in one of the large shipbuilding yards on the Clyde. The first job he had to do was to carry some rather heavy planks. He had been about an hour carrying them, when he went up to the foreman and said:

'Did Ah tell you ma name whin Ah started?'

'Aye,' said the foreman. 'You said it wis Tamson.'

'Oh, that's a' richt,' replied the man, looking over at the pile of planks he had yet to carry, 'Ah wis wunnerin' if you thocht Ah said it wis Samson.'

### MOTOR FACILITIES.

The Dublin correspondent of the 'Sporting Chronicle' has some sarcastic remarks on the proposal to remove the Phoenix Monument in the interests of motor racing:

'I see it is suggested that if the Phoenix Column, which was erected on the road between the gates of the Vice-regal Lodge and the Chief Secretary's Lodge during the Lord Lieutenancy of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, were removed the main road in the Phoenix Park would afford one of the finest two-mile stretches in the world for motor speed tests. It could be added that by transferring the Lord Gough memorial to the Bog of Allen and knocking down the Park gates this splendid two-mile stretch could be rendered still more splendid for motor purposes. Further, by levelling up the People's Gardens, transferring the Zoo to Dollymount, wiping out the cricket and polo grounds, and knocking down the trees which survived the great storm of February, several other splendid stretches would be available. We won't want any police after the Land Bill has passed—even though occasionally we may continue to legislate a bit with the legs of chairs—so the Constabulary barracks could go, too. The notions of motormania do not really require much, and whatever qualms the public may entertain are quite disappointed by the mention of the untold wealth that is to be poured into Ireland if the modest desires of these motorists are complied with.'

### THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

Max O'Rell died as he had lived, passing humorous messages about among his friends. During his tour through Australia some years ago death was once close upon him, as it seemed to him at the time. He had gone to bed one night in a Bush hospital, and was worried by mosquitoes and thinking of the snakes against which he had been warned, he became aware of the presence alongside him of a cold, slimy, serpentine snake, probably a death adder, as it was only about three feet long. Death from the bite of this playful little adder is rapid and painless, and the Frenchman recorded afterwards his reflection that it was better perhaps to die that way than of gout or rheumatism. After an hour of agony, however, he slipped out of bed, struck a light, and went about the room searching for the favorite walking-stick he had carried specially for defence against reptiles. After a weary and nervous hunt he found it at last among the disordered bedclothes!—London 'Chronicle.'

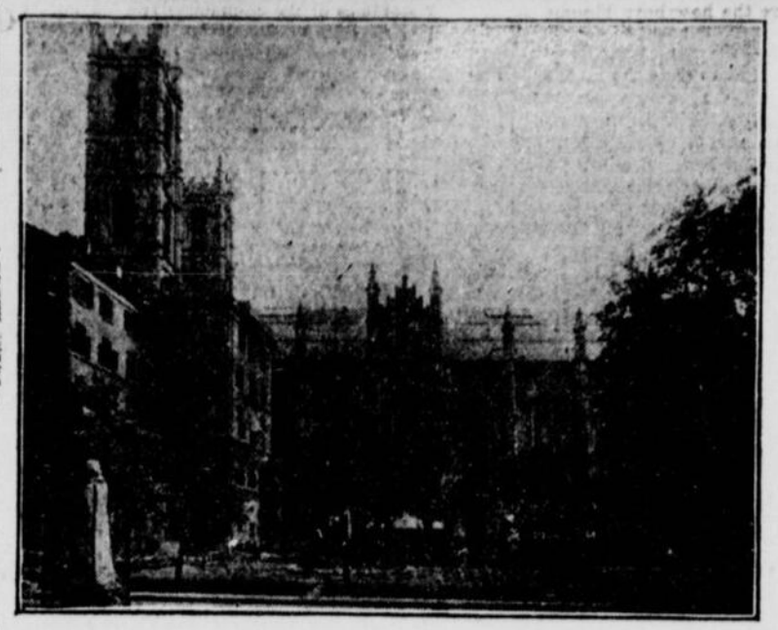
### HOW TO RESUSCITATE THE DROWNING.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, held at 20 Hanover square, London, recently, Prof. Schafer read the report of the committee (of which he was chairman) appointed to consider the physiological phenomena attending asphyxia produced by the entry of water into the lungs, and those which accompany recovery in apparent death by drowning. The report described at some length the principles of the methods which might be used in artificial respiration in man. These are of three kinds: (1) Traction—enlarging the chest by raising the ribs, that is Silvester's traction method of dragging the arms forward and upward; (2) compression, by pressure on the walls of the thorax, thus squeezing air out of it and allowing fresh air to pass in, and (3) the mechanical driving of air through the air passages into the lungs. This third method was neglected in the experiments as not being generally applicable in most instances of apparent death from drowning. Experiments had been carried out on five medical men and physiologists to determine the quantity of air passed into and out of the lungs. The results had been carefully tabulated, no less than ten methods of inducing artificial respiration being used, all modifications or combinations of the traction and compression processes. It was apparent that all the methods employed were competent to effect the oxygenation of the blood by an exchange of air. The committee drew attention to the amount of air movement obtained when the subject was placed face downward or on his side, and both traction and pressure employed, and advised that the rolling method, and the still simpler plan of placing the subject face downward and using regular intermittent pressure upon the back, should occupy a prominent place in all recommendations made with a view to the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. From experiments on dogs it was clear that the presence of water in the lung after death was not to be expected, the fluid exuding from a cut lung being blood serum. Another striking fact was the length of time immersion might last—in one case eight minutes—and yet be followed by complete recovery. There was little difference in the results obtained from the experiments carried on in fresh and salt water. As one of the most marked physiological symptoms of death from any form of asphyxia was the extreme lowering of blood pressure owing to paralysis of the vasomotor system, it had been hoped that injections of adrenalin would be of service. The experiments established the fact that such injections could only be beneficial in cases where the blood was efficiently aerated, otherwise the effect was only temporary, deferring the inevitable result for a brief period.—London 'Standard.'

### INTERESTING ESSAYS.

Perhaps nothing is more difficult than to say exactly what we mean. A teacher of composition in a private school, who realized this, has lately been trying the experiment of making her pupils write anything they like about a given subject in a given time, generally about five minutes; and some of the results have been most enlightening. One of the subjects was 'Wind,' for example; and here is one of the answers: 'There are four winds, north, east, south, and west; but sometimes two of these blow at the same time, and then we get a S.W. or N.E. wind.' Another was at least topical: 'Wind is an abominable element. It blows off people's hats and uproots trees. But it is very useful for yacht races.'

The subject 'Jam' was equally inspiring, judging by the remarks written on it. 'Jam is to be found in almost every house,' wrote someone; 'and some people eat it at every meal. Some jams are sticky.' We should rather like to hear of the jam that is not sticky. Another subject that provoked the same simple directness was 'Ireland.' More eloquent that the eloquence of a whole Gaelic league was the delighted sentence: 'The Irish were conquered by the English in days of old, and have been annoyed about it ever since.' We cannot help recalling after this a charming passage in a forgotten lesson book—'The Child's Guide to Knowledge'—relating to a thunderstorm. This is what it enjoined: 'Pull down the blinds, draw your bed to the middle of the room, lie down, and commit yourself to God.'—London 'Globe.'



The seminary garden, alongside the Church of Notre Dame, is probably the last spot in old Montreal where a glimpse is yet to be had of the fruitful soil upon which the city was founded. There are some who can recall gardens on St. Paul, St. James, McGill and other streets of half a century ago. The seminary garden seen to-day is a wholesome sample of what the soil produced in leafy bowers and shaded walks. For more than half a century busy business men, brokers, wholesale merchants and shipping men have made St. Francois Xavier street a centre of financial activity. It was on St. Francois Xavier street during the war that so much money changed hands when United States currency was at the discount which the war of the rebellion put it under. The exchange broker flourished there in his glory, and the 'bulls' and 'bears' of the Stock Exchange had their lairs on either side of the street. All unheeding the whirl of business strife outside, priests were as much retired in the seminary garden, with only the buildings of the business men hiding their garden away, as though they had been at Oka or at any other country retreat. Their studies could be pursued in the open, and oftentimes visitors who went to the top of Notre Dame Church towers would see, far down, a bird's-eye view of the splendid garden and silent readers, either walking in the shade or sitting in the arbors. It seemed a spot apart. Now, with the buildings torn down, the picture is open. The new Stock Exchange building will, it is stated, encroach ten feet further than the old buildings torn down to be replaced by it. It will be once more hidden away when the Stock Exchange building is completed. The busy crowd will probably again forget it.


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### THE GREEK EXECUTIONER.

In Greece the death penalty is said to be often pronounced, but the difficulty of obtaining executioners was for a long time almost insuperable. It was at last surmounted by giving to a murderer the choice between his own death or acceptance of the office of permanent executioner. The man lives alone in an old tower built by Venetians on an islet outside the port of Nauplia, where necessaries are taken to him every morning by the boatman, who is careful to exchange no word with him. Twice a year a steamship calls for him and his instruments of death, and he leaves upon a tour of executions.

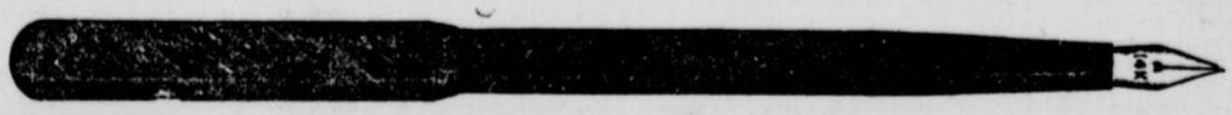
### TUPPENCE' GLADSTONE.

Herbert Gladstone is still occasionally greeted by the historic nickname which he bore so cheerfully at Eton. When his father added twopence to the income tax about thirty-five years ago Herbert, who was then a diminutive lower-form boy, was promptly christened 'Tuppence,' a name which clung to him through the remainder of his school days. Mr. Gladstone is a shortish, broad-shouldered man, of great physical strength, and with the complexion of a Spaniard. He is such an enthusiastic lover of golf that he has built himself a house near the links at Littlestone, where he spends several weeks of each year.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

### A TERRIBLE TIGER FIGHT.

A desperate encounter with a tiger, resulting in the death of Mr. C. A. Pelham Rogers, Assistant Commissioner of Chanda (India), is recorded in the 'Pioneer of India.' Mr. Rogers was out after a tiger at a place called Bomragarh, on April 22, and wounded the animal, hitting it in the forefoot. The next day Mr. Rogers had an attack of fever and could not go out; but on the twenty-fourth he took up the pursuit, and his men having ascertained exactly where the tiger was lying, he boldly proceeded to walk it up. The tiger charged him suddenly, but he managed to get in two shots, breaking one or both of the beast's jaws. It seized him, nevertheless, and a protracted struggle ensued; the disabled tiger, with its jaw and one paw shattered, being deprived of its most formidable powers of miscnief. Meanwhile, Mr. Rogers's 'syce,' who had accompanied his master with a spare twelve-bore gun, and solid bullets, opened fire on the tiger, and after ten or twelve shots succeeded in dispatching it. Unfortunately one of these hit the sportsman, inflicting a severe flesh wound in the thigh. When delivered from the tiger Mr. Rogers was found to have sustained a terrible clawing, scarcely a part of his body having escaped. He was almost scalped, and his right arm especially was badly torn. Nevertheless, he retained consciousness, and after a long and distressing journey of a hundred and twenty miles, was conveyed to Chanda, where he died from exhaustion six days after the accident. Mr. Rogers had six years' service in India.


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# ...rtment.

...s I am too tired to go down, and Mrs. ...lith—the landlady—sends me up a cup ...f tea, or a glass of milk. I am ashamed ...of myself for giving way to such notions, but when I am very tired, I cannot bear the smells and sounds of the dining-room. For some reason, I am not as strong as I used to be.'

'For several reasons—I should say. My child, this must stop! You are sliding into chronic invalidism. Unless you have change of air and scene you must give up and go home for a while.'

'I cannot, Dr. Wynne!' Janet sat uprightly; every muscle was tense; her eyes were more defiant than alarmed. 'Don't you see? Half of what I make—and I make a good deal for a native American music teacher—goes to my mother and the children. She cannot do without my help. This is what keeps me up when I think I am too weary to lift my hand to my head. Change of air'—with a half-bitter smile—'is for rich invalids—not bread-winners!'

The strong gentle hand was stroking the quivering head, now, the mesmeric finger tips doing subtle work which would be evident soon.

'Rich invalids must buy it. We bread-winners can make it. Home-made delicacies are always the best. Listen!' as the restless head relapsed upon the cushioned chair-back. 'You say that your bed is in the alcove—curtained out of sight?'

'Yes!' mottioned the faded mouth that used to be pretty.

'And it is a folding bed?' I thought so! I detest the palpable shams!

Contrived a double part to play
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

Move your bed to the other side of the room. If you can exchange it for one of the luxurious lounges which have elastic springs and deliciously down cushions, it would be better. Covered with a Bagdad curtain, and heaped with gay pillows, it does away with "the bed-chamber look" in what is the only sitting-room you have. Change the position of every article of furniture. Put bureau and dressing-table behind the curtain. Make your quarters as pretty and attractive—to yourself—as you can. Treat yourself to flowers occasionally—a pot of cyclamen, or of maidenhair fern, or of ivy. Have a place to live in, not to stay in. Would Mrs. Smith let you keep a spirit lamp or a chafing-dish in your room—provided your board were paid all the same?'

'I think so. Some of the boarders have afternoon tea in their own rooms.'

'Then, make your own breakfast, when the pattern of the boarding-house china is peculiarly oppressive. Air your room, as soon as you are dressed, and throw up the windows. Put on your cloak and stand in the full sweep of the breeze. Take ten deep, full, slow breaths, exhaling as slowly as you have inhaled. You will be in a glow from head to foot when this has been done. This should be repeated ten times each day. It is an effectual and literal change of air, possible to the poorest of bread-winners. Have in your closet a package of really good tea—not the boarding-house brand. You can get from a dairy or market half a pint of real cream for ten cents. It will last you three days. You can also buy fresh butter in dainty half-pound packages. A French roll, an orange, a cup of good tea, served in China of your very own upon a wee table, covered with a damask napkin—will be a wholesome change from the stuffy dining-room, and the morning paper, or a bright book, glanced at while you sip and eat, refreshing after the monotonous spinsters and taciturn elderly couple.'

The child was actually laughing at the picture.

'It sounds tempting enough! And possible!'

'It is altogether possible. Then keep the day up as you have begun it. Take different routes in your calls upon your pupils, and look for new and pleasant things. When you are invited out by a friend—go! Now and then buy a ticket to a good concert. Re-create the routine of which you are weary, in body and in soul. God makes no two things exactly alike. He does not mean that any two days in your life shall run in the same groove. When we introduce variety in the manner of our daily living, without varying the general trend of the being and doing He has ordained, we are working together with Him. This is the practical—and practicable—philosophy of Change of Air and Scene.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

## Grace Considered First.

This is the story of a girl who was once so awkward that it was painful to look upon her!

She was a healthy girl, full of athletics and so fond of outdoor exercise that she simply could not stay in the house. Yet with it all she was painfully awkward.

Her athletics, instead of improving her, had only made her a great deal worse.

This young woman had to learn the lesson of the present day physical culturists, which is that true physical culture means not awkwardness but grace; it means that, as one progresses physically one becomes prettier; it means that the girl who goes in for body building and body reducing must go in at the same time for grace of body. Otherwise her work is all lost. Strength and beauty must go together.

In these days it is not the strong woman who wins your approval. It is not the woman who can walk ten miles in the morning and bob up in the afternoon ready to walk ten miles more. It is not the woman who can lift a ton weight and cry that she can yet lift one more pound when it tottering. It is not any or all of these women that are the most admired by their sex.

On the contrary, it is the woman who builds herself up along graceful, beautiful lines who is admired, not the one who is healthy and strong by mere brute force.

In Vienna there is a new kind of physical culture now being taught, which is so much like one that was in vogue in ancient Greece that the two seem allied in every way. This Viennese doctrine, as it may be called, teaches that a woman must learn to be graceful, must learn to be pretty, must learn to be pleasing, and must learn to charm. These are the things that come first of all. Incidentally, while learning the other things, she will learn to be healthy and to be strong.

Physical culture is taught not by lifting weights but by lifting the body upon the toes, by balancing upon one foot and upon the other, by swaying the arms and by running and jumping and taking many other bodily movements.

All violent exercises are forbidden. Dumb-bells are thrown away, heavy weights are not allowed in the gymnasium, things and poles for swing and vaulting are put aside, and the pupil substitutes for all of these a system of bodily exercise which, in the end, turns her out strong in muscle and beautiful in body.

The graceful people are those who practice graceful motions, who do graceful tasks every day, who try to be graceful, who study it and who become, by practicing grace, proficient in the art, just as one becomes proficient in any other art. It is a question of practice, as you see.

This theory is quite a different one from the theory usually advanced for physical culture for women. It used to be thought that a woman must become strong without regard to grace. It was the prevalent idea that the athletic girl must necessarily be unlovely to look upon.

It was firmly believed that to be healthy a woman could not be beautiful. And that, the first step toward health and beauty was the casting off of one's stays, the taking off of one's pretty shoes, the discarding of belts and all snug fitting bands, and the wearing of shoes, gloves and hats a great deal too big for one. Very often the athletic girl adopted a slouchy kind of blouse and wore a skirt that was too short to be conventional.

But the young woman who substituted grace for awkwardness began by keeping on her corsets. She loosened them and adopted a kind of corset that, while conventional, was not too high, too long nor too heavily boned.

She kept her figure conventional as far as possible, and then, throwing away her weights, her vaulting pole, her horizontal bars and rings, she went in for grace, just by using her arms and her legs and exercising her body as it should be exercised.

This young woman was naturally very unfortunate in her figure. She was flat in the chest and rather full across the hips. This made her appear at a disadvantage. Instead of being top heavy, she was too heavy in the body, and she moved in a lumbersome way, as those move who are too thick below the waist line.

But she took the flying exercises, the pretty, graceful flying movements which are so admirable in the line of physical culture. She began by standing upon a small footstool and extending her arms first to one side and then to the other. Then she raised herself on her toes. She reached out this way, and she reached out that way, swaying her arms as though she were a flying machine just going into action.

One of her greatest troubles lay in keeping her balance while upon her toes, but she tried it and tried it until she could stand on the balls of her feet and breathe easily with her arms outstretched, while she counted ten or twenty according to the luck she had in getting the right poise.

Then she tried another movement which was much more difficult. Standing squarely upon one foot she threw the other foot behind her and outstretched both arms. This gave her body poise and freedom of action with the arms. She stood this way while she waved her arms backward and forward as though she were a flying machine with flappable wings; then she stood upon the other foot and did the same thing.

It was great practice, and, after the exercise hour was over, she felt, somehow, as though she could move about more gracefully, lift her arms more easily and with prettier gestures, and as if her hands belonged to her, instead of belonging to some one else—an uncomfortable feeling from which she had too often suffered.

This young woman danced with her feet and danced with her arms, swaying them over her head as in a Spanish fandango, and she skipped and ran about and jumped up and did many other things, always working in curves, and not in straight lines.

Sometimes, out on the lawn, she put on a sweater and pitched a light rubber ball, just to occupy her mind, while she was exercising for grace, but she did not do it mechanically or heavily, for she knew that this would make her awkward instead of easy in her movements.

This young woman had learned the new cult, which says that a woman to be attractive must possess these qualities. She must have grace, she must have strength and she must have health. These three things give beauty. Not strength alone, nor health alone, nor coarse, rough body motions; but the soft graceful easy ones that catch the eye and hold it in admiration.

There is another story to tell of the graceful, strong, healthy girl. And this is the story of love. Men fall in love with graceful women, not with awkward ones, they admire women who can dress conventionally and yet be healthy; they admire and love women who can be athletes without looking as though they were such.

It is not the feminine athlete, these days, who gets a husband, but the pretty girl and the girl who knows how to be graceful. The girl who can please and the girl who can charm the eye is the girl who 'catches' the husband for whom all girls are supposed to be searching.

The coarse grained, heavy voiced, flat footed, hard handed, wide waisted, athletic girl may be just as lovely of character but is not just as lovely to look upon and consequently she is not as apt to make friends among either sex.

Now these are things you must learn to do if you would substitute grace for awkwardness.

Learn to stand on one foot with the other foot lifted behind you and with both arms outstretched.

Learn to balance yourself on your toes, with both arms waving ahead of you.

Learn to sway the arms in rhythmic time over your head, and learn to dance a little while you sway your arms.

If you are a little too heavy around the waist, you can put on a sweater to induce perspiration, and you can get out upon the lawn and toss a light rubber ball. Do not take a heavy ball, nor one that in any way taxes your arms, your hands or your back muscles.

Learn to throw the ball, which should be a large, light one, with your arms instead of with your hands; learn to rise, to run, to bend, to sway, and to stoop, all without exerting your strength, but by a use of the body muscles.

That is the way to become graceful, and the sooner you try it the better it will be for you. If you are an athletic girl, you must forget some of your strong armed stunts and take up the gentler ones. If you are a domestic woman, capable only of sinking into a chair and rising with difficulty, you can practice these with excellent results. If you are a woman of fads, then here is the best fad of all, and the prettiest one that has come up in many a day.

The fad of flying from awkwardness to grace!—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

### THE BIRD LET LOOSE.

Thomas Moore.

The bird let loose in eastern skies,
When hastening fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wing, nor flies
Where idle warblers roam;
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all low delay,
Where nothing earthly bounds her flight,
Nor shadow dims her way.
So grant me, God, from every care
And strain of passion free,
Aloft, through virtue's purer air,
To hold my course to thee.
No sin to cloud—no lure to stay
My soul, as home she springs—
Thy sunshine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings!

## For the Housekeeper.

### STARCHING AND IRONING.

During a winter spent at a little seaside town in the south of England, I attended a course of lectures on the novel subject of starching and ironing. The enterprising 'local board' had engaged a charming young lady, apparently in the early twenties, who had won a diploma both for that subject and cookery at the famous Kensington school of cookery in London, to come and deliver these lectures once a week for three months. The lectures were held in the Odd fellows' hall, which had been provided for the occasion with a slightly raised platform or dais, on which were a gas cooking stove with four flat irons on it, and a table. The lecturer was a girlish figure with curly brown hair and a faultless tailor-made dress, partially hidden by an apron, collar and cuffs, somewhat on the order of those worn by a hospital nurse, but more coquettish looking, being made of salmon pink linen and hemstitched. She proceeded, after a bow and smile to her audience, to smooth out a piece of blanket on her ironing table, covering it with a sheet, which she pinned under very carefully at each corner. 'The subject for to-day is cold water starch. I shall begin,' she said, 'with collars and cuffs, and while I am mixing my starch in this little bowl I will dictate the ingredients to you. One tablespoonful of starch, half a pint of water, four drops of turpentine, and as much borax as will lie on a sixpence, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water. Pour a little water onto the starch and mix it up quite smoothly with the hand; then pour in the rest of the water, turpentine and dissolved borax, taking care not to pour in the sediment of the borax, which might cause a speck of iron mold. The borax helps to stiffen. This quantity will be enough for four collars and two pairs of cuffs. One pint will do three shirts.'

In that part of England everyone uses box irons, heating the heart-shaped pieces of iron red-hot before dropping them into the box. These irons are particularly nice for starched things, and I always use one myself. In London, however, and elsewhere in England, the ordinary flat-irons are used altogether, and this was the kind the lecturer had provided. Taking one from the stove she dipped a piece of rag in olive oil and bath brick and rubbed the bottom well. A rag dipped in kerosene or salt, she told us, is also good for this purpose. She emphasized the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness of the irons to produce good work, and indeed it is absolutely essential. Dipping a cuff, rough dried from the wash, into the starch mixture, after first stirring it smooth with her forefinger, she wrung it out and rubbed the starch in vigorously. She then repeated the dipping and rubbing and put it away rolled up tightly in a towel for about half an hour. It is better, as a rule, she told us, to leave them an hour or two before ironing when practicable.

Spreading out the cuff on the table and wiping it carefully on both sides with a piece of wet rag, she took her iron and ran it first of all very lightly on the wrong side, then lightly on the right; heavily on the wrong side and heavily on the right. All these details sound trivial, but they are very important in getting a thing exactly right. For instance, if you iron the cuff or collar heavily at once the iron will probably stick, which it is also liable to do if you do not rub the surface first with the wet rag. Again, if you rub heavily on the right side first instead of the wrong, the thickened edges where they are turned in will present a raised surface on the right side. It is also important to keep on ironing the same article until it is quite dry and stiff. While the collars and cuffs are still hot they may be given the requisite curve by pinning the corresponding buttonholes together; by the time they are cold, the pin being removed, they will be found to retain their rounded position.

'To get good results in the somewhat difficult art of polishing,' she said, 'requires immaculate spotlessness in the polishing iron as well as some practice. It is really quite hard work, though it sounds simple, which is the reason so few people have it done at home.' Taking a cuff already starched and ironed, without, of course, any polish, she carefully reclean and repolished her polishing iron, already as bright as a looking-glass. Then she dipped a soft rag in cold water (using nothing else) and slightly dampened the surface of the cuff on the right side. 'You must be extremely careful,' she said, 'to have your polishing iron heated to exactly the right degree, for if it is too hot it will scorch, and if the slightest bit too cool it will be also ineffectual.' Taking the polishing iron in her hand she then moved it very quickly to and fro and from side to side, with considerable force over the cuff. She held it up to our view, glossy and perfect.—Lias Carpenter, in 'Good Housekeeping.'

## Selected Recipes.

Here is a non-alcoholic fruit punch which is delicious. While fresh fruits are always preferable, canned berries and pineapples may be substituted. Steep two generous teaspoonfuls of tea in two quarts of boiling water for five minutes. Then strain and add one pound of lump sugar, stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Grate the peel of eight good-sized lemons and extract all the juice. Cut three oranges into slices, shred one pineapple, slice five bananas very thin, and hull one pint of strawberries. When the tea is cold add all the fruit and let stand in the refrigerator for several hours. Place a cube of ice in the bowl, pour the mixture around it, and when well chilled serve in punch glasses. To get the best results from the pineapple, peel and remove the eyes, tear apart with a silver fork, reject the core, sprinkle with sugar and let stand on ice for twelve hours.

An inviting punch formula comes from Boston. Put one cupful of grated pineapple with a pint of water and cook fifteen minutes. Strain through cheese cloth, and add another pint of water, a syrup made by boiling two cups of sugar ten minutes, half a cupful of freshly made tea, the juice of three oranges and three lemons, one cup of grape juice, and two and a half quarts of water. Put in a punch bowl with a large lump of ice. The pale violet color of this punch is part of its charm.

In making a cheese omelet try mixing the cheese finely grated, of course, with the eggs before the latter are beaten. The lightness of the omelet will not be interfered with, while the flavor will be greatly improved.

### CREAM CAKE.

Break two eggs into a cup; fill the cup with sweet cream. Take one cup sugar, two teaspoons baking powder, one and one-half cup flour, a little salt; flavor to suit.

### TEA CAKE.

One cup of sugar, one egg, a half cupful of sour cream, the same of sweet milk, a small teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and nutmeg. Bake an hour before tea time, so that the cake may have time to cool.




### GOOD CHEER.

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

### SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

In the course of an address by an 'Apostle of Sunshine,' the speaker said in effect: 'Who can estimate the value of a cheerful, grateful temper? People are always glad to see such an one and 'you're welcome, you're always welcome,' is the kind of greeting heard when that person appears at your door. Why? Because you feel cheerier, warmer, lighter for their coming. Good-natured people are always good-looking people; there is nothing so beautiful as the light that dances over the face and shows the sunny heart, a broad, sweet nature. You cannot place a value on the mission through the world of one who scatters good-will toward men, happiness, fulness and blessedness, and makes the world a little brighter, a little better.'

### BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

Mrs. Boxer, Western avenue, sends five boys' books this week.

*Advertisements.*

### SICKLY BABIES.

Weak, sickly babies are a great trial to mothers. They need constant care both night and day and soon wear the mother out. Baby's little stomach is the cause of most of the trouble; it is very weak, and in consequence very easily upset. Baby's Own Tablets will cure all baby troubles. They are mildly laxative and give prompt relief. Concerning them Mrs. R. J. Balfour, Omemee, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach troubles and constipation from which my little girl suffered and they entirely cured her. They produced sound, refreshing sleep, and I regard them as indispensable in any home where there are little ones.'

Mothers from all parts of Canada write in favor of Baby's Own Tablets, proving the claim that they are the very best medicine for all the minor ills of infants and young children. Guaranteed to contain no opiate. Price 25 cents a box at all druggists or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The following letter has been received from a lady living in the Eastern Townships regarding an invalid boy in Nova Scotia:

'Dear Boys of the Sunshine Club:

'I saw in the Sunshine column of the 20th that you had formed a Sunshine club. I am glad indeed that you have, and wish you success in your good work. I want you to let a little sunshine into the life of a poor, orphaned, crippled boy, who has been unable to walk for a long time. I enclose his address. He enjoys having people write to him. He likes to get stamps, old coins, colored stones or shells, or in fact anything that would fill up an invalid's time. I am a school teacher, and know well the possibilities of bright, energetic boys. Now, boys, do your best for him. Write to him as a society, or individually, or you surely can send him some stamps or souvenirs of your city. I do all I can for him, and wish I could do more. This surely is real sunshine work, and I want this to be one of the earliest shining deeds done by you. Hoping that many will have cause to thank you for the sunshine you have brought into their lives, and wishing you every success in your good work.'

Some members of the club have sent stamps, and are sending books and writing letters.

One feature of the boys' club is to be commended. The boys have so far earned their own money, or contributed out of their savings, for any expenses up to date.

The secretary of the scrap book committee reports a number of scrap books being made. These books are to be sent to St. Anthony's Hospital, Newfoundland, and to the children's ward, Contagious Hospital.

### SOME SWEET, SMALL WAY.

'There's never a rose in all the world
But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky
But makes some bird wing fleeter;
There's never a star but brings to heaven
Some silver radiance tender;
And never a rosy cloud but helps
To crown the sunset splendor;
No robin but may thrill some heart,
His dawn—like gladness voicing;
God gives us all some small, sweet way
To set the world rejoicing.'

### MONTREAL BRANCH NOTES.

Th president of the Branch, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, has received the sum of one dollar from a Friend, at Levis, Que., which will be 'passed on' to a little invalid girl, to give her a sunshiny day.

A donation of a parcel of clothing from Miss Holmstrom was also received, and books and magazines were sent from Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Mackey.

The Rev. James W. A. Belford, of Gladstone, Man., writes to the society acknowledging the receipt of the case of books and papers for his work there, which he says cannot fail to confer much real pleasure.

### JAPANESE SUNSHINERS.

In Tottori, Japan, there is a sunshine circle with some forty members. They pay two cents a month each to sustain their sunshine work, and have decided to expel all members who do anything to endanger the good name of the society.

### WESTMOUNT BRANCH ITEMS.

Miss Myrtle Frank, Wapella, sends a package of Sunday school papers. Miss Wheeler, St. Urbain street, kindly promises to send regularly 'The Ladies' World' and 'Woman's Home Companion' to an address in Assiniboia. Miss Urquhart also sends regularly the 'Ladies' Home Journal.' Miss Johnson, Clarenceville, sends books and papers. Master McLaren also sends reading matter. A Sunshine member, living in a town in Manitoba, has her 'Sunshine dues' invited a mother and her two children, who have had many discomforts, through floods in the farm home, to spend some time at her home for change and a rest.

'As we meet and touch each day
The many travellers on our way,
Let every such brief contact be
A glorious, helpful ministry;
The contact of the soil and seed,
Each giving to the other's need,
Each helping on the other's best,
And blessing, each, as well as blest.'

### WONDER BAGS.

There is nothing that will divert an invalid more than a wonder-bag. Several friends of the one for whom it is intended can contribute to the contents, or they can be supplied by one person. A large bag is made of crash, or other strong material, and the words, 'Wonder Bag,' are outlined on the outside. The bag is filled with packages small and large, of all shapes, each being tied with a tiny ribbon and string, cut long enough to reach to the outside of the bag. Each day a gift is pulled from the bag, and the curiosity of the invalid is aroused to see what each day brings forth. Inexpensive trifles, letters, poems—anything that will amuse the invalid may be included in the contents. Several chronic invalids have assured us that the wonder bag was a source of great pleasure to them.—'Sunshine Bulletin.'

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

# THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Presbyterian Summer School, to meet in Knox College, July 6-16, strikes a popular note in giving so prominent a place in its programme to the study of missions.—'The Presbyter.'

The several branches of the Presbyterian Church in China have entered into a compact to unite. Appreciating the greatness of the work before them, they realize the importance of union of forces.

Among the graduates at Princeton Seminary was a Japanese student for the ministry. Converted at home, through the foreign missionary, and educated in America, he is to return to his fatherland as a messenger of the gospel.

The crusade of the Brooklyn pastor, the Rev. Cortlandt Myers, against the pool-rooms in his borough, has been vindicated and proven effective in the conviction of some of the offenders. Oftentimes the pulpit indulges in accusations and denunciations beyond the facts, and also contents itself with assailing sin in the abstract rather than the concrete. The Brooklyn preacher may have accused the police department of greater apathy and neglect than he can prove, but he has demonstrated that gambling exists, contrary to law, and that it can be discovered and suppressed. In this he has rendered the public service, and his example may well be a stimulus to others in courageously demanding the enforcement of the law.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

A committee of elders has been appointed by the New York Presbytery to co-operate with the committee of ministers, to arrange for the purchase and allotment of tents to be used for work this summer. While last year there was only one tent, holding two or three hundred persons, this year it is hoped there will be two or more of equal size or greater. Their locations have not yet been determined upon. Last year meetings were held only during the month of August. This year they will be begun in July, if possible, and continue until September. Services will be held every night in the week and twice on Sundays. The meetings will be addressed by many prominent preachers, both Presbyterian and Congregational, yet to be chosen.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

Reports presented at the recent meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States show that the movement for special evangelizing work, begun last year, has been attended with a good degree of blessing. During the year fifty-one evangelists were employed; besides these presbyteries made grants to certain pastors to enable them to secure supplies for their pulpits while they went to the help of other pastors in special work. The plan has worked so beneficially that the Assembly resolved to continue it this year with even more energy. The Assembly also voted 'that the theological seminaries be requested, as soon as possible, to make provision in their course of instruction for the training of evangelists,' and that 'emphasis be laid on personal work, the conduct of inquiry meetings, and the preparation of distinctively evangelistic sermons.'—'Religious Intelligencer.'

MAKING EVERY SCHOLAR A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

(Mary and Margaret W. Leitch, in 'Sunday-school Times.')

'The attitude of the Sunday-school today will be the attitude of the Church of Jesus Christ to-morrow.'

One weakness of the temperance reform hitherto seems to have been that the Christian Church has largely relegated this great battle against two of Satan's strongholds to outside organizations. These organizations form but a thin line of skirmishers, as they include less than one in a hundred of the church membership. We cannot hope that these strongholds will be overthrown until the whole working force of the Church moves forward to the firing-line.

It seems passing strange that the Church has so long neglected to embody temperance reform as an organized department of its work.

The liquor interest is organized, and is willing to tax itself to push the trade and to fight reform. If the Church is to successfully oppose this organized evil, it should embody temperance reform as an organized department of its work, with committees appointed to promote it as regularly as any other department of church work, and should support this work by regular contributions in the same way that it supports missionary and other causes.

The easiest mode of entrance, in most churches, for this new movement, would be to secure the appointment of a Temperance Committee in the Sunday-school, in the young people's societies, and in the woman's missionary societies, also among the regular committees of the church itself should be a permanent committee on Christian reform, including temperance, Sunday observance, gambling, and impurity.

Perhaps we can best show how easily the first step may be taken in this direction by telling what has been done in the Sunday-school of our own church. During the early part of this year we read a leaflet entitled 'Save the children,' which told of a temperance society which had been organized, some years before, in a Sunday-school in York, Pennsylvania, in which a temperance pledge had been introduced and widely signed, officers elected, and a monthly meeting held at the close of the school on the last Sunday of each month, occupying about fifteen minutes, the superintendent shortening his exercises on that day fifteen minutes.

The writer of the leaflet referred to makes the following statement of the results achieved:

'The meetings are presided over by the president or one of the vice-presidents. The exercises are opened with singing a few appropriate verses and a short prayer led by one of the teachers. The pledge is then read by the secretary, some brief addresses are given showing the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, and the importance of leading sober and virtuous lives. The secretary then proceeds from class to class, offering the pledge for signers (signatures), which are written in a book. (This is done at all the meetings.) This done, the meeting is closed with singing.

'Now for the results. During the space of a little over nine years, seven hundred and fifty scholars, teachers, officers, and visitors had signed the pledge. It rarely occurs that a new scholar, young or old, attends the school for three consecutive months, that his or her name is not voluntarily added to the pledge. We have no instance where scholars under twelve years of age ever broke their pledge, but we have the evidence of their being, without exception, pronounced friends of temperance, many having gone to reside in other places throughout the country, carrying their abstinence principles with them, and putting them into practice by establishing associations similar to the one above referred to in Sunday and public day-schools at their new homes. Some of the teachers who were in the habit of using wine in their family and social gatherings, and who never thought it necessary to pledge themselves, within six months after the organization of the association gave up the use of it, signed the pledge, and have become earnest advocates of temperance.'

We placed copies of this leaflet in the hands of our pastor and others, and after conference it was decided that we should adopt a similar plan of organization in our school. We adopted the following pledge:

'We, the undersigned, do agree and pledge ourselves that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them throughout the community. We make this pledge in humble reliance upon the help of the Lord Jesus Christ.'

On the following Sunday a temperance address was given, illustrated by a blackboard exercise, and after prayer by the pastor the pledge was read, and the pledge-book passed from class to class. To our great joy seventy persons, being a large majority of those present, signed the pledge. These elected a president, secretary, and treasurer, and it was voted to hold a meeting of this society with the whole school on the third Sunday of each month, to occupy the last fifteen minutes of the school hour. This has been done.

Among the benefits which have resulted are the following: New members have been enrolled at almost every meeting; our pledge-book now shows ninety names. Those who have signed are being fitted to become intelligent temperance workers. The teachers and officers who have delivered addresses have, through the study of the question, been led into a larger acquaintance with temperance literature. The influence of the society is felt in the homes of the pupils, some parents who formerly kept and offered hard cider having made no cider this year. In some cases the signing of this pledge has seemed to make it easier for the pupils to sign the enrolment cards on Decision Day, to join the Christian Endeavor Society, and, in some instances, to unite with the Church. These 'Temperance Sundays' are eagerly looked forward to by the children. This work has led to the purchase for our Sunday-school library of a number of the best temperance books, which are being read not only by the pupils, but by the parents.

We are now arranging to have the names of all pledged members written on a scroll, which will be hung on the wall near the exit door, so that those who have joined may co-operate to win outsiders.

It is also proposed to send a letter to all members and adherents of the Church inviting them to become honorary members by signing the pledge and paying a small fee, the money to be used in purchasing temperance leaflets for distribution at our meetings.

The plan of holding this meeting monthly has proved so acceptable that the missionary society of our school is considering devoting the last fifteen minutes of the school hour, on the first Sunday of the month, to a missionary meeting, instead of holding this meeting once a quarter, as formerly.

If the great cause of temperance (including the study of allied evils, as opium, tobacco, gambling, impurity, and Sunday desecration, and also the duties of Christian citizenship), and the great cause of missions (including the study of foreign, home, and city missions) should secure an abiding-place in all our Sunday-schools as organized departments of work (never encroaching on, but only supplementing, the teaching of the Sunday-school lesson), the Church of the future would, by God's blessing, become an organized force for reform, able to cope with the organized forces of evil.

Why should not every church take the first step towards this by organizing temperance and missionary societies in its Sunday-school?

CHINESE IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

There are now about 800 Chinese students staying at various schools in Japan, while it is reported that 500 more are expected shortly, in consequence of the favorable reports on the Japanese educational system that have been made to the Pekin authorities by Princes Chen and Lung as well as by the late Wu Ju-lung and other recent Chinese visitors to this country. Japan has become the Chinese educational Mecca. 'It is the fashion nowadays,' says the 'North China Herald,' of Shanghai, 'for Chinese of all ranks and professions to go to Japan if they want to learn anything.' Add to this the fact that Japanese is now the official language in the Pekin University, that the Chinese Government is going to engage a Japanese adviser on international law, that a Japanese professor has been engaged to fill an important position in the Pekin University, that another Japanese educationist has been engaged by Viceroy Yuen, of Chili, that a Mr. Tono was summoned to Wuhu some time back to act as Viceroy Chang Cheh-tung's adviser, that Mr. Morimoto, of the High Normal School in this city, is to go to Szchuan to act as adviser to the Governor of that province, and that the Pekin authorities are negotiating for the despatch of a number of other Japanese educators. Some time back Professor Magozo, Doctor of Law in the Kyoto University, was engaged by the Chinese Government for the purpose of compiling a new code of laws, and a number of assistants will be summoned from Japan to join him. Then there are, or were lately, 100 or 200 Chinese non-commissioned officers in Tokyo undergoing military training, and the China-Japan Bank will probably bring two peoples together commercially as much as serving side by side in the same army will bring them together from a military point of view. With these instances of the drawing together intellectually of China and Japan may be compared the hesitation of the Chinese to go to Russia for education.—'Independent.'

INTERNATIONAL HEBREW CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

An International Hebrew Conference will be held at Mountain Lake Park, Md., July 24-30, 1903.

It will not only be undenominational, for it will be represented by delegates from different denominations, but it will also be international, as it will be represented by delegates from different countries and of various languages.

Topics of vital interest to the Christian Church will be discussed.

The present condition of Israel among the nations will be brought out and other important topics on Israel, the Bible and Palestine, Zionism and other Jewish movements of the present day will be discussed. Addresses will not only be delivered by Hebrew Christians as prominent Christian ministers from various denominations will also deliver addresses on important topics during the conference.

The first part of the conference will be devoted to general addresses by Hebrew Christian and Gentile Christian ministers, and the latter part of the conference will be devoted to the discussion of forming a union of Hebrew Christians.

TEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.

'Modern civilization and the struggle against Alcohol' was pretty thoroughly discussed at the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress recently held in Bremen. It was the first meeting of the society in a German town, and naturally called attention to the drink question in that country. Count Posadowsky, the presiding officer, said he had only been willing to assume the duties of the office in order to show the very keen interest which the federative governments of the Empire took in the struggle against the immoderate consumption of alcohol. National habits and climatic conditions must be studied in the contest, but outdoor amusements, better dwellings for the poor, and a higher standard of life will assist. Better educated classes had a serious duty, that of acting as a guide to others in the matter. Deep drinking in Germany has been an historical characteristic from the time of Tacitus on down. Luther and Melancthon inveighed against it, just as Von Moltke and some of the greatest of modern Germans have done. It is said on sober authority that about $750,000,000 are spent in the country on spirits, wine and beer annually. In the years from 1861 to 1902, there has been an amazing increase in the consumption of beer, or, at least, in its manufacture; in 1861 the average per inhabitant was 65 pints; in 1902 it was 220 pints, very much over threefold. German social life is built on the enjoyment of spirituous drinks. Custom compels drinking. A man who drinks water at a public table is expected to pay extra for the privilege. The drinking of students is monstrous. And yet there is some encouragement in the fact that the country is becoming aroused to the dangers of alcohol. Army officers are changing their habits for the better, soldiers are discouraged from drinking and are not allowed to take their spirits with them when on the march; high officers give their testimony against the use of liquor, both in the army and the navy. Some corporations are excluding liquor from their factories. Temperance societies have been formed in various places, even in the universities. Legislation has been invoked, but after all it is admitted that the reform has a thorny road in Germany.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD CHURCH UNITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Within a few weeks four denominations, the Christian Connexion, Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants and United Brethren, met in conference through representatives and discussed their differences and likenesses, in a spirit altogether sensible and fraternal and Christian, to ascertain if the three could not become one in every particular. Though failing to arrive at a complete agreement, so that all could consent to bear a common name, they did vote to establish for the three denominations—for the Christian Connexion fell out—a single General Council of the United Churches, in which they shall get acquainted, and in which certain common interests shall be attended to, very likely their mission work; while all legislative or judicial machinery shall go on for the present as it has in their several conferences. It is hoped that this will result in entire union.—'The Missionary Review.'

THE SCOTTISH ASSEMBLIES.

No burning questions have disturbed the sessions of the Scottish Assemblies this year.

In the Assembly of the Church of Scotland the Home Mission Committee reported that their income was practically double that reported to last Assembly. The report of the Colonial Committee gave special attention to South Africa and the visit there of a deputation from the Scottish churches. The Sabbath-school report showed an increase in the number of scholars, though a decrease in the number of teachers. The Foreign Mission Committee reported a total income of £53,500.

This fund shows a deficit, but a motion was carried with great enthusiasm for a forward movement in missions, and a great addition to the missionary income. Foreign Mission night was a great success, the most profound impression being made by Dr. Campbell, of Santalia, who was home on furlough for the first time in thirty-five years. The vexed question as to the continuance of chairs of natural science in the theological colleges is referred to presbyteries and synods.

CHURCHES UNITE IN TENT WORK.

Eight churches of different denominations in Indianapolis have united in a gospel tent campaign under the evangelistic leadership of the Rev. M. H. Lyon, with a chorus of 200 voices and an orchestra.

A territory of five square miles, with a population of over 25,000, has been visited by a corps of eighty women, in the interest of the meetings, and a messenger service of fifty boys, under the direction of L. Dynes, will distribute advertising matter three times each week of the meetings. The tent has a seating capacity of 2,000 and comfortable chairs are used.

BIBLE WORDS.

THIRSTING FOR GOD.

Have you ever had that suffering which springs out of want of drink. If so you may have an idea of the intense yearning of the psalmist after God. 'My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God.' 'My soul thirsteth for Thee.' (Ps. xlii., 2; lxiii., 1.) There are special invitations for thirsty ones. 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.' (Isa lv., 1.) 'If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink.' (Jno. vii., 37.) If any soul, conscious of its need of God and of Christ, is crying out, 'O that I knew where I might find Him,' to it comes the answer, 'Those that seek Me shall find.' 'The Lord is nigh unto all that call upon Him. He will hear their cry, and will save them.' God opens His hand and satisfies the desire of the heart after Himself. (Ps. cxlv.) Thousands are suffering from thirst, and know not what their need really is. Those who come to Christ, the living water, shall thirst no more for He shall guide them to fountains of living water. (Rev. vii., 16.) The good shepherd leads His flock into green pastures, by still waters. (Ps. xxiii.) Oh, Christian, thirst after God. Do not rest till you know something of His fulness. Receiving of that fulness you shall become a channel of blessing to others. From you shall go forth rivers of living water. Whom God fills, is filled to overflowing.

# SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 19, 1903.

SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

I. Samuel xii., 13-25.

Study verses 1-25. Read I. Sam., chapters xi., and xii.

Golden Text.—'Only fear the Lord and serve him in truth with all your heart.'—I. Sam. xii., 24.

CO-OPERATIVE STUDY.

Subjects to be distributed the previous Sunday for home study and class report and discussion. Bible events that occurred at Gilgal. How was Samuel's life a success? The conditions of national prosperity. What service does God require of us? The general object of miracles. Illustrate. Reasons why we should serve God. Manner in which we should serve God. How does God help us to serve him?

The outline of this lesson may be simple:—

1. Samuel's just conduct. 2. Israel's mistake and sin; want of appreciation of God, or his power to raise up a leader suited to their needs. 3. God's willingness to attest the truth of Samuel's warning. 4. God's second choice when we reject his best choice for us. 5. The power we gain in union of heart with God.

THE LESSON.

Gilgal was within an easy walk of Jericho, two or three miles, and not far from the river Jordan. The Passover was celebrated by the Israelites at Gilgal when they first entered and conquered Canaan. There is now a large pool, a monastery, and a number of mounds where Gilgal probably stood. Samuel may have been seventy, while Saul was about forty years old, at the time of our lesson. The time for calling an assembly at Gilgal was in wheat harvest summer—May or June, the time of Pentecost. After the confirming of the kingdom by a united success in conquering the Amonites, Samuel called the Israelites together to bring peace offerings to God and to acknowledge him publicly. Saul was very popular. The Israelites had found him a successful captain. Now, during this rejoicing, Samuel addresses the assembly on the service God requires and deserves from his people:

In the East veneration or respect to the aged is thought very important. In all countries all intelligent people will pay respect to those advanced in years and be glad to learn something from their long experience. How much more profound this feeling must have been in the minds of right-minded Israelites, flushed with loyalty to king and country, comforted by the success of the army and now giving thanks together in a joyous assembly. The aged prophet always so wise and kind and true, can be seen by all as he stands upon high ground to speak to them. The Israelites sit down or stand in groups upon a ground probably gay with small blossoms. The perfect clearness of the atmosphere, the perfect weather under the blue sky enabled every ear to catch the prophet's words. The flowing garments and long beard of the prophet Samuel would be viewed with interest by the young, while older heads would listen earnestly and those who realized what a blessing Samuel had been to their nation and personally to each, would think not without some emotion that he might not be with us the next time they gathered. So they all listened as he tried to unite them in a spirit of obedience to God as their Father. His fear was that in the satisfaction of an earthly leader they would slide into thoughts and ways which would alienate them from the true source of blessing. Very corrupt nations were their neighbors.

First, Samuel asked them to say if any one had anything against him after his long service as judge and leader. He asked them to witness to his honesty and justice.

They solemnly said before God that Samuel was upright in all his doings. Samuel argued that God was behind all the leaders whom he had sent to deliver them and had sent deliverance when they offered obedience and had let them fall in war when they were disobedient. That Saul their king and the present kingdom would succeed if they were united to God by true loving obedience, but if not, that God's power would turn against them because he would chasten them for such conduct. Very likely the speaker's eye caught the want of anxiety to be pleasing to God in many a restless Israelite, for he chose a method of indicting his words which could arrest thoughtless minds and would not be forgotten by any one in that assembly. So terrific was the thunderstorm which Samuel now asked God to send, contrary to expectation, that the people asked him to pray that their lives might be spared. In time every sinner will feel as they did then, unless they seek forgiveness and grace to obey.

Although we have done wrong in not putting God first in everything, bringing every plan to him for approval, letting him work out his glorious plans through us, trusting him to be wise, still we can now return and serve him, not in appearance, but with all our heart, as Samuel did. If people turn away from God, to whom can they go, for who is wiser or more able to save? Not Saul. His puny humanity went out on Gilboa, a wretched failure. Man's true greatness is in being in the movements of God. The sail-boat has to obey the winds of heaven to get along. The youth cannot rule his boat except by God's law. God's laws are the perfect result of a mind which it would take eternity to comprehend. How foolish the disobedient will seem to themselves as they begin to behold the matchless working of God's power.

The leader God sends must be followed in the fear of the Lord. There is no lack to them that fear him. They have God to fall back upon when the leader fails. 'If I had but served God as I served my king,' said a famous man once, 'he would not have deserted me in my old age.' God is faithful; the perfect ring of obedience out of a faithful, loyal heart is what he desires. I counsel you to buy of me gold, tried in the fire. This obedience must be obtained by obtaining the spirit of our Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ.

AN APPROVED CHOICE.

God always plans the best for persons or people. His ideals embrace the highest possibilities within the scope of either. Not only are his purposes the highest, but his methods are the easiest and most efficient. God sometimes consents to what he does not approve. There is often a second choice for those who will not have God's best, but it always means a lower level of existence, an increase of perplexities and a lessening of achievement. God consented to but did not approve of the establishment of the monarchy, and many were the oppressions and strifes which followed; though the 'Lord did not forsake his people for his great name's sake.' Like the 'marred vessel' in the hand of the potter, the result may be the best possible under self-induced conditions, but cannot measure quite up to the original purpose and possibilities. Each marring lowers the capability of the material and hence limits the results. Unbelief doubts the purpose and dreads the means, but faith recognizes the divinity of both and secures the one by submission to the other.—W. H. Clark.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 13.—I. Sam. xii., 1-12.
Tuesday, July 14.—I. Sam. xii., 13-25.
Wednesday, July 15.—Josh. xxiv., 14-28.
Thursday, July 16.—Deut. x., 12-22.
Friday, July 17.—I. Kings xviii., 20-24.
Saturday, July 18.—Heb. iii., 1-19.
Sunday, July 19.—Josh. xxiv., 1-13.

BROME COUNTY W. C. T. U

The thirteenth annual convention of Brome County W. C. T. U. was held at Eastman on June 24 and 25. The attendance of delegates was not so large as at some of the former gatherings, but each union in the county was represented, and much interest was manifest. Reports of sixteen departments were given, and showed that earnest work had been done, several of them giving evidence of better work than last year.

A shadow fell upon the convention at the opening session by the arrival of a message for the recording secretary, Mrs. A. J. Dyer, announcing the sudden death of her sister, and necessitating her immediate return to her home. A resolution of sympathy was passed by the convention.

The treasurer's report showed that there would be a balance on hand after all accounts had been settled.

The secretary reported five unions, with an active membership of 128 and honorary membership of 13. There are also three Bands of Hope and two White Ribbon armies in the county.

At the evening meeting there was a good attendance. Mrs. L. D. Phelps, of Eastman, gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. Brimmer, of East Farnham, replied. Both emphasized the thought of personal responsibility. Mrs. S. J. Foster, of Knowlton, made a few remarks, and showed an authorized translation of the warning against excessive drinking which has been posted on the walls of Paris. The Rev. Mr. Brewer, of Eastman, spoke of the power in the hands of young women. There was also a very fine programme of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental.

The president's address, given on Thursday morning, was a very earnest appeal for help to stem the tide of four great evils which are causing the downfall of the young—intemperance, gambling, evil reading and infidelity.

The following county officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. E. Chapman, Brome; vice-president, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Knowlton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Sutton; recording secretary, Mrs. A. J. Dyer, Sutton; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. O'Regan, Sutton.

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**JUNE, 1903**

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# The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1903.


We presume the real reason why workingmen are paid by cheques instead of cash is that the cheque constitutes a receipt and saves the formality and delay of obtaining any other. It is, however, the part of good employers, and obviously to the interest of such, not to create a situation which is in its nature a demoralizing temptation to their employees. There ought certainly to be some arrangement by which such cheques could be immediately cashed without loss of time or money, and in such denominations as would be most convenient to the receivers. The retention of the money of employees for an undue period is another matter with regard to which Mr. Darlington is speaking almost the unanimous mind of the workingmen.

During the month of June eighteen negroes were lynched in the United States. Mississippi led with seven, four being executed at one time by a mob, a woman being a victim in another instance. Georgia comes next, with five. On one occasion three negroes suffered death together. Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas had one each. The peculiarity of this dismal record of murder in defiance of law is that three northern states, Illinois, Delaware and Montana, had each a lynching bee, with colored men as victims, in emulation of the southern custom. Preachers even in northern states were found who not only condoned but incited the mobs. What wonder if negro preachers should advise their brethren to be a law unto themselves, to organize for their own protection, and, when individually attacked, following the example of the outlaw Tracy, to die in their tracks, marking their trail with the life-blood of their pursuers. The race war in the United States thus appears to be extending to the north and growing in virulence.

A change in diplomacy which shows the direction in which the world is moving has recently attracted attention in Washington. Formerly the representatives of foreign governments were principally interested, apart from their ordinary functions, in knowing and understanding the military and naval strength and resources of the nations to which they were accredited. The new diplomacy now seeks to obtain the most accurate information concerning financial and industrial conditions, with a view to regulating commercial rivalries by an accurate knowledge of the resources on which these are based. Heretofore, this duty was left wholly in the hands of the consular service, but now the ambassadors have taken it upon themselves, and we read of those from Germany, France and Italy going on extensive tours of inspection of the great industrial centres in the United States, to study American productive methods on the spot. This shows the great change that has taken place from warlike rivalries to the rivalries of industrialism, and may be regarded as one of the most encouraging indications of an advancing civilization.

The progress made by electricity as a motive power may be seen in the adoption of it by the New York Central Railway for bringing all its local trains into the city of New York. Electric motors will take the place of steam locomotives just outside the city limits, so that smoke and gas will no longer obscure and make dangerous the passage of trains through the tunnel. It is also stated that instead of replacing engines on through trains from Buffalo at Syracuse and Albany, longer runs will be made with each engine, and change of engines will only be made at Utica. Eventually, it is intended to operate the entire Harlem line electrically. If these changes prove successful in working, electricity will be used on other portions of the system. The feasibility of designing electric motors in sections, so that the quantity of power applied can be adjusted to the weight of the train, has now been fairly well demonstrated, but further proof will be afforded by the Central's new service, which will also settle the question of the relative cost of electric and steam motors. The action of the New York Central is exceedingly significant and suggests all sorts of possibilities. It will be a happy day for travellers when the smoke and cinder nuisance shall be abolished, and all the grime and dirt that now accompanies moving trains shall become like other memories of a barbarous past.

What a lot of legislative wriggling has to be done to enable art associations and pious works to carry on lotteries. The latest amendment to the national law is to prevent art associations from being counterfeited for the purposes of pure gambling. Under cover of the exemption of objects of art and the service of religion, charity and colonization, the most barefaced lotteries have been carried on with all the blighting effects on the community of the most seductive form of gambling. To put a stop to these frauds, some of the names associated with which have astonished the public, and yet not to interfere with the privileged gamblers, namely, the art associations, the churches and the promoters of charity, education and patriotism, very careful distinctions have to be drawn from time to time with but poor results. The fact is that law is enforced chiefly by the conscience of the people, and it is simply impossible to convince any straight-thinking people that a thing that is right for holy men to do in the service of religion is wrong for them. They must either feel absolved in their consciences for all the risks they take or they must hold religion in contempt. The fact is that gambling is gambling, whether done at the foot of the altar, at the shrine of the muses, or in what has been by custom denominated a gambling hell. Its seductions are the same, and, consequently, the mischief is the same, except that in the one case the vice stands alone in its own deformity and in the other it drags religion and culture down to its level.

A Toronto paper mentions the remark of a prominent United States visitor as to how easy 'any old thing' in the way of coin will pass in this country. In the United States foreign or punctured coins are universally refused, while we subscribe enormously to the profits of the United States mint by accepting its coinage in place of our own. Here, only the banks stand by the law, which, in the matter of defacement, is stringent enough. Our Criminal Code sets forth that:

Every one is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to 14 years' imprisonment who impairs, diminishes or lightens any current gold or silver coin, with intent that the coin so impaired, diminished or lightened, may pass for current gold or silver coin.

Every one is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to seven years' imprisonment, who defaces any current gold, silver or copper coin by stamping thereon any names or words, whether such coin is or is not diminished or lightened, and afterwards tenders the same.

Every one who utters any coin defaced by having stamped thereon any names or words, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding $10.

The public could easily drive punched and otherwise degraded coins and dirty dollar bills out of circulation by refusing them. The general feeling is that to refuse such would be to act disagreeably, while on the contrary it would be rendering a high public service. It should be done by individuals in taking change as shopkeepers are under the compulsion of competition and dare not take the initiative in the matter. This is one sort of patriotism, and a very good sort, in which we Canadians are wofully lacking.

### THE MILITIAMAN'S RIGHTS.

The new law dealing with differences between employers and militiamen reveals a very difficult question. On the one hand it is clear that, if we are to have a militia at all, the service must not cause disabilities in obtaining or holding employment. On the other there are difficulties about any attempt by law to remove such disabilities. An employer does not always give the reason why he does not employ a man, nor can any law force him to employ militiamen if he does not want to. There is at present a very general and patriotic willingness on the part of employers, though they no doubt grumble a good deal, to endure extreme privations for the sake of the militia duties of their employees. If all the positive injury caused to business by the calling out of the men for a fortnight, most of which has been patiently borne by employers, were added together it would be found that the patriotism of the employers was no mean part of the defence of the country. There have been exceptions. There have been momentary expressions of irritation which would in time be forgotten, as seasickness is forgotten as soon as one gets on shore, and which may well be forgiven. There have, no doubt, been examples of meanness; but those have been probably rarer in this connection than in most others. There are men indeed who will lose no opportunity to be despotic. But for a good specimen of despotic manners commend us to a militia officer calling out his men. A civic official's mandates could not beat him. It will necessarily, however, make military service a threefold greater injury to employers if a legal right is created in connection with it and a man can at any time be called from his machine, and, after indefinite absence can reclaim his place, no matter what difficulty there may have been in replacing him. There are many establishments—those of newspapers, for instance—whose work must be equally done every day. There are businesses whose conditions are such that they must get a given output at a given time and which can be crippled to the verge of disaster by the loss of one or two essential men. Under present conditions, however embarrassing the demands, most people make a cordial shift to get on, out of patriotism and good will. But with the rights, attempted to be conveyed by law, patriotism and good will will certainly play a much less spontaneous part. The proposed law means well and has an obvious evil to deal with, but we cannot hide from ourselves the possibility that it may make matters worse instead of better. After all, the great strength of our militia system as compared with all systems of forced levies is that it rests in the spontaneous public spirit of the people. This law does not amount to conscription, but it is an approach to it as far as the employers' heavy share in the matter is concerned. It may nevertheless be necessary. At all events it cannot be kept too clearly before employers that militia service is a necessity to the country and to the safety of business and property, that every competent man has a right to serve his country, that that man is the better citizen who does, and that it is their public duty to encourage all such.

### WAGES AND EXPENSES.

A new development which should have a sobering effect on the strike situation in New York has been introduced by the announcement made by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company to make an immediate and decided increase in the freight rates on food supplies coming into the city. The reasons given for the increase are that not only wages but every material commodity needed by the road costs much more than it did a few years ago, making the increased charges necessary. The rise in commodities is the necessary result of the general rise in wages. Rents have followed suit on account of the increased cost of building, and of the stoppage of building operations. Now the workingmen find that they are paying more for everything they use. Labor is the chief element in the cost of production, and any rise in the cost of it inevitably makes all products dearer. The president of the railway company mentioned, in giving his reasons for increasing freight rates, stated that the cost of rolling stock was sixty-five percent more than three years ago, and locomotives forty percent more, and the cause of the rise was that wages in all trades, and consequently of everything that entered into construction, had been increased. At the same time the company, in order to prevent a strike which would have been a public calamity, was compelled to add about a million dollars to its annual pay-roll last month. He estimated that the enlarged revenue obtained from the new freight rates would not offset the single item of increasing wages, leaving nothing to meet the increased cost of everything that has to be bought. This would indicate that another rise in freight rates may take place, for it is not to be expected that a railway, or any other company, will give service to the public without having a margin to meet its liability to bond and stockholders. On the other hand, as a railway is a public convenience enjoying special privileges, it cannot be allowed to dictate terms to the public at its despotic pleasure. It will be for the Interstate Commission to look into the affairs of this railway and decide whether it is justified in the increase determined on. The meaning of these developments to the workingmen of New York is that, just as they are entering on a period of enforced strike idleness, the cost of the necessaries of life has advanced, and they are between the upper and nether millstones of earning nothing and having to pay more for their necessities.

### CANADA DEGRADED.

The Orange Young Britons will do their country as good a service as they ever did if they effectively rebuke those hotels which insulted their body by refusing to accommodate a colored delegate, a form of race persecution which degrades Canada and makes her cringe to the prejudices of a neighbor nation. The reason why these hotels refused hospitality to a colored man was that they were afraid of losing patronage. The way to make the punishment fit the crime is to refuse them patronage until they change their ways and to extend this treatment to all public hotels and resorts which dishonor any man on account of difference of race. A week or two ago the proprietor of a Hamilton hotel caused some talk because he refused to accept as a guest a colored delegate from Toronto to the Orange Young Britons' convention there. The 'World' says of the latest Toronto refusal: 'A negro walked into the Iroquois and registered. The clerk looked at him and said: "You'll have to wait a while, sir." But though the clerk addressed him as "sir," and although the would-be guest was respectable in appearance, he was asked to step aside while other arrivals, white, were allotted rooms for the night. Up to a late hour the clerk had not acquainted the colored gentleman with the fact that accommodation would be refused him. He evidently did not like to. But inquiry at other hotels elicited replies from the night clerks that colored people were not accepted as guests, unless accompanying white visitors in the capacity of servants.' It was only a few days ago that Mr. Chamberlain had to reprimand the Australians who did not want to renew a mail contract unless all the East Indians employed were dismissed. Mr. Chamberlain refused to do anything of the kind, and told them that that would be a poor way of proving to our Indian fellow-subjects the beneficence of British rule.. We likewise have thousands of fellow-subjects of negro blood, and many of them are highly educated and refined, and hold important positions in the service of the empire. The chief justice of Trinidad is, or until recently was, of negro extraction, and many of the highest positions in church and state in the British West Indies are held by negroes. There is there no sort of disability or mutual repugnance on the ground of color—black and white mixing indiscriminately in the best society. Negroes send their sons to be educated in Great Britain, where they suffer no contumely. We get some of them here, at McGill and Bishop's. We have seen ourselves how well-behaved these young men are and that they are as fit as white people to be guests at any hotel. Yet these vulgar Toronto and Hamilton hotel keepers heap affronts upon our cultured black fellow-subjects that must cause rankling pain to them. This contempt and active hatred of color is a survival of a low animal instinct, and has already brought many other evils in its train on this continent, having made white men into savages. If we are really Christians, as a nation, it is time we made some effort to do as well as to talk, and thus, as Seneca teaches, 'to make our actions and words all of a color.' Otherwise, a Nemesis awaits us both as individuals and as an empire. Out of some four hundred millions, the white population of the empire numbers only about fifty millions, and the eighth is only justified in ruling the other seven-eighths if it uses its sway in a way to ameliorate their lot in life and teach them the benefits of civilization. But what is the use of giving the negro opportunities to advance to the highest stage of civilization and then when he has reached that altitude flinging him off into the mud, as though he were an unclean thing!

### CHURCH UNION.

Those who look forward with hope to see some way out of the great waste of Christian energy resulting from the present rivalry of denominations, have every reason for satisfaction in the records of the various denominational gatherings of 1903. The desirableness of less rivalry and more co-operation has, no doubt, been academically recognized for very many years, and official action taken with those ends in view is no new thing. The interchange of courtesies between the different bodies is an old usage and pleasant things have always been said on such occasions which have no doubt counted for something. But there is this year, if we mistake not, let us not say a more genuine, but rather a more expectant ring about the interchanged forecasts of union; and more practical proposals have been made than ever before. It was a good thing when an agreement was come to between two of the greater denominations that they would, so far as possible, avoid trespassing on each other's mission work and when they appointed committees of the broadest-minded men in each body to arbitrate differences which might arise. The mere recognition that such trespass was wrong was educative and a great point gained. It could not be, however, but that such a recognition would lead to criminations, the representatives of each body denouncing those of the other for breach of faith. In fact, with the best intentions on both sides, it is hard to imagine anything else occurring, as what would seem to the rural minister of one denomination an obvious duty to certain adherents of his own church, who were not willing to go to any other, would seem to the representative of the other a treacherous trespass on ground where the precedence of his own body could not be denied. It is hard, indeed, to see how these bickerings can be escaped by any measure short of the amalgamation of the bodies. For suggestions as to less radical measures, railway men would almost need to be applied to.

What looks like a practical proposal along the line of already manifested evolution has been made this year. It is suggested by the urgent exigencies of the new North-West, and evidently looks specially to action there. It will, at all events, be a great blessing if the village-dividing blunders of the older regions can be in any measure escaped in territories not yet occupied. Such a comity has long prevailed in connection with foreign missions between all Protestant denominations, excepting one extreme section of one. The field is large and it has been found easy to leave certain sections of it wholly to the Baptists, others to the Methodists, others to the Anglicans, to the Congregationalists, to the Presbyterians, to the Moravians, to the Christian Alliance and so with a dozen others. Our North-West is now assuming something the aspect of the foreign field, being rapidly filling up, not so much with people as with peoples. There are the Swedes and the Icelanders. There are the Doukhobors and the Galicians, all religious peoples, but all in need of Christian comfort and enlightenment. There are the Mennonites and there are the Mormons. There has already been a division of the Indian mission work among the various bodies. Why should not a similar understanding be come to with regard to sections of the new country having respect to the character of their populations and to the adaptations of the various bodies for working among them. The Swedes, for instance, are said to be largely Congregationalists or Independents, who will spontaneously set up churches, but badly need help during the straitened conditions of early settlement. The Doukhobors are a sort of Quakers, who do not need evangelization so much as they need a brotherly helping hand in the shape of schools and hospitals. Some communities probably most need the warm evangelistic zeal of the Methodists, others the steadying institutions of the Presbyterians, others the forms of the Church of England, and so forth.

But what is most in evidence in this proposal is not the differences between the denominations but the discovery which the churches are making, that there remains no important difference between them, either in doctrine or practice. Such an agreement would imply—and this would be the great service it would render—that each of the bodies which should fall in with it had confidence in each of the others as being genuine teachers of the true faith. It could not but have a reflex influence on these bodies generally, leading them to ask themselves more and more frequently whether it is a profit or a loss to religion that they should keep apart. Of course it is not proposed to divide the country so that one section would be all Presbyterian and another all Methodist, or that the Church of England, if it fell in, should not extend its parochial system over the whole country. In so far as there were enough members of any body to maintain without mission help a church of their own no one could or should say them nay. The agreement would only extend to mission funds and aggressive effort and would amount to an undertaking not to force for denominational purposes more churches on any community than that community was itself prepared fully to support. The appearance is that with the utmost economy of energy and expenditure every Christian church will have all it can do in ministering to the wants of the incoming populations. It will be no harm, moreover, if some of the zeal now going into church extension should be varied to untrammelled evangelism and also to those other forms of beneficence which are the natural product and true evidence of Christianity.

### THE POWER OF THE CHURCH.

The report in the press of the Rev. Salem Bland's remarks on public corruption have been disputed in vindication of the Methodist Church, upon which the report is held to throw a slur. We shall assume, therefore, that the remarks have been misreported and that the Rev. Mr. Ryckman's castigation is not to the address of Mr. Bland himself, but of his wayward chronicler, who, conceivably, does not share the sentiments, in which Mr. Ryckman and Mr. Bland are at one, against dancing, theatre-going, card-playing and such like things as mentioned in a certain foot note to the Methodist book of discipline. Leaving those evils aside we may at least presume Mr. Bland to have told his church that it was big enough to put a stop to much of the existing public corruption if only the whole heart of the Church was determined to that end, and consequently that if these things continued to rule in the land it was by the tolerance of the Church that they did so. Such a declaration would, as we read it, be very far from being a slight put upon the Church. Such an arraignment was the strongest possible acknowledgment of its greatness. If such a revolution is not within the power of the Methodist Church it should surely be within that of the united Christianity of Canada. We presume in arraigning his own church, Mr. Bland was, by implication, arraigning all others and that in blowing a trumpet in Abiezer he was summoning, so far as he might, all the tribes to the war against Midian. Mr. Ryckman seems to think that the Methodist Church has no unfulfilled duty in the premises, never having failed to pass suitable resolutions. What more it is open for a church to do, in dealing with a matter impinging on practical politics, than pass suitable non-partisan resolutions is not perhaps obvious. What is obvious is that the resolutions will have

no more effect on the evil than would a Latin exorcism with cabalistic signs. This kind goeth not out by resolutions. What is obviously wanted is a moral sentiment within the Church that will make it an intolerably hot place for political traders, partisan pleaders and the betrayers of public trust. If all that are registered members of the various Christian bodies had a due hatred for those enormities, either the enormities would cease to exist or the churches would have shrunk to their real proportions as measured in the right stuff. With regard to the fulfilment of the regulations of one's own church, say with regard to tithes and usages, our Lord was explicit: 'This ought ye to have done,' he said, but not to the leaving undone of the 'weightier matters of honesty and justice.' It was a very true thing which Mr. Bland seems to have said and a very portentous thing, namely, that the Christian Church in Canada could put a stop to these evils, and that it was its duty to do so, or at any cost wash its own hands clean of them. Resolutions of synod or assembly or conference will not reinspire the Church or cleanse it of the 'unclean thing,' but there is a fan which can be wielded from the pulpit, and which, if kept going, will cleanse the threshing floor.

## NEIGHBORLY.

President Loubet's visit to the King, although it will be an event of the highest importance in itself as confirmatory of the establishment of cordial relations between the two nations, will not be more important than the visit which will follow of a large number of members of the French Chamber of Deputies to London. The Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, by extending an invitation to the members of the international arbitration group in the Senate and Chamber of France to a conference in the British capital to discusss the best means for advancing the cause of international arbitration, has wisely seconded the efforts of the King to promote friendly feeling between the people of Great Britain and France. While the visit of President Loubet will be a formal exchange of courtesies between the heads of the nations, the visit of the deputies will be in the character of a popular rapprochement between their representative men. In response to the invitation, Baron d'Estourneiles de Constant, president of the International Arbitration group, has announced that eighty deputies have signified their willingness to go to London. Among these are men whose names stand for all that is best in French politics and public life. M. Bourgeois, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Paul Deschanel and Senators Waddington and Clemenceau are statesmen of the first rank to whom the British public is sure to give an enthusiastic reception. Their visit will afford an opportunity which Britons of all classes will gladly seize to prove the earnestness of their desire to live in peace and good will with the people of France. In Canada the profound importance of this movement towards the establishment of permanent friendship between the mother countries will be hailed with delight. Its influence will react on the races here, and we may take to ourselves the congratulation that the example we have given of British and French living together in harmony and working out successfully the problems of a common patriotism has aided to some extent in bringing about the good feeling that now exists in the older lands. In connection with the visit of the French representatives to London mention has been made of the possibility of it leading to the submission of the French shore matter to The Hague tribunal for final settlement. Eventually this question will have to be settled on a basis that both nations will accept as equitable, and certainly everything which tends to cordiality must bring that conclusion nearer. Among the people of France the reaction against militarism is a strong and growing force, partly founded on bitter experience and partly the result of a wise understanding of what really constitutes national greatness. Britain and France are drawing together because both are beginning to know each other better and to see that in peace and mutual good will the welfare and prosperity of both must be promoted. As M. Waldeck-Rousseau is reported to have said, 'the spectacle of 'eighty members of the French Parliament going to London in the interests 'of peace will be one of the most re'markable events in modern history.' The result cannot but be advantageous to both countries, and of far-reaching influence in advancing the cause of international arbitration throughout the world.

## THE NEXT POPE.

The conclave for electing the successor to Leo the Thirteenth will assemble under somewhat anomalous conditions. Whoever may be chosen he will be the second pontiff to be elected in what the church is pleased to regard as captivity, though it is certain that the Italian Government will take every precaution, as in the year 1878, when Leo was elected, to secure the conclave absolute protection from outside interference of any kind. The election of a pope is not now a matter of such vital political importance as it once was to the nations of Europe, though it has been claimed that what the see of Rome has lost in power it has been compensated for in influence. However that may be, it is indicative of the change that has taken place in the status of the papacy that the four Roman Catholic powers, Austria, Spain, Portugal and France, which once jealously insisted on the right, conceded to each of them, to veto the election of an obnoxious candidate, have already, it is stated, consented to waive that right in the coming election, as they did in the last. France is not included in this arrangement, but it is taken for granted that she will not exercise her power of veto under existing circumstances. It is, in fact, very hard to see, now that the Pope is no longer a temporal sovereign, how such a veto could be enforced. The right of veto was conceded to Bonaparte by Pius VII. in 1801, when the concordat, which still remains in force, was arranged. But the France of to-day is not in search of papal sanctions for its authority or its acts. It may not be generally known that theoretically any cleric or layman who is not an avowed heretic, and not laboring under any canonical impediment to receiving holy orders, is eligible to be elected as pope. But for many centuries the choice has been confined to the College of Cardinals, which is so overwhelmingly Italian that one of that nationality is almost certain to be chosen. Of course, there has been a great deal of speculation as to who stands the most likely chance, but papal elections have always been extremely problematical, and all forecasts are mere guesswork. According to the popular notion in Rome, the candidates stand in the following order: Cardinal Giotto, Prefect of the Propaganda, and a member of the Carmelite order; Cardinal Vampa, Archbishop of Bologna; Cardinal Vannutelli, and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla. The only non-Italian mentioned as a distant possibility is Cardinal Vives y Tuto, a Spanish Capuchin, and one of the youngest members of the Sacred College. The laws under which the election of a pope is held are extremely elaborate, minute and severely strict. Members of the conclave cannot communicate with each other or with any outsider while the election is in progress, and only learn who has been chosen after the balloting is all over and they are released from their cells.

## MR. SCHWAB.

So Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who began his business career twenty years ago under Mr. Andrew Carnegie at one dollar a day, and who 'worked' himself up to the 'presidency of the world's greatest combine,' closed 'his active and meteoric 'career as a dominating factor in the 'colossal trust' on Tuesday by retiring from active control of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Wm. E. Corey, of Pittsburg, has now taken the active management with the title of assistant president. He will direct all the details of the business, although Mr. Schwab will be consulted for the present when considered necessary. The addition to the staff of the Steel Trust was announced after the meeting of the finance committee of the board of directors on Tuesday afternoon, after the stock exchange had closed for the day. The announcement ran :—'In consequence of the con'tinued ill health of the president, he 'has requested the appointment of an as'sistant to perform the active duties of 'the presidency, and at to-day's meet'ing of the finance committee, Mr. W. 'E. Corey, president of the Carnegie 'Steel Works, was appointed to such 'position.' It is said that Mr. Schwab's salary was the largest in the world. His health has long been a matter of speculation in financial circles. At the present time he is being much criticised for his connection and dealings with the Shipbuilding Trust, which has been declared insolvent. This was the decision of Judge Kirkpatrick on Tuesday when he made a scathing arraignment of the officers and directors of that company. It it said that Mr. Schwab is very sensitive to the adverse criticism that has been passed upon him in connection with his dealings with the Shipbuilding Trust, and that he decided to give up the active management of the Steel Trust on that account. Certainly, his action took place directly after and on the same day that the Shipbuilding Trust was declared insolvent. Judge Kirkpatrick declared that, 'It would appear that the 'directors of the company have abdicated their powers and that the company 'is drifting along without any guidance. 'Not only are the directors not striving 'to relieve the company from its embarrassments, but they are advising the 'stockholders to submit to ruinous extortion to preserve present funds and 'threatening foreclosure to those bondholders who refuse to relinquish the 'security of their mortgage.' Referring to the affidavits filed by the directors, the Court also said, 'If taken literally 'they would have a tendency to mislead 'the court.' The cause of the failure of the Shipbuilding Trust is not that it is not intrinsically about as substantial as any trust, but that it was organized after the public had learned the truth about trusts, and 'so its water-logged securities could not be floated.'

## THE STEEL TARIFF.

According to the 'Financial News' of Toronto there will be no increase in the steel tariff during the present session of parliament, but a readjustment of the duties will be made before the next session—whatever that may imply. It is asserted that Mr. Fielding has so notified the representatives of the Nova Scotia and Dominion Coal companies. The reasons which actuated the Dominion Steel Company to ask for higher duties while the Nova Scotia Company managed to flourish under existing conditions are stated by one of the interested parties to be as follows: In 1897, when the present tariff was arranged, the only steel industry of importance in the country was the Nova Scotia Steel concern and ample protection was granted the lines then turned out by the company. The larger products, such, for instance, as heavy boiler plates, bridge work, etc., were taxed lightly because they were not then made in Canada, but it was just to produce such lines that the Dominion Steel Company was formed, and in order to produce them at a profit the company is now seeking the legislation referred to. With regard to iron and steel bounties, a director of the Dominion Iron Company has made this statement:

A misapprehension exists regarding the iron and steel bounties to some extent. The Dominion as well as the Ontario government have given the highest bounties only when the ore is mined in Canada, resulting very greatly to the disadvantage of both the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Nova Scotia Steel Companies, for the reason that whereas in Ontario the ore is mined in the province so as to secure the highest rate of bounty, the coal and coke used in its manufacture are all imported. In the Cape Breton industries a large proportion of the ore has to be imported from Newfoundland and elsewhere, which fact reduces the bounty by $1 per ton. That this discrimination is hardly warranted is proved by the fact that in Cape Breton the ore is imported, the coal is mined and the coke manufactured, giving employment to at least 100 percent more labor than if the reverse were the case, as in Ontario.

The point of greatest interest is that, according to Dominion Iron 'insiders,' important concessions have been actually promised, and they are jubilant accordingly. The government, however, seems to be in no hurry to make the facts public, as it has been in no hurry to declare its railway policy. There is no doubt that the reason for these procrastinations lies in the fact that the cabinet is not of one mind on these questions, as was also the case with the Grand Trunk Pacific question until a day or so ago. Another good reason why the government should be afraid to say what it is doing is that it is heavily subsidizing the over-capitalized steel industry, at the direct expense of the development of the country, and thereby giving every steel-using enterprise a plea for a like subsidy, and that in so doing it is departing from the principles of tariff for revenue only with which it entered power.

## TH EGOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY.

Now, at last, it appears that the railway policy has been practically decided upon. According to the Ottawa correspondent of the 'Globe,' who may be supposed to speak by the card, the government will undertake to construct a line from Moncton to Winnipeg via Quebec, and to lease it to the Grand Trunk for fifty years, under specified conditions. We do not hesitate to describe this as a deliberate waste of public money. It practically means paralleling the Intercolonial from Moncton westward, a line on which traffic is even now hard to obtain. On the other hand, it will be rich pasturage for politicians and adventurers, and the Quebec schemers will sell their bridge at a swingeing profit. The determination to build up Quebec at the expense of Montreal is due no doubt to the fact that Montreal, by pulling against itself in commercial matters, is a neutral force at Ottawa, while Quebec is a unit in ceaseless demands. If the Montreal members of parliament of both sides of politics do not protest with all their might against this criminal waste of the public funds, and the deliberate discrimination against their city, they ought to be equally condemned at the next elections. The other terms are about as understood before. The government will guarantee the bonds for the stretch of line which the company itself is to construct, and few will object to that. In view of the government constructing the eastern section of the railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will reduce its capital from $75,000,000 to $45,000,000, which looks as if the government expected to have to add $30,000,000 straight to the debt of the country. This plan, of which the details will be found in another place, came before the cabinet on Wednesday and it is expected that it will be endorsed by the government as a whole. However, some of the supporters of the government want the scheme laid over until next session and at the caucus of the party next Tuesday some lively opposition may be expected, especially against the reckless waste implied in building the section from Moncton to Quebec and past Montreal.

## THE BEST USE OF MONEY.

How a rich man could best spend money for public purposes, was a question put by Mr. Carnegie in England not long ago to Mr. Andrew D. White, formerly United States ambassador to Germany. The answer was given by Mr. White in an address he delivered recently before the alumni of Yale University. Briefly stated, it was to endow twenty-five professorships in as many universities, for instructing young men in public affairs and fitting them to occupy positions in and under government. The course proposed would include instruction in comparative administration and comparative legislation such as given in the University of Paris. Instruction should also be given in international law on principles that would include the moral as well as the legal and intellectual bearings of the subject. To these should be added the study of the history of civilization, political ethics, and the facts and principles on which the philosophy of history is founded. Furthermore, Mr. White believed that it would be wise to endow special chairs in literature and music, with a view to the fostering of high ideals and bringing the influence of these to bear in the practical affairs of life. In fact, it seems that there are more Andrew Whites needed. Mr. White, having been taken from the head of a university to represent his country at the court of Berlin, which he did with singular ability and acceptance, has realized to the fullest extent the need, which exists in no country more than his own, of men of culture for public service. While the countries of Europe have practically a ruling class who are trained with public service in view from their childhood, the United States picks up its ambassadors where it can, and finds itself often reduced to narrow sources of selection such as noted authors and college presidents. While these do it credit in many ways, they are manifestly not technical experts, and have in mature life to learn a new and exacting business, etiquette included. This is only one of a country's public functions. The same lack of training prevails in all branches of the public service, which is liable to a complete overturning every few years, and to the intrusion of men whose only fitness is the service they have rendered to their parties politically.

Undoubtedly much that is crude, mistaken and corrupt in the public life of America is owing to ignorance and want of training among those elevated by the process of political selection to positions of administrative and legislative responsibility. Though the existence of a governing class or caste of gentry is a thing altogether to be shunned, a country possessing such a class, whose studies and ambitions run altogether in that direction, is not likely to be in lack of men who can worthily and capably fill public positions. How to secure the men without the caste seems to be the problem which Mr. White has set himself, and he seems to contemplate providing a generous supply. We are not sure, all the same, that he is beginning at the right end. The real difference is that the English public school boy has the reasonable hope, one might almost say assurance, that if he has the requisite training and ability, the path to success in public life is open before him, and that he will rise to whatever position he is fit for, while the product of the proposed Carnegie professorships would have little or no hope of a continuous public career unless they were prepared—which is the last thing likely—to step immediately down from the study of high statesmanship to the dirty work of ward politics. The present system produces base statesmanship and, what is worse, a base journalism, the average journalist being not a public mentor, but a place hunter. What is wanted is a complete reversal of the whole system of selection. Possibly the presence in the country of men of undoubted fitness would do something to promote the desired change of system. An interesting feature of this inquiry is that it is made by a man who vaunts that his Shakespeare is more to him than the Bible, and that Mr. White looks to culture to do the work that belongs to the gospel. If straws show which way the wind blows, what the prevailing culture is doing for morality may be gathered from the fact that this year's graduates of the university which Mr. White has been addressing have adopted as their hero out of all history one who has been spoken of as the least moral man that the ages have produced.

## THE BEST OF THE ARGUMENT.

In the dispute between Mr. D. W. Kennedy, the secretary of the Toronto District Labor Council, and Mr. E. H. Cooper, the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the former stands convicted of evading the ground of the accusations made against his organization by the other, which was that the Labor Council had been spreading statements in Great Britain that the various departments of labor in Canada were overcrowded at a time when it was notorious that wages were rapidly rising on account of the difficulty of obtaining hands. But though he does not try to defend the method by which the labor men had sought to secure protection from competition, he has altogether the best of the argument when he maintains that they have as good a right to such protection as the manufacturers have. The Manufacturers' Association, which is constantly demanding the exclusion of the goods its members manufacture, that they may put what prices upon them they like, is, he says, the last body in the country to condemn his organization for seeking to exclude the commodity which its members have to sell. To denounce them for lack of patriotism because they seek to keep men out of the country comes poorly from people who keep goods out of the country so as to set an artificial value on the things the people need, and who thus reduce the growth of population by making the country a dearer one to live in.

But where Mr. Cooper talks obvious nonsense is when he tells the workingman that the tariff protects his wages. Mr. Kennedy asks, how? The tariff enhances the price of what the workingman has to buy. It empowers the manufacturers to exact from him that higher price, but what does it do to protect his commodity? Does the tariff, or does government, do anything to keep that out of the country so that he may in like manner ask his own price? On the contrary, does government not spend money exacted from him in scouring Europe for new population? The real cause of the sore between capital and labor is here uncovered. If there was free trade in goods, labor would not have a vestige of a grievance in having to compete with all the world, but, if certain people in the country are to be secured their price at his expense, the worker feels that he has as good a right to take toll as the next man, and if the law will not give him the privilege which it gives others, why then he will combine to demand it, and will enforce his demands by all the means at his disposal. If these means include persecution, violence, misrepresentation, he blames all these on the conditions which make him the victim of unequal privilege. Mr. Kennedy does not urge his plea quite so broadly as this, but we do not need to do much reading between the lines to see that at the bottom of all this antagonism of classes is class privilege. If, instead of proceeding forward to the happy conditions of mutual helpfulness promised as those towards which the world is moving, we rather see a reversion towards the ethics of the

'dragons of the prime
That tare each other in their slime.'

We must look for it in the fact that the world is still governed by might and not by right, and that governments, responding to human greediness, have sanctioned unequal privileges.

Mr. Cooper benignly says that the labor unions need not be afraid of immigration. We agree with him entirely. The more the country develops the better, materially speaking, is each man's lot. But who is he that says this? Quite as well may it be said that the manufacturers need not be afraid of importation. The laboring man does not object to immigration in the abstract. He objects to it in his own line, exactly as the manufacturer does. He does not want cheaper men to take his place exactly as the manufacturer does not want his goods superseded. He does not want his prices to be pulled down to the price of cheaper men exactly as the manufacturer objects to the same result. Every answer that will apply to the working man who objects to immigration applies equally well to the manufacturer who objects to importation. Mr. Cooper says the United States tariff has protected the working men of that country. It has done no such thing. The adoption of free trade enormously improved the condition of the working man in Great Britain, even of the farm laborers whom it was supposed to ruin. The 'Westminster Budget' dealt with that matter succinctly in a dialogue between a squire and an old laborer over Mr. Chamberlain's promises of better wages owing to the reimposition of the corn laws.

Squire—Well, Hodge, Mr. Chamberlain's going to give us the good old times again—Protection and all that sort of thing.

Hodge—The good ole times Squoire? Yes, I minds 'em, an' rare old times they wuz for the likes o' we. Starvation, an' bread riots, an' rick-burnin'. Us used to git a bit o' fat bacon once a week!

Squire—Well! but the farmers got a good deal more for their corn and you laborers were better off.

Hodge—Beg pardon, Squoire, they used to pay us about 'alf wot they does now.

As for the United States the price of labor has been determined by the demand for labor in the rapidly growing west. So long as a country is expanding very rapidly it is safe to say that all but [illegible] elastic labor [illegible] ceaseless new [illegible] wages have al[illegible] points most r[illegible] manufactures [illegible] has not been [illegible] kept up the [illegible] deed, the i[illegible] in some d[illegible] price of lab[illegible] as this cau[illegible] certainly n[illegible]

## RU[illegible]

### Warlike [illegible]

London, July 4.—[illegible] Japanese press has [illegible] printing sensational [illegible] national relations [illegible] Manchuria, and wa[illegible] common. Many r[illegible] the subject have rea[illegible] none of them can be s[illegible]

The 'Standard' to-day, [illegible] ture of a statement publis[illegible] 'Nikoru Shimbun,' a Japan[illegible] paper, and reproduced by the St. Petersburg, and mailed t[illegible] don.

'The British and Japanese [illegible] ters at Pekin have presented the lowing note to the Chinese Gove[illegible] ment:—

First—The delay in Russia's evacuation of Manchuria threatens peace in the Far East, and injures the interests of England and Japan.

Second—If the departure of Russian troops from Manchuria be indefinitely postponed the English and Japanese governments will take measures for the protection of their several interests.

Third—China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria by the latter's troops.

Fourth—England and Japan will acknowledge no treaty concluded between Russia and China which does not bind the former to evacuate Manchuria.

Fifth—If, after the evacuation of Manchuria by Russian troops, a treaty between Russia and China in regard to the civil administration of Manchuria be deemed necessary such treaty can only be concluded with the approval of England and Japan, who must be previously advised of the same.

Sixth—A reply to this note is demanded within five days.

### PRINCE CHING'S ADVICE TO THE EMPRESS.

The communication further states that Prince Ching, head of the Chinese Foreign Office, has counselled the Dowager Empress to accept the conditions contained in the note and thanked the British and Japanese Ministers for its presentation. Prince Ching has also requested Mr. Conger, the American Minister, to support the Anglo-Japanese demands. The 'Sviet' comments upon the foregoing as follows:—'Further than this it is impossible for England and Japan to go. The coalitionary demands of these two powers cry a diplomatic halt to Russia. They dictate the terms in which this country must treat with China. In a word, the Anglo-Japanese note places Russia under the immediate necessity for preparing for eventualities. It is not by any such means that Russia will be constrained to evacuate Manchuria.'

## 'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide.'

### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

'Americanization' of Western Canada—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Arrival of the Benedictines in England—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Two Important Speeches in the House of Lords' Debate on Preferential Tariffs—The English Papers— The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Can the English-Speaking Races be Unified?—M.W.H., in the New York 'Sun.'
Definition by Exclusion—M.S., in the 'Pilot,' London.
John Wesley—By J. B., in the 'Christian World,' London.
Wesley's Birthday—The 'Christian World,' London.
The Lynching Madness — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
This Way Madness Lies—The 'Daily News,' London.

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Law for the Protection of Art Treasures in Italy—The 'Times' Correspondent, Rome.
Italy and Her Art Treasures—The 'Times,' London.

### CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Responsibility—Lytton.
Slow Through the Dark—Poem, by Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The Indigo Bird—Poem, by John Burroughs in the July 'Century.'
Madame Waddington's Letters—The 'Standard,' London; the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Sailor Critics—By W. L. Alden, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
The Fascination of Lamb—The 'Outlook,' London.
The Bibliophile's Kingdom—Roswell Field in the Chicago 'Post.'
The River—Frederick G. Scott, in the Boston 'Evening Transcript.'

### HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Science and Vulgarity of Mind—The 'Saturday Review,' London.
New Ways Round the World—By the Editor of 'Bradshaw,' in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The Widening of Man's Horizon—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Heavens in July—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'

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man' over the name of the Rev.
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ant' so happily that I desire to read
entire article, which contains the
st of the whole question :—

The word 'Protestant,' we are told, is a negative word. It is merely 'the echo of an old battle cry.' On the contrary, I maintain that the term 'Protestant' is primarily and essentially a positive word; a word of assertion, and not of negation. I maintain that etymologically, historically, and doctrinally it denotes affirmation and not negation.

In its etymology it is derived from 'protestari,' which means 'to bear public witness.' The Century Dictionary tells us that 'to protest is to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to bear witness or testimony to; to assert; to asseverate; to declare.'

Historically, it is derived from the Protest of Spires—the central principle of which was the affirmation that the authority of the Bible is supreme above that of councils and bishops. Dr. Dorner, in his 'History of Protestant Theology,' declares that 'the true meaning of the word 'Protestant' is 'a free and candid testimony to scriptural and evangelical truth, in opposition to all perversions of it; hence, we dare not allow this name of honor which our fathers won and bore with self-sacrificing courage to be taken from us or become distasteful to us, seeing that all depends simply upon our asserting it in its historical significance according to which the protest against injustice and error had its root and power in positive truth.'

So far from being a negative word, it stands for those great affirmations which the reformers maintained with their lives; freedom of conscience; the supremacy of the Bible as the rule of faith and practice; the direct access of the sinner to Christ without the intervention of any human mediator; the pardon of sin solely upon the ground of the atonement of Christ, once offered for the sins of the world; the Lord's Supper, the Holy Communion and not a propitiatory sacrifice; the obligation to confess our sins to God and not to a human priest; the one mediatorship of Jesus Christ.

These great positive truths constitute the heart and substance of Protestantism. The Church of England was Protestant because she affirmed these truths; because she bore witness to the truth of God as revealed in the Gospel. She was compelled to become Protestant in order to remain Catholic.

The word 'Protestant,' then, is as old as the New Testament, because it is the equivalent of the Greek word which our Lord used when he commanded his apostles to go forth as his witnesses into the world. One of the words describing this witness-bearing and frequently used in the Acts of the Apostles is diamarturomai, and the equivalent of that is the word 'protestari.' In one of these passages it is rendered in the Vulgate by the very word from which our word 'Protestant' is derived, namely, 'protestari.' Moreover, the word 'martyr' and the word 'protestant' are etymologically equivalent. It is the glory of the Anglican Church that she is a Martyr Church—that is, a Protestant Church.

If, in reply, it is asserted that the word has lost this positive and honorable signification, it is sufficient to answer that we are entitled to use it in its original and true sense; just as we are entitled to use the word 'Catholic' in its true sense, although in popular significance it has been narrowed in its application to one branch of the Church of Christ, and that branch which least exhibits true catholicity. We are justified, therefore, in adhering to the use of the word 'Protestant' in the sense in which our great divines, Hooker and Jewel and Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Andrewes, Bishop Bull, Bishop Hall, Bishop Bramhall and Bishop Cosin, used it and gloried in it.

I was led by the paper to examine for myself this question in especial relation to the Greek of the New Testament, to see if the argument of the learned writer was borne out by fact. As a result I give entire endorsation to what I have read to you—the true Protestant is a witness of the Lord Jesus Christ. Historically the word 'Protestant' is associated with the Reformation and bound up with Rome, but we can see that we have to go centuries behind the Reformation to get at the meaning of the word. Our forefathers of Reformation times were not introducing a new thing, but were reaffirming an old thing. Protestantism took the form of affirmation and its adherents went back to the first principles of our faith—that by a plain and definite statement of the facts underlying all theory they might protest against the errors which had crept into the faith once delivered to the saints.

Let me point out to you that the word martyr (in the Greek) and Protestant (in Latin) are etymologically connected. We are accustomed to think of a martyr as one who has sealed his testimony with his blood, but while this is true the term is not so limited. Martyr means a witness to the Lord Jesus Christ and the Latin word 'protestari' used in reference to the New Testament, also means a witness to our Lord Jesus Christ. It is as witnesses to the Lord's glorious personality as the one perfect Saviour of all who believe, that you and I are Protestants to-day. The Lord Jesus Christ is the ideal Protestant. He calls himself in Revelation the faithful and true witness, who cannot lie, from whose word there is no appeal, whose witness to the living God is necessarily Protestant in character. What can be more absolutely Protestant than that assertion of the Redeemer himself :—'I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.' (John xiv., 6.)

The Apostles and early Christians who went forth endued with power from on high in obedience to the Saviour's great command, were a band of Protestants because they were witnesses to the Lord Jesus Christ as the full, perfect, only and sufficient Saviour of all that believe. Necessarily that witness brought them into conflict with all sorts of error. Their principle was not to preach against error but to affirm truth, to witness to the truth of the great high priesthood of the Lord Jesus Christ, the one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus, so that there is direct access of man to God without the intervention of any man whatsoever. This witness to the Lord Jesus and the simplicity and freedom of the glorious Gospel is disliked by those who have substituted another conscience for the Christian conscience. The Church may well be left to the care of the Head of the Church. Let those who preach, preach not the Church, but the Lord Jesus Christ himself.

The Holy Ghost came not to bear witness of himself, not to glorify himself, but to glorify Christ and to exalt him as the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. The true church is the church that does not call attention to itself, but to the Lord Jesus Christ, 'who ever liveth to make intercession for us.'

We who are living in a French and Roman Catholic city and constantly brought in contact with French and Roman Catholic fellow-citizens under the British flag, have every reason to be able to give them an intelligent answer, and to show our brethren who are not Protestants that we have hearts set free to love one another, that we are not so blind and superstitious as to imagine we can advance the cause of Christ by persecuting them, that we are Protestants to do them the best of all services by opening their eyes to see the great vision of the Lamb of God, and emancipating them from the errors by which they have made that glorious vision dim. The face of Christ is clouded for them by the traditions they have inherited, which are dearer to them than life. Let us teach and pray and show them by word and deed that we love them because we love the Lord Jesus Christ who has purchased them and us with his own blood, and let us be faithful witnesses to the all-sufficiency of the Lord Jesus. St. Peter himself has said : 'Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.' One name only, not excepting that of the blessed Virgin Mary. The one thing required of you and me is to bring men to see the glory of the Saviour and to rest their eternal salvation upon his work.

'Upon a life I did not lead,
Upon a death I did not die,
Another's life, another's death,
I stake my whole eternity.'

This interpretation of the word Protestant lives for all time; and to-day in the controversies raging concerning the Word of God, between Roman Catholicism on one hand, and rationalism on the other, we are, as it were, between Scylla and Charybdis, and it behooves us to be true witnesses of Jesus. We must endorse unreservedly the word of the living God upon which he has set his own divine seal. Thy word is true, the Scripture cannot be broken.

I trust we shall live to see rationalism driven out of the field of Christian controversy, and universal testimony given to the absolute accuracy, fidelity and inspiration of the word of the living God. I desire nothing better than to live and die a Protestant, a witness, a martyr, of the Lord Jesus Christ.

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A Norwegian captain named Dorwig has constructed a new life-saving apparatus. It is in the shape of a globe, made of iron, and is 6 1-2 feet high and 8 1-2 in diameter. There is room in it for sixteen persons and for provisions for twenty days. A sail can be raised, and there is a rudder.

Wales is suffering from a large recent increase in the number of tramps.

## NEWFOUNDLAND SPORT

### CARIBOU SHOOTING, SALMON CATCHING, AND OTHER HUNTING AND FISHING.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The railway which penetrates the heart of Newfoundland has recently admitted the world to a vast wilderness of which only a few stray trappers had known anything before. Occasional explorers returned to the United States and Canada to tell of rivers teeming with fish, forests in which the caribou were as frequent as shoppers in town on a bargain day, and of mountains and valleys of wild grandeur; but their statements were always discounted and diluted as the stories of far away travellers always are.

The railway, however, which, together with connecting steamboat lines, is operated by the Reid Newfoundland Company, with offices at St. John's, has not only proved these explorers fairly veracious men, but has enabled thousands of others to go and see with their own eyes. Starting at Port-aux-Basques, at the south-western tip of the island, its tracks reach to St. John's, on its eastern-most edge, and penetrate a region of primeval wildness and grandeur. At occasional points stations have been established where the hunter who likes to 'take it easy' may pitch his camp and yet be so near the trains that his cook may provide for his table as if he were at home. Game is so thick in these neighborhoods that he need only be a good walker and a decent shot to 'get some heads.' Here, too, the more adventurous sportsmen may equip themselves for expeditions into the wild territory beyond, where the caribou and black bear, grouse, snipe, ducks, plover and curlew abound, and where the angler will find streams of trout and salmon without even the tradition of a hook or net.

The crowds of sportsmen and tourists which are now travelling to Newfoundland from the United States go as far as Sydney, Cape Breton Island, by rail, and then by boat across Cabot Strait to Port-aux-Basques. As one approaches the island from the sea its craggy shores and its lingering twilights remind the traveller of the Scandinavian peninsula. For many reasons Newfoundland has come to be called the Norway of North America. Its coast is sharply indented with fiords, some of which extend back from the sea with precipitous sides for almost one hundred miles. The circumference of the island, measured from cape to cape is about one thousand miles, but its actual coast line is nearly twice this length. In two places deep indentations almost sever the island, and thus where Placentia Bay and Bonavista Bay, or where St. Mary's Bay and Trinity Bay approach each other from opposite sides, the sea almost joins hands across the land.

Since the time that John Cabot discovered Newfoundland in 1497 there has been little development of its natural resources until recently. Its chief settlements are engaged in fishing for codfish, and last year its fishermen sold their harvest for $4,500,000. There has been some development of its copper and iron mines, some boring for petroleum and some surveys made of deposits of coal, but the great forest resources of what is the tenth largest island in the world, with an area almost equal to that of the State of Ohio, have been left in their primeval state.

However tempting may be the opportunities for hunting to the man who wants to retain the comforts of town life, Newfoundland offers still greater fields of pleasure to the sportsman who finds a peculiar delight in 'roughing it.' By means of the Newfoundland Railway he is able to strike off from the main track into comparatively unexplored regions which are mere blank spaces on the map. As F. C. Selous, the African huntsman, said, after a trip to this island:

'I got off the beaten track, found plenty of caribou, and of the five stags I shot two carried magnificent heads. The wild primeval desolation of this country and the vast voiceless solitudes, except where the silence is broken by some wild creature, have an inexpressible charm. You tell that you stand on a portion of the earth's surface which has known no change for countless centuries, a land which may remain in its natural condition for centuries to come.'

To those who thus delight in getting far away from civilization the hunting of the caribou offers the most exciting sport. Herds of this lordly species of the reindeer family roam over the whole interior of the island, which is unvisited by man. Soon after the birth of their young in spring the caribou begin migrating north and west. For ages they have been following the same tracks, and in the interior the stones along the runways have been form smooth by generations of hoofs. The caribou is an expert swimmer and crosses streams and broad lakes in his pilgrimages. It is not an uncommon sight for the huntsman to see the surface of a lake bristling with a dozen pairs of antlers, where a herd of caribou is swimming from shore to shore. In the fall, from the end of September, the deer return to their winter quarters.

There are a few herds of caribou, however, which do not follow this general custom. These, instead, remain, for some unexplained reason, both in the extreme northern and central regions of the island. One herd in particular never leaves the peninsula of Avalon, and another tribe of these animals spends the entire year on the long peninsula extending from White Bay and Bonne Bay to the Straits of Belle Isle.

The caribou is a most suspicious animal, and detects danger at incredible distances. A good guide is an imperative necessity, who is able to triumph over the keenness of the caribou by reason of a thorough knowledge of his ways.

'To sit on a mountain top,' said Dr. James Gilbert Van Master, who made an extended deer stalking excursion recently through Newfoundland, 'gazing on a score or more great antlered stags, shining white on the dull grey background of a Newfoundland barren, always assails you with indecision as to which deer you want to stalk. Then you make up your mind, and a clever guide, whose skill is pitted against the superior senses of the animal, conducts the hunt. That is the kind of sport for kings.'

The shooting of moose is entirely prohibited in Newfoundland, but one may hunt caribou, except from Feb. 1 to July 31 and Oct. 1 to Oct. 31. The huntsman from the United States or elsewhere outside the island must obtain a license, the cost of which the government now proposes to reduce one-half in order to attract more sportsmen to the hunting regions. One who has obtained a caribou license can export the heads of his quarry, but without such official permission he runs the risk of a $500 fine or six months' imprisonment.

Because of the deep indentations in the coast and the multitude of lakes and rivers it is possible to cross the island by means of a canoe, with the exception of only a few short portages. From Bay St. George, on the southwestern shore, to Notre Dame Bay, on the northeastern coast, one may thus make the trip practically all the way by water. This trip carries the canoeist through chasm walls such as those of Norwegian fiords, and wide open valleys, with here and there a rapid to shoot to add excitement. Often the boatman will find caribou swimming across his path or flocks of feathered game within gunshot, for here are grouse, ptarmigan, geese, ducks, plover and snipe. The route is up St. George's River to Stag and Puddle lakes, down a nameless brook to Red Indian Lake, down the Exploits River, the largest river of the island, at which point a new branch of the Newfoundland Railway is reached.

Grouse hunting comes next to deer stalking, according to Newfoundland sportsmen. The best fall deer shooting is in the north and west. The most extensive grouse moors, or 'barrens,' as they are called by local nimrods, are to be found on the southeastern part of Avalon Peninsula from Cape Race to Cape St. Mary's. For successful grouse shooting, next to 'straight' powder and good walking, the most important factor is a good setter or pointer. In Newfoundland there is no grouse disease, as in Scotland, for the reason that the coveys are far apart. It takes even more walking than golf, but men who, despite their own stories, were reckoned only mediocre hunters at home can here secure a dozen brace as the results of a day's outing.

In structure of body, eggs, nest, fall and summer plumage, the Newfoundland willow grouse is an exact duplicate of the Scotch grouse. The only difference is in their winter costumes. The island bird turns white with the snow. The Terra Novian ptarmigan, however, in appearance, habitat and all other details, is precisely the same as the Scotch.

Should one want wilder sport than grouse or caribou, there is the black bear, which he can hunt. The black bear there, as in other parts of the world, can carry a tremendous freight of lead before succumbing to the huntsman. Lynx abound, and beaver, otter and foxes are to be found in all parts of the island. There are immense numbers of the American or varying hare, and also of a big arctic hare which is indigenous to the colony.

Salmon have always been fond of the long-necked estuaries of Newfoundland. Fishermen frequently haul out salmon weighing thirty pounds, which they have caught with the fly, and before nets were prohibited there were many instances of forty and forty-five pound salmon. The railway runs along many rivers especially frequented by salmon. In Harry's Brook for example, which is skirted by its tracks, there are good camps for its principal pools, and the angler can obtain all that he needs from local innkeepers to tempt his prey. Fish weighing thirty-two pounds have been taken from this stream. St. John's, the eastern terminus of the road and the capital of the province, is also a centre for fishing and hunting excursions into the adjacent regions.

Trout is found throughout the island. The brown trout is most numerous, and ranges in weight from a few ounces up to seven pounds. In one lake on the Newfoundland Railway, twelve miles from Whitbourne, Mr. Herder, proprietor of a St. John's newspaper, caught twelve fish weighing forty-five pounds, the largest having a weight of six and a quarter pounds.

The Province of Newfoundland embraces the wild areas of Labrador, which lies to the northward across the narrow Straits of Belle Isle. Here the still more adventurous hunter may find still vaster solitudes, fiords of even greater length and rivers with unlimited treasures of salmon and trout.

Not only is the interior of Newfoundland accessible to the traveller and sportsman by rail, but its whole jagged coast, as well as the precipitous shores of Labrador, can be visited by means of regular lines of steamships. In this way one may see all the grandeur which the shores of Norway presents without a journey across the Atlantic and the North Sea. The Reid Newfoundland Company operates 3,219 miles of steamship service, and its boats not only stop at all the principal ports, such as St. John's, Carbonear, Placentia, Lewisport and Port-aux-Basques, but they also course up and down the fiords and in and out of the swarms of islands which throng some stretches of its coast.

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### IRISH HOSPITALITY.

From Sir Llewelyn Turner's recently published 'Memories,' it seems that Irish hospitality in former days was at times embarrassing. The guest must be compelled to eat and drink more than was good for him, on pain of being supposed dissatisfied with his entertainment. Speaking of a house where he visited he says: 'The breakfasts, lunches, and dinners were profuse; the breakfast table abounding with fish, meat, and the greatest variety of tempting viands.

'There was only one drawback, and that was a great one, namely, the pressure put upon me to eat. One of the sons always sat by me, and the difficulty I experienced in resisting his hospitable pressure was very great. Protest was vain; my companion was evidently told off to take care of me.

'I recollect some twenty years later relating this to the late Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, and he said: "Ah, that was some years ago. I well remember the custom; but if you go to Ireland now you will find in all good houses that the habit has disappeared, and the English custom of leaving people to eat as much or as little as they like prevails."'


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## TOLSTOY

(Special correspondence New York 'Sun.')

The discontented people in Russia are perpetually making use of Tolstoy's name to vent their spite or to forward their own aims. Thus at the very height of popular indignation in consequence of the anti-Jewish riots at Kishineff the 'Novosti,' which is the main organ of the Jews in St. Petersburg, and other pro-Jewish papers, published the news that Count Tolstoy had contributed 15,000 roubles to the fund that was being collected for the benefit of the pillaged Jews. The sister of Countess Tolstoy, who had just come back from the Tolstoy estates, assured all most emphatically that Count Tolstoy has not given anything to the fund for the Jews, remarking besides that the Count is not much given to such ways of extending help to people; if he did he would find himself a pauper, pretty soon, so many are the begging letters addressed to him.

The other day Tolstoy's second son, also called Count Leo Tolstoy, publicly denied the fact in the following letter he addressed to the 'Novosti':

'The papers have announced that my father, L. N. Tolstoy, has donated 15,000 roubles for the benefit of the Kishineff Jews. Father was annoyed at the publication of this false news. Not to deny it would be to expose himself to commendation for a thing he has not done, while on the other hand were he to deny it, having made that donation, the denial must be taken to mean disapproval of any donations for that object, which would be unjust. Father is very much disturbed and grieved at the crime committed at Kishineff.'

I see very often people who are and were very intimate with Count Tolstoy and all his family; now and then I come across people who are in the habit of staying with the Count at Yasnaya Poliana or elsewhere, and all are quite positive in their declarations that Count Tolstoy is by no means given to spending of money in charity—save when money for that purpose is entrusted to his care by admirers from abroad. Such was the case at the time of the famine in the Volga governments ten years ago. When I was in Russia in 1894 and visited my own home in the same government of Tula, where Count Tolstoy's estate is situated, I heard on all sides comments on the good work Tolstoy had done the year before, organizing soup kitchens with the money contributed mostly by Americans; yet other Russians—mostly landed proprietors like Tolstoy—were doing the same work on behalf of the starving peasants, and doing it at their own expense, never expecting and never receiving any praise or recognition for it.

Even in cases when Count Tolstoy is moved to generosity, his impulses are checked by his level-headed, practical wife, who is far the better manager of the two, and herself conducts the publication of all her husband's productions, deriving immense profits from the business. How great those returns are may be judged from the fact that when a Russian writer, G. N. Molostvov, made the attempt a couple of years ago of getting out a bibliography of Tolstoy's works, he had to recede before the immensity of the undertaking, after having ascertained that in Russia alone Tolstoy's works have had a circulation of over ten million copies, while all over the world, counting his articles, 30,000,000 copies have been sold.

Many curious facts are related as to the shrewdness of the Countess in saving up the money coming to the Count through his productions. The other day friends of the Count recalled how when Tolstoy's play, 'The Fruits of Enlightenment' ('Plody Prosvesicheniya'), was given here, Tolstoy announced that any one was welcome to act his play or to translate and publish any of his works. Notwithstanding this declaration of her husband, Countess Tolstoy was very prompt in coming to the capital to claim the Count's royalty from the manager of the play—and was successful in proving to the manager that the returns from the product of the father's pen were the lawful property of his wife and children, and not his to give or throw away.

The sister of Countess Tolstoy brought the first authenticated news that Count Tolstoy has put the finishing touches on the large novel from life in the Caucasus, entitled 'Hadji Moorad,' on which he has been at work for the last year, and that he also has made good progress on his autobiography. Tolstoy, says she, has completed five chapters of his autobiography, and is so engrossed in the work that there is a fair prospect of his bringing it to a successful termination.

''Hadji Moorad' will not be published in the lifetime of Tolstoy,' she said. 'The Countess and he have come to the conclusion that he owes it to his family to keep this back until his death; then this new novel—as well as his autobiography—will be certain to bring much larger returns, and that will go partly to indemnify the elder children; as it is highly unjust, the Countess holds, that the younger children should have nearly three times larger fortunes than the four elder ones.'

It seems that some eight years ago—when Count Tolstoy resolved not to own any more property in his own right—he had all his landed estates divided among his seven children, his wife retaining all the money and the right of publication of his works. At this division of their father's landed estates each of the children received the worth of 62,000 roubles in land, etc.

The three younger children, who were minors at that time, received the Samara Government estate of Tolstoy—which was at that time appraised in the sum of 186,000 roubles. Since then, however, the land value in that government increased so greatly that the same estate was sold for 450,000 roubles. The patrimony of their younger children being thus trebled by this unforeseen accession of 'unearned increment,' Count Tolstoy and his wife seem to consider themselves in honor bound to provide to the same extent for the less fortunate four elder children.

## CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

### Ritualism Causes Controversy.

STRONG EFFORTS TO CURB THE DRINK TRAFFIC IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, S. A., May 23.—One of the favorite expressions of the late Sir John Brand (whom the people loved so well), President of the Volksraad of the late Oranje Vree Staat in the early seventies, was 'Alles Zal recht Komen' (all will come right) and I think he judged well, for since last writing the general expression of opinion from all quarters is that, amongst other evils, intoxicating drinks are unnecessary and injurious not only in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, but in the land of the wine and liquor mixers—Cape Colony.

The missionaries, who are the best authority on all native questions, have been consulted and have given their opinion that the drink traffic among the natives must be swept away, it also being the first ingredient in the making of all crime. Mr. Wilmot, the indefatigable prohibitionist in the Cape Parliament, proposes to introduce during the coming session another 'Liquor to Natives Bill,' which is remarkable for its simplicity, asking total prohibition pure and simple. License-holders who may be convicted of selling liquor to natives, are to be liable to the heavy penalties imposed on persons selling liquor without a license, and at the same time a measure of protection is accorded to publicans by the imposition of a penalty on any person who falsely represents himself to be entitled to obtain liquor.

So far back as 1898 the chief inspector of native locations in Cape Colony in dealing with the question of drink among the natives, reported: 'I am forced to report on the same lines that I have done for the past ten or twelve years, that the love of drink among the natives is yearly increasing, and is having a most injurious effect upon them, both morally and physically, and is seriously affecting the labor market, at any rate as far as useful and trustworthy domestic servants are concerned, and unless stringent legislation is shortly made against the sale of liquor to natives, the European population of the colony will find that not only are their domestic servants demoralized and ruined, but the labor market is sapped, if not completely destroyed.'

Now since these words were written the country has witnessed the effect of total prohibition (to natives) which was rigorously enforced under martial law by Lord Roberts. Under that law no soldier could obtain 'a drink' except on the written order of a superior officer; no native could obtain liquor on any consideration; and all places for the sale of liquor were closed to everybody 'as close as a nunnery,' from 8 p.m. to 10 a.m., under penalty of a heavy fine and loss of license could be inflicted for infringement of any of these provisions. The result has been, as regards soldiers, that very, very many have become total abstainers, and an object lesson has been given the public at large. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State the excellent laws referred to in my last letter have been in force ever since 1883.

Meantime we have had many terrible lessons. A native is under sentence of death even now at Kimberley for the murder of two women while infuriated with liquor; the fatal riot in the Leinster Regiment at Pretoria was due to drink; a most beautiful and accomplished English actress died in one of our largest cities under most painful circumstances, and I was informed by the proprietor of a large and fashionable hotel where she was staying that sometimes she drank two bottles of brandy in one day, and always one bottle. At Kimberley Mr. W. G. F. Geyer, J.P., chief clerk to the Resident Magistrate, was temporarily suspended on account of excessive drinking. He was a fine, high-spirited young man, had been all through the siege of Mafeking with honor, but could not brook insult or disgrace. So at 11 p.m. on the day he was suspended his body was found in the park with a bullet hole in the right temple and an army revolver, one chamber empty, lying close by. There was a very large following at the funeral, but while living he had no friend to counsel or advise him. A prominent merchant of a seaport town told me while taking the preliminary steps to have his wife sent to an inebriate asylum that he had been married twelve years. At marriage his wife was an unpledged total abstainer, but when the first child was born she was induced to take stimulants by the nurse, and for the past six or seven years she has been the victim of intemperate habits, and the past year was never, or very, very seldom, sober. No matter what time of the day he returned home, and in spite of every kindness and precaution, and the high price of liquor, she was utterly incapable of looking after her affairs, and would dispose of anything to obtain the means of pandering to her craving for drink. She is now in an asylum.

I may add that the regimental chaplains all testify to the beneficial effects of martial law, and the reports of all magistrates and civil commissioners show that wherever martial law was in force a vast improvement had been noticed in the matter of native labor and in the general conduct of the colored population.

Yet, notwithstanding, with these facts before them and the beneficial example of the other two colonies, Mr. Wilmot's bill was contemptuously rejected by the Cape Parliament last session, as it is feared it may be at the next ensuing parliament, if the liquor interest can possibly manage it. In many, many places and villages the 'canteen,' as the Kaffir or native bar of a public house or saloon is called, is the only support of the white proprietor, those white farmers who drink buying their liquor more cheaply at the 'bottle stores,' or wholesale dealers. Beer is 12 cents a glass; native whiskey, 12 cents, and imported, 18 cents a glass in Cape Colony. In the Orange River Colony and Transvaal beer and spirits are all 25 cents a glass; native whiskey and brandy, 12 cents a glass.

In church matters a controversy has been carried on in the newspapers during the past month between the evangelical and ritualistic parties in 'The Church of South Africa,' as the Anglican body is 'by law established,' named here. It resulted from the following press telegram:

'London, May 18.—The Rev. Messrs. Maude and Forbes, in a joint letter to the 'Times,' state that, as a result of investigations on the spot, they are justified in flatly contradicting the charges recently made by Lord Llangattock with regard to the ritualism in the Church in South Africa, in justice to that body of men, whose local adherence to principles, charged in England, can no more be called into question than their conspicuous loyalty to the Crown.'

'J. P. T.,' of Capetown, replied in a letter to the Cape 'Times,' in which he said: 'I attended service on Sunday evening last at St. Luke's, Salt River, where they had the Popish way of the Cross, in which Archdeacon Lightfoot took part; the eastward position, a golden crucifix, and the use of candles—and I ask them whether this is not ritualism, and quite illegal in our Protestant Church. Will they quote, for the benefit of your readers, any church authority for their use? Possibly they may call it by its true name—Romanism. Their statement is a try on to throw dust in the eyes of our people at home, and I hope an abler writer than myself will take this matter up, and give us some good facts as to ritualistic practices in other churches in South Africa.'

This was followed by numerous letters to the press pro and con, the Bishop of Blomfontein unconsciously 'putting in an oar,' so to speak, by the Sunday announcement at St. Cyprian's Church, Kimberley, that His Lordship 'has been pleased to grant a dispensation from fasting to the members of the church desirous of attending the banquet in honor of His Excellency the Governor on Friday next.'

A quizzical lawyer, professing to display 'colossal ignorance' of the meaning of the signs, and the letters 'A. M. D. G.' on the foundation stone of the new cathedral at Capetown, when informed that the letters stand for 'Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam,' comes out in another letter to the effect that all the bishops of South Africa, to a man, are ultra extreme; that in the diocese of Bloemfontein, which includes part of Cape Colony, there is not one parish church or chapel where vestments, lights, crossings and bowings are not; that to detail other dioceses would be needless reiteration, where much the same kind of thing goes on with the exception of some eight or nine parishes, which he quite expects will be filled as time goes on, by men whose ideas and practices are those of the South African Episcopal Bench. Further, that confession is systematically taught in all boarding schools controlled by the Anglican Sisterhoods, the girls being bound to confess to the chaplain, whoever he may be, and especially is this required before confirmation. That pre-ordination confession is demanded of candidates for holy orders, and that other Romish usages are practiced. He invites open secession; and has no doubt that godly laymen will be found to read morning and evening prayer, and, if necessary, preach, and is certain that unexpected friends will rise up from among the clergy, both here and at home, who would be brave enough and willing enough to shepherd these congregations until the bishops chose to recognize and acknowledge their status. Another correspondent states that he spent last Christmas in a little town in the district of Bloemfontein, where some years ago a large community of church people erected a church, rectory and school buildings, and provided a decent stipend. But extreme men were appointed as rectors, and the congregation joined another communion.

On the other hand, it is contended that the church to-day is the same as in the second year of King Edward VI., when all these usages were in vogue, and much worse, and copious reference is made to the ornaments rubric of the Book of Common Prayer; that the church then was intended to include all shades of religious thought, and that in one sense only is it Protestant; in its rejection of papal supremacy, in which it agrees with the Greek Church, and one reverend gentleman goes so far as to say that even papal supremacy would be preferable to royal supremacy, and he says this as a strong imperialist (politically).

The Dutch Reformed Church has just closed its annual deliberations at Bloemfontein, being the first session held since the war. A large amount of business was transacted, and 170 young Dutchmen offered themselves for mission work, and were accepted on probation. The result of the interview of the delegation with the acting lieutenant-governor, which was private, was, on the whole, satisfactory. The objections raised to the proposed education scheme were:

That the teachers now in the schools were strangers, and not in sympathy with the people; that they should be allowed to erect local school committees, who should appoint teachers. It was explained that it was impossible to obtain properly trained teachers by that means. The delegation replied that training was unnecessary, as the instruction was almost entirely elementary. The Synod objected to the proposed dogmatic religious teaching in the schools as contrary to the practice of the Dutch Church, and it was pointed out that if they did not desire to avail themselves of this privilege other denominations did. The delegation urged an increase of the hours devoted to Dutch, which were three per week in grammar; religious teaching and Bible history might be taken in Dutch, making the total devoted to Dutch tuition five hours per week. As the deputation was indifferent whether Bible history was taught in Dutch, it was decided, on the suggestion of the lieutenant-governor, that Dutch grammar be increased to five hours.

When the report of the deputation was presented to the Synod there was some talk of forming independent church schools, but nothing definite was decided, and as the government schools are free, books, etc., included, and as the language of the country is practically English, it is very likely the matter will end there.

There are quite a number of French priests in Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, and one of them informs me that the persecution of the Roman Catholic Church in France by closing its institutions will result in a large influx into these colonies under the British flag. He says he believes that God is working in South Africa for the good of his church, that the church sees this, and will seize the golden opportunity.

JAMES HENRY BROWNING, SR.

## IN EDMONTON

NOTES BY THE WAY ON A TRIP TO THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(By a Commissioner for the 'Witness.')

After having passed the stations of eighteen or twenty robust looking villages, we reached Strathcona (South Edmonton) on June 17. Then we had to change cars for Edmonton, and take the Canadian Northern—Mackenzie & Mann's road—for six or seven miles. The ride brought a recrudescence of the Rocky Mountain sensations, with a good deal of the unsteadiness that the trains through parts of the Crow's Nest pass impressed us with four years ago. It was toboggan-slide-like for steepness and had an unfulfilled though creepy promise of capsize on some of the sharp curves. The crossing of the North Saskatchewan, the climbing of the steep hill in the Alberta Hotel 'bus, the sight of the broad river and its bluff banks made up a rapid transit experience which the glorious vision of the canyon-like bluffs of the river all sufficiently atoned for. One could look down the valley, the setting sun lighting its glades and foliage, glancing from the smooth river, and marking black shadows, and see some resemblance here and there to scenes in other places previously visited. As to the whole picture, it belonged to Edmonton only by vested right.

The main street of Edmonton skirts the edge of the bluff that overlooks the river, and is thus irregular. Suddenly it straightens out where modern ideas seem to have struck the crooked ways out of it, and runs away westward past the Windsor Hotel, the fine brick Presbyterian church and a score or more of real estate agencies out into a pretty park-like country. To the right and left of this part of the main street are many fine residences, in side streets that lead to the river bluff on one side and to the north country on the other. A glorious public schoolhouse on the river front here shows that as far back as 1895 Edmonton stood up to its school duties. The playground is magnificent, and the building faces the town of Strathcona (South Edmonton) on the opposite bluff, perhaps a mile and a half or more away. We were told that on the north side of the town is one more modern and larger. The relation of Strathcona to Edmonton suggests in the future two great growing towns like St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a high level bridge between. But there is no beauty in that situation to be compared with the grandeur of the Saskatchewan's valley.

Edmonton wants a fine new post-office. It is preparing for an immense Methodist church. It has a fine police barracks for the few mounted policemen there; but it has a moral character that is its best police barracks. The people's conduct is their own protection. The bustle and hurry of a main street crowd in the evening showed people who considered the convenience of each other. The sobriety of conduct was excellent. It was pleasant to see the first-class horsemen. Even the boys rode well. Three of them sat their saddls among the throng as a Montreal patent medicine vendor regaled a hundred listeners with his talk, and the crowd never seemed to mind the horses being among them.

If the average real estate man were asked what Edmonton wanted most, he might say the G. T. Pacific, the C.P.R., a union railway station, and Edmonton the terminus. A first-class drainage system, with well considered pavement and water service might be even a greater blessing. 'Plenty 'skeeters—plenty wheat' is an Indian proverb in Calgary. Real estate offices are not as plenty as 'skeeters in Edmonton; but they are in force beyond the requirements of the town—at least, from the eastern tenderfoot's point of view.

Mr. Duncan Ross is introduced as the oldest inhabitant of Edmonton, and his house, the first built in Edmonton, is pointed out with pride. Like a true Highlander, Mr. Ross did not build a new fashioned house in place of the old. He just built a pleasant new residence on modern principles as an adjunct to the old log-house. The contrast is sharp. It is instructive. His garden in the valley alongside the house is a pretty sight from the bluff above, and he is as robust as most men of forty though his silver-white hair tells, one would guess, of nearly three score and ten. He is an optimist as to Edmonton, which his mind's eye sees as a large city in the near time ahead.

The assertion that commercial travellers had succeeded in over-stocking Edmonton in all lines of goods was made by an insurance man; but commercial travellers love Edmonton too well to do that. They go there in force on occasions, and are well liked. It was one of them that remarked upon the Galician girls who served us at the Alberta hotel. The young Galicians, he said, dress like our Ontario young people, while the elder generation adhere to their old habits and their sheepskins. The young Galician girls, he said, were very modest in dress and behavior. They were much liked as servants, and were well received everywhere as a distinct benefit to the country.

The bell of the Presbyterian church tolled for service. A prayer meeting, led by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. MacQueen, at the Assembly, was in progress. It is a splendid church, and Mr. Douglass, after the meeting, spoke very hopefully of the work of the church in the territories. The missionary spirit was strong indeed, and the workers in the field were doing their work well.

It is impossible to tell how very animated a street scene in Edmonton is up to ten or eleven o'clock in the evening. The twilight commenced about ten o'clock, and people seemed to enjoy the balminess of the air. The hum of conversation was pleasantly spiced with the laughter of happy story tellers in the groups that stood about or strolled along in promenade. The main street is probably ninety to one hundred feet wide, and is the resort of the population just as St. James street, Montreal, was thirty years or more ago. We left Edmonton for Calgary in the morning in drizzling rain


# HIS TROUBLES NEVER CAME BACK

### Ernest Grant Took Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Removed the Cause.

**He Had Backache and Urinary Troubles for Twelve Years before he used the great Kidney Remedy.**

Montreal, July 3 (Special).—Ernest Grant, 287½ St. Urbain street, this city, is among those who never let an opportunity pass to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. He has his reasons for this, and here they are in his own words:

'I had been troubled with Backache and Kidney Disease for twelve years,' says Mr. Grant. 'My urine was very dark and high colored. I would lose my rest at night on account of having to rise so often to urinate. I could get nothing to help me.

'I tried several remedies, but all failed until I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. When I had taken four boxes, I was able to go to bed and take my rest, my Backache left me and I was cured. It has never come back.'

When Dodd's Kidney Pills cure, the disease never comes back. They remove the cause.

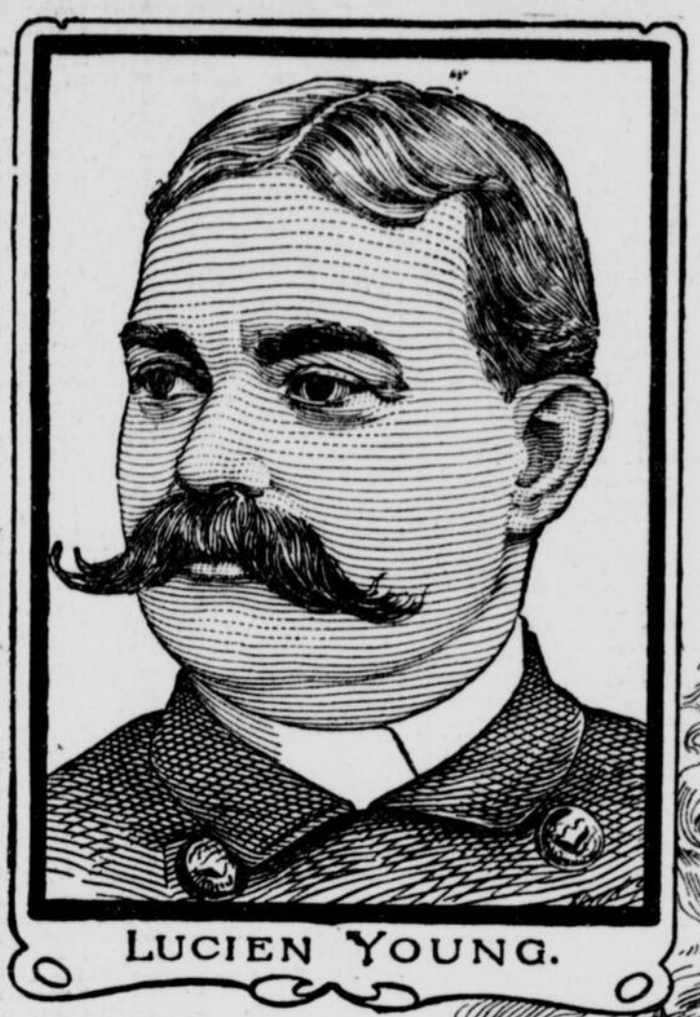


*Advertisements.*

# A SANTIAGO HERO RECOMMENDS

## Commodore Nicholson of Our Navy Recommends P

## Prominent Men Testify.



LUCIEN YOUNG.

LUCIEN YOUNG, Commander of the U. S. Navy Gunboat 'Hist,' during the battle of Santiago, was specially mentioned by Admiral Sampson for his gallantry. He writes from Washington, D.C.:

***"The curative qualities of Peruna as a cure for catarrh have been fully established by the use of the same most successfully by many of my acquaintances, and I can recommend anyone so afflicted to try it."—Lucien Young.***

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States navy, in a letter from 1837 R street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., says:

'Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint.'—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

**Catarrhal Nervousness.**

Mr. Charles Brown, Rogersville, Tenn., writes:

'I feel it my duty to write you a few words in praise of your Peruna. I have tried many different remedies, but have found that Peruna is the greatest tonic on earth and a perfect system builder.

'A friend advised me to take Peruna for indigestion, and it cured me in a short time. I was very weak and nervous; could

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E. J. Turner, e

from Kansas, off

Washington, D.C.,

'Your Peruna is

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tarrh or physical debility

a cure or relief for both.'

Hon. James Rodney

Montpelier, Vermont, says:

'I have used your Peruna

happy to be able to say th

found it to be what it is adve

be—a great tonic. It conduces to

promotes cheerfulness and hap

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and is most beneficial as an all-ro

medicine and builder up of the syste

I do cheerfully recommend it to an

who are in need of a general tonic an

first-class medicine.'—James R. Young.

Colonel Benj. F. Hawkes, of 611 G. St., S.W., Washington, D.C., is one of the three living comrades of General Grant in his cadet days at West Point. In a recent letter this venerable gentleman says of Peruna:

'I have tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without reservation that I never felt a symptom of relief until I had given Peruna the simple trial that advocates advise. I do not believe it has a superior either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the depressing and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease.'—Benj. F. Hawkes.

J. C. Hervus Pelletier, Dept. de l'Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

'The Peruna is particularly efficacious in the cure of catarrhal affections of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and it is in consequence the remedy most appreciated here in Ottawa. Six bottles cured me this winter of bronchities. I am completely restored and I owe thanks to the Peruna. I have recommended this remedy to a large number of my friends afflicted with the same trouble and they have verified my good opinion of this valuable remedy.'—J. C. Hervus Pelletier.

**Nervous Debility.**

Every one who is in the least degree subject to nervousness, sleeplessness, prostration, mental fatigue or nervous debility in any form, finds the hot weather of June, July and August very hard to bear, if not dangerous.

The only safe course to take is to keep the blood pure, digestion good, and sleep regular. No remedy equals, in all respects, Peruna for these purposes. If the system is run down and weakened by catarrh, Peruna renovates and rejuvenates the nerves and brain.

A book on the catarrhal diseases of summer will be mailed to any address upon request by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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

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

**The above testimonials are only specimens of the many thousand letters received touching the merits of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic. No more useful remedy to tone up the system has ever been devised by the medical profession.**


### VALUABLE ANIMALS POISONED.

(Quebec 'Chronicle.')

It has just leaked out that during the past few months some of the most valuable animals at the Zoo at Montmorency Falls have died from poison, but by whom administered is up to the present a mystery, although clever outside detectives have been called in on the case. Early last winter a fine buffalo cow died, it was supposed from natural causes. Shortly afterwards, when three beavers died in quick succession, suspicion was aroused and a careful watch was kept. Then a large moose sickened, and despite the efforts of two veterinary surgeons, died. Traces of poison were found in the intestines of these animals. Here the detectives were called in. Two of them spent all their time about the animals, disguised and supposedly unknown. Notwithstanding this, however, the finest animal in the collection, a magnificent buffalo, took ill with the same symptoms and expired, and a week later a moose succumbed. The intestines of both were again found to contain poison. A short time afterward another buffalo died, and about a week ago another moose fell a victim. Analysis of their remains at Laval University showed that the animals died of poison. There is no evidence as yet in possession of the police to warrant any arrests being made, but the investigation is being continued, and it is to be hoped that some clue may be discovered that will lead to the unearthing and punishment of the person or persons guilty of this scoundrelly crime. What motive can have prompted the poisoning of these animals cannot be conjectured, and how the poison has been given to the animals despite the close watch kept is very strange. The deaths of the buffalo is a deplorable loss, as these animals cannot be replaced.

### A CHANCE CALL ON ROYALTY.

When in London the Duke and Duchess of Fife live exceedingly quietly; they only entertain their own relatives and their circle of private friends, and it is a remarkable fact that up to the present time the Duchess of Fife has never cared to take her place among either royal or London hostesses. The extreme simplicity of their life will be proved by the following little story:

A young barrister, finding himself in the neighborhood of Portman square, bethought himself that he owed a 'duty call' to a lady who had sent him an invitation to a dance which he had not been able to accept. Knocking at the door which he believed to be that of his would-be hostess, he was admitted, and, after having been asked to write his name in a book, a formality which somewhat astonished him, he was shown up into a spacious drawing-room, where he found a party of ladies. One of these, who was presiding at the tea table, stood up, and, after remarking that she thought her husband would be in soon, engaged him in conversation.

Though not introduced to any of those whom he supposed to be fellow-callers, he became conscious that among them was a very beautiful lady with whose appearance he seemed vaguely familiar. Imagine his feelings when the conviction gradually stole over him that the lady in question was no other than the then Princess of Wales, and that his kindly young hostess was her eldest daughter, the Duchess of Fife!

Much abashed, he rose, and—being dimly aware that royalty is never supposed to see the back of a visitor—edged towards the door with what courage he could muster, having enjoyed a curious, and probably unique, experience.—'Cassell's Magazine.'

Rodman Wanamaker is one of the most heavily insured persons in the world. He carries policies for $2,000,000. His father, John Wanamaker, is insured for $1,500,000. It is said that King Edward VII. carries more insurance than any other man.

TICULTURAL

TATOES

otato is such adverse con- to proper vation with ovement in ther crop. ssachusetts presented athering of

hat al- been years rials in erst. In d varieties, Rose, have occasionally s have exceed- es, both of these d close to the mong some forty Hebron gave the Professor Brooks rently depended upon ood quality which has than on the name it In Amherst, Beauty of raised in northern Maine o give superior results to e production. The increase nd earliness was more than to cover the extra cost of the seed.

importance of adopting methods of tion of scab was pointed out. ing the seed for an hour and a half a solution of corrosive sublimate at e rate of two ounces to fifteen gallons water, or formalin, at the rate of ght fluid ounces to fifteen gallons of ater, has been found effective. The seed should be soaked before cutting.

Professor Brooks next called attention to the benefits following budding seed potatoes. They should be washed and soaked in one of the solutions for prevention of scab and then spread in a thin layer in a moderately light room where the temperature will not fall below about forty-five or fifty degrees F. at night, or be likely to rise above seventy degrees F. by day. Here they should remain about four or five weeks, during which time the skin will turn green and short, tough sprouts will start. These sprouts are so thick and tough that the potatoes can be handled and planted without material injury to them. Potatoes so treated will give an earlier and better crop than those handled in the ordinary way. Tubers of medium size are to be preferred and they should be cut into pieces containing about two eyes each. The nature of the soil needed for success in potato growing was briefly spoken of. Bristol county possesses large areas of the moderately light loams which give an early crop of good quality.

The question of selection of fertilizers for potatoes was discussed at considerable length. The fact was pointed out that by purchasing unmixed materials and combining them at home a considerable money saving is possible, and the following mixture of materials, it was stated, had given excellent crops in Amherst. In each one hundred pounds was nitrate of soda fifteen pounds, dried blood eighteen pounds, tankage or dry-ground fish twenty pounds, acid phosphate thirty pounds, high-grade sulphate of potash seventeen pounds.

This mixture should be used in quantities varying from fifteen hundred pounds to one ton per acre, according to the quality of the soil. Professor Brooks said that experiments in Amherst and other places indicated that an application of fertilizers in the drill usually results with potatoes superior to those obtained by broadcast application, but where the quantity employed was heavy, it is probably best to apply about half broadcast, the balance in the drill, taking care to spread the latter somewhat widely the full length of the drill to avoid danger of burning the seed. Such danger is greater with such mixtures as he had recommended than with the ordinary potato fertilizer, as the materials were more concentrated.

'Very thorough preparation of the soil,' said Professor Brooks, 'is profitable.' He called attention to the very heavy yield obtained by Professor Roberts in the Carroll Experiment Station without manures or fertilizers, as the result of exceedingly thorough tillage in preparation for the crop and during its growth. If the soil permits the potato should be planted rather deeply in order to avoid the necessity for ridging, as the latter allows loss of a greater amount of water from the soil by evaporation.

The objects in view in the culture of the crop should be, not killing weeds, but the prevention of the growth of weeds, and the maintenance of a layer an inch or two in thickness of mellow earth at the surface for the purpose of checking evaporation of water from the soil. Culture should begin before the crop is up with the weeder or the smoothing harrow. It should be given frequently enough to prevent weeds starting. The weeder and harrow should at first be depended upon, but when the crop is a few inches high, a fine-tooth cultivator should be employed. The surface of the field should be kept as level as circumstances permit. If experience indicates that the tubers will become exposed to the air if there is no ridging, then the crop should be slightly ridged at the last cultivation.

## EARLY CUT HAY

The feeding value of hay depends very largely upon its palatability and digestibility, both of which are very materially affected by the time of cutting, says the 'Prairie Farmer.' Very much hay is allowed to get too ripe before the mower is put into it. On the other hand it can be cut too green. The less mature it is when cut the more difficult it is to cure and the greater is the danger of damage by rain or of the leaves becoming so dry as to break off badly before the stems are sufficiently dry to take up. Taking into consideration the three factors above mentioned the best time to cut most plants for hay is when they are in full bloom. If left longer they become less palatable and also less digestible by reason of the increasing development of woody fibre and the various compounds of the plant being transformed into more stable and less digestible forms. A larger quantity of hay is also secured at this time than if cut earlier. There is little increase, however, by allowing it to stand longer. In fact there is very often a decrease. Cutting at this time is also decidedly preferable to later, on account of its effect on the succeeding growth of the crop for mowing or pasture. The more nearly mature such plants become before being cut the less readily do they start up again. This factor often very materially influences the amount of hay or pasture that is subsequently obtained. We have known farmers to advocate late cut hay because it would feed farther, that is, the cattle would not eat so much of it. But all good feeders now realize that to get good results they must not save feed by having it so poor the stock will not eat it, but by having it in such condition as will induce a large consumption thereof, for whatever is consumed beyond a maintenance ration, and that only, is turned into gain. Even the chemical composition of the crop may be materially affected by the time of cutting. An experiment at the Maine Experiment Station with timothy illustrates this point very well. For this experiment two acres as nearly alike in amount and condition of standing grass as possible were selected. One was cut in early bloom, and the other ten days after bloom. The hay was stored under like conditions and on Nov. 28 was reweighed and analyzed. There was a difference of sixty-five pounds in the weight of the dry hay in favor of the early cutting, but when we come to the digestible nutrients per acre and to the percentage composition of the hay we find a very marked difference. The percentages of digestible nutrients were, protein 4.89, carbo-hydrates 48.73, and fat 2.08 in the early cut as against 3.29 percent of protein, 45.30 of carbo-hydrates and 1.70 of fat in the late cut hay. This was an increase in digestible nutrients in the early cut over the late cut hay of 63.46 percent of protein, 24.08 percent of fat and 12.26 percent of carbo-hydrates. It will also be noticed from the above that the greatest increase is in the protein, or most valuable portion.

## GROWING GOOD HOOFS

The fact that some horses have sound, tough, well-developed hoofs is not a matter of mere luck, says the 'Live Stock Journal.' Such hoofs may be grown successfully, just as good samples of oats are produced. Similar principles underlie the ideal production of each.

First, there must be good pedigreed seed, then a sufficiency of nutriment, and, from start to finish, good care and cultivation. But as heavy plump oats are the product of certain soils and climates, so fully developed hoofs are the product, in some instances, of similar soils. It is difficult to produce ideal horn and hoof on a soil deficient in mineral matters—on the class of soils that produce large, spongy, innutritious turnips—where the humus or vegetable matter predominates and grass is prone to become 'washy.' In the breeding of horses, then, it is of importance to choose proper soil for the business. Such soil is that which contains a fair proportion of lime and upon which oats tend to grow heavy in weight per bushel.

As a general rule, a soil and climate producing oats weighing forty pounds or more per bushel will also develop horses of flinty bone and tough, sound feet. On the contrary, it is wise to reject as a horse-breeding farm low-lying, wet, malarial soil, for there horses are liable to become coarse-boned, without proportionate strength, and in addition are usually characterized by coarse hair and lack of 'quality' or polish. As horn is the product of nitrogenous matter (keratin), it should be apparent to all that food deficient in nitrogenous principles (protein) should not be expected to give the best results in the feeding of young, growing colts. They need oats, for this grain furnishes proteinfi as does bran, oil meal, dried blood meal, and the meals of some grains which, however, it is not always safe to use as substitutes for the other foods mentioned.

Corn fed as well-nigh exclusive ration to pregnant and suckling mares and then to foals from weaning time until maturity, makes a large, fat body, but it does not perfectly build by a bony frame, strong bone and tough feet, nor instill vim and vigor into horses. Besides the proper manner of feeding and nitrogenous foods mentioned, it is also necessary to 'grow' the feet in the way they should go, and at maturity they will not be apt to depart therefrom. Good hoofs come from careful training as well as from food and breed. The feet of colts should be frequently rasped into proper shape and normal proportions, else they will become distorted and lead to consequent changes in the bony column above them, which may induce lameness, poor gait and a host of other troubles. Breed good hoofs from parents possessing them. Furnish complete rations and train the feet in shape. Where all these things are attended to, good results will follow.

## VALUE OF HEN MANURE

On farms where large flocks of poultry are kept the droppings are valuable. Grant Davis, in the New York 'Tribune Farmer,' tells how the droppings should be used to secure the greatest value. 'I noticed recently in an agricultural paper the advice to a correspondent to save the hen manure until spring and drop it in the cornhills or make it fine, mix with chemicals and drill. I do not think this is practical farming. To save these hen droppings they are usually put in barrels, and, being rich in nitrogen, they heat quickly, and the best part of their plant food escapes. Then, to mix with some compost in the spring, carry across the field in sacks and drop in the cornhill is a laborious task, and one not consistent with up-to-date methods. The labor required to make manure fine for the drill is worth more than the plant food it contains. We have to use more or less of chemicals on the farm, and they are adapted to the hill and drill work. Manures made on the farm should go on broadcast, and the quicker the better. This question of what to do with the hen manure has bothered a good many, but I think the true solution is in one of the following methods, according to the amount of it that is made. A neighbor of mine who keeps several hundred hens on a seventy-acre farm hauls the droppings out, say once a month, and spreads them eevnly on the poor spots in grass fields. He says these poor spots make more hay than the better portions, and he notices the effect all through the rotation.

'I do not keep so many hens myself, and when I clean out the houses I throw the droppings in the manure shed. They become mixed with the yard manure, and do not heat and lose little of their value. Moreover, an objection to using the droppings alone on account of their caustic and concentrated nature is overcome. They become diluted with the less strong yard manure. This is a quick way to dispose of them, and it seems almost like throwing them away; but one may be assured that every particle of plant food they contain will give an account of itself in the growing crops. Store it in barrels or boxes, or, on the other hand, and in the spring of the year mix it, perhaps with wood ashes, and you have a double loss—a loss by fermentation and a loss by the chemical action of the wood ashes in setting free the ammonia. Farmers should always be on the lookout to stop these little wastes, so small singly as to be overlooked, but, taken collectively, large enough to save the day when outgo and income are evenly balanced. And there is waste in unnecessary labor as well as in other ways.'

## WIND-TWISTED TREES.

Every one has at some time or other observed the pronounced effect which wind has on trees growing in some quarters. This is particularly noticeable along the shore, where tree growths will be seen twisted and leaning to a remarkable degree. This matter has been recently given some systematic study by Prof. J. Fruh, who has observed this wind action in all parts of the world. The manner in which it shows itself by the appearance of certain characteristic forms Professor Fruh has classified as follows:—

'(1.) Trunk, vertical, but without branches on the side facing the wind.

'(2.) Top of trunk inclined in the direction of the dominant wind. Branch asymmetric; more developed where sheltered from the wind.

'(3.) Whole tree inclined. When growing in masses, these trees or shrubs are almost lying on one another. Their dimensions decrease as we go toward the side of the forest that is first struck by the wind.

'(4.) Trunk and branches may be inclined in different directions. In this case the inclination of the trunk may have been due to strong but temporary winds, while that of the foliage keeps the direction of the dominant wind.

'These deformations are especially frequent in countries near the sea or in flat regions. In equatorial regions where violent cyclones often rage, the influence of the dominant winds can not always be noted, for their effects are often hidden by that of the tornadoes.'

Among the trees that are most sensitive to the action of the wind the following are noted by the author: The cherry, the plum, the walnut, the black poplar the service tree, the ash, and certain varieties of pine. Other pines, especially the mountain varieties, and also certain firs, are very resistent to wind and are therefore recommended by the author for the reforestation of regions exposed to gales.—Detroit 'Free Press.'

## THE BATTLE WITH WEEDS

There is no royal road to a weedless farm. It will be obtained and maintained only by constant vigilance and patient warfare. Prof. Bailey, in his 'Principles of Vegetable Gardening,' gives the following suggestions that will be found of practical value in any effort to attain such an end:

Practice rotation; keep ahead of the weeds. Certain weeds follow certain crops. When these weeds become serious, change the crop. Change the method of tillage. If a weed persists, try deeper or shallower ploughing, or a different kind of harrow or cultivator, or till at different times and seasons.

Harrow the land frequently when it is in farrow, or is waiting for a crop. Harrow it, if possible, after seeding, and before the plants are high enough to be broken by the implement. Potatoes, corn and other things can be harrowed after they are several inches high; and sometimes the land may be harrowed before the plants are up.

Practice frequent tillage with light, surface-working tools throughout the season. This is hard on weeds and does the crop good. Pull or hoe out stray weeds that escape the wheel tools.

Clean the land as soon as the crop is harvested; and if the land lies open in the fall, till it occasionally. Many persons keep their premises scrupulously clean in the early season, but let them run wild late in the fall, and thus is the land seeded for the following year.

Use clean seed, particularly of crops that are sown broadcast, and which, therefore, do not admit tillage. Do not let the weeds go to seed on the manure piles, in the fence corners, and along the highway. Avoid coarse and raw stable manure, particularly if it is suspected of harboring bad company. Commercial fertilizers may be used for a time on foul land.

Sheep and pigs sometimes can be employed to clean the weeds from foul and fallow land. Land infested with Jerusalem artichokes is readily cleaned if hogs are turned in. Induce your neighbor to keep his land as clean as you keep yours.

Rank pigweeds and their like are a compliment to a man's soil. Land that will not grow weeds will not grow crops, for crops are only those particular kinds of weeds a man wants to raise. Weeds have taught us the lesson of good tillage. There is no indication that they intend to remit their efforts in our behalf.

## SORGHUM FOR FEED

A farmer near Burlington, Kansas, who formerly lived in Melbourne, Quebec, and who has been for fifty-six years a continuous subscriber to the 'Witness,' sends an article on 'Sorghum for live-stock feed,' every word of which he endorses. He strongly recommends Canadian farmers to go in largely for sorghum, which he characterizes as, next to barbed wire, the greatest boon that the farmer has ever received. The article, which is from the New York 'Tribune Farmer,' follows:

It is now ten years since I began growing and feeding sorghum, and no one year of that time has passed without my learning something of value concerning it. I feel now that I was stating less than the truth when I said four years ago that the stock kept on a farm of given size could be doubled by growing a few acres of sorghum for feed. I soon learned that it was a practical insurance against drought, and when pastures are short and sorghum can be cut and fed on the pasture it will be eaten without any waste. While the crop will be somewhat shortened by drought I have never seen a hill of sorghum killed by dry weather, and in season, when we had seventy days without a soaking rain, we had a fair crop, and it enabled us to carry our stock through the season without loss or suffering. I have received scores of letters from farmers who have been growing it, and the general testimony is about as in the following letter, which I quote:

'Fayete County, Ind.: I sowed last spring one acre of sorghum with the wheat drill, using a bushel of seed. The season was favorable early and it got a fine start, but about July 1 our rains stopped and for over two months we did not have rain enough to wet an inch deep in mellow ground. I had six cows and nine two-year-old steers that I fed daily until pastures were good again late in the fall, and my cows maintained a good flow of milk, and my steers made a fine growth, while on farms where no provisions had been made for extra feed the cattle suffered and fell off in flesh. I have never seen so large an amount of food produced on an equal area in so dry a season.—J. G.'

The first few years I did not know that it could be cured, and used for winter feeding, except when broadcasted and cured as hay, and I found some difficulty at first to cure the thickly grown hay, for it is necessary to sow about two bushels to the acre if it is grown fine enough to be handled conveniently with horse and hay fork. Still, in all ordinary years, I have had no difficulty in curing it, but it requires about two weeks of curing before putting it in the stack, barn or cock. I learned about five years ago, however, that the cane could be grown planted thin enough so that it would mature seed, and then could be cut with the binder and cured and kept in the barn all winter for feeding, or it could be ricked convenient to either the barn yard or hoghouse, and would keep well for feeding. When we keep it in this way we make a stack bottom of rails or wood, to keep it from the ground, making it about six or eight feet wide, then lay a row of bundles lengthwise of the stack bottom, which is made with the rails running crossways. In building a rick on this bottom we first lay five bundles lengthwise of the stack bottom, then place four on top of these, then three, two and one, to give a pyramidal centre to support the bundles, which will lean from the outside, and then top it out at a height of about six or seven feet, with bundles arranged for shedding water, and so placed that they will not easily be blown off. There is little of their blowing off on account of their weight, as the bundles of sorghum—only six or seven inches in diameter — will weigh from fifteen to twenty pounds each. These ricks can be built in sections, so as to be taken down without disturbing the balance. Still, I prefer storing the sorghum in the barn if posible. This should be done the last of October, or in pleasant weather in November, but should never be done when the bundles have external moisture. There is absolutely no danger of the bundles heating when put in perfectly dry. The space that will hold a ton of well-cured hay will hold at least four tons, and possibly five of heavy sorghum.

In growing this we plant in rows about three or three and a half feet wide, and drill in the seed quite thickly. I have this year got hold of a new kind of sorghum, which stands up perfectly under the most unfavorable conditions, and this is a great advantage, as the bundles can be much more easily handled and can be cured and handled in better shape than if it lodges. Last fall was exceedingly wet, and nearly all of the ordinary sorghums were badly lodged; some of them tangled so it was difficult to make a straight bundle; but this kind, which is an 'Imphee,' stood up perfectly. An acre of it grown in my locality, on rich, black upland, produced twenty-four tons green to the acre, and when cured lost just half its weight, giving twelve tons of cured fodder to the acre. All kinds of stock winter well on this, with a light grain ration, and one can easily understand that it reduces the cost of wintering all farm animals. We have fed large cured sorghum four years now to our hroses, feeding them from about Nov. 1 until the following April, and from August to April to our hogs, and it has been almost the only roughage for wintering our cattle. This plan of growing in rows and cutting with the binder saves labor in handling and makes it certain to cure out well. It is, however, a good plan to allow the bundles to lie on the ground a few days until the blades are dry before shocking. If the seed is to be saved it should be put in small shocks, using a shocking horse, and afterward removing the seed by taking down the shocks and placing the bundles on trestles and cutting off the seed without removing the bands. Then, in re-shocking, put several shocks into one, putting 500 pounds or more in a shock. These can be allowed to stand until ready to store in the barn for winter or to be ricked for hogs or cattle in the feed lots.

It was by accident that I began feeding sorghum to horses, as I felt sure that the sweet, juicy canes would be likely to produce colic, but a new work hand, finding it stored in the barn, began feeding it to the horses as well as to the cattle, and had fed it a week before I discovered it. Since that time, about four years ago, I have wintered my horses on it exclusively for their roughage.

I consider it more valuable for hogs than perhaps any other stock, as they are exceedingly fond of it, and while cattle and horses eat it all without waste, the hogs eat just about half the weight and shred the remainder fine, so it makes the best quality of bedding for them. I have five large brood sows, and each of them will shred and eat about a bundle a day. We give the five three bundles twice a day. These bundles will weigh from fifteen to twenty pounds each, and when the hogs are done with them you will not find a piece more than two or three inches long. The bed also remains clean longer than with straw, and is absolutely free from dust.

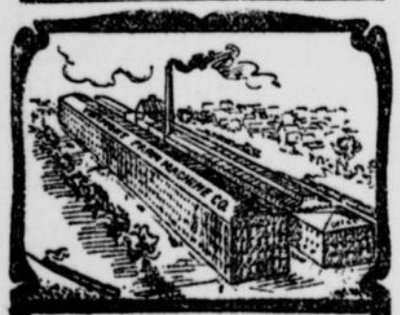
We found in hauling this sorghum to the barn in the fall that the bundles were to heavy to handle with a fork, so with the hay ladders on a low waggon it is put on by hand, and it is so heavy that a man can stand on the ground and load the waggon high enough to make more than a ton's weight without difficulty.

One advantage in growing sorghum in this way is hinted at by Prof. Henry, which is that the sweet is developed, and consequently the food is of greater value. I believe that, ton for ton, this heavy cane is as valuable as ordinary hay for stock of all kinds, and that for feeding to hogs the grain ration can be reduced one-half with advantage to the hogs.

## SOME FINE IMPORTED STALLIONS.

Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, arrived in the city on Wednesday by the SS. 'Sicilian' from Glasgow. Mr. Ness brought with him four Norman stallions and one Percheron from France, also one Hackney stallion from York, England, and four Clyde stallions from Scotland, all first-class stock from noted breeders. Two of the Norman stallions were sold shortly after arrival, one to the Agricultural Society of L'Islet, and the other to the Temiscouata County Agricultural Society. The stock arrived in good shape, having the benefit of large, roomy stalls.


*Advertisements.*



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## BEEF THAT SELLS

The steer which is the most profitable in the market on the present demand for carcass stuff, says the 'Provisioner,' is the fairly finished beast, whose interior is not padded and whose hide is not cushioned out with fat. The average consumer does not care to render fat or buy a steak which contains a huge fillet of suet. He wishes meat, and his wishes create the market demand for beef. It is seriously asserted by those who ought to know, that the flavored, highly fed beef is not so good as that of the naturally matured and comfortably filled carcass, nor is it as nourishing, there being more stearin than casein or albumen, and more insipidity than flavor in the former than in the latter viand. Let that be as it may, the present grade of good beef sells more readily and is more profitable to all concerned than is the meat of the highly finish prime beef steer. Medium grade beef is the kind which nature produces on the ranges and flavors with her grasses. The cottonseed meal and the corn man take it at this point and sweeten it. The hurried, forced growth and fat-stuffing process of the finisher produces a young, sappy flesh, which is largely devoid of that beefy flavor which the eater of beef desires. The medium finished carcass is not so costly to produce, hence it sells cheaper and better in the general market. For the special customer and the oleo renderer the fancy prime steer is a necessity. The great army of meat consumers seek the other class of animal, and that is the trade which moves the stuff.

## LOSSES ON THE TURF.

According to tables made by sporting men over £50,000,000 is lost on the turf every year. Of this, £10,600,000 is lost on English race-courses, and about £20,200,000 on Australian courses. The remainder is chiefly distributed between France, the United States and British colonies—London 'Tit-Bits.'


**When Renewing**

Make an effort to send also the subscription of a friend or neighbor. By referring to the clubbing offers on Page 8 you will find that this will materially reduce

**Your Subscription.**



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

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

*[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]*

## GENERAL.

### 'HER LETTER.'

J., St. Mary's, Ont.—Where can I find a poem entitled 'Poverty Flat?' Ans.—The title of the poem is 'Her Letter,' and the author was Bret Harte. As a number of our readers who have not copies of Bret Harte's poems would like to have this one, we give it.

I'm sitting alone by the fire,
Dressed just as I come from the dance,
In a robe even you would admire—
It cost a cool thousand in France;
I'm be-diamonded out of all reason,
My hair is done up in a cue;
In short, sir, 'the belle of the season,'
Is wasting an hour upon you.

A dozen engagements I've broke;
I left in the midst of a set;
Likewise a proposal, half spoken,
That waits on the stairs for me yet.
They say he'll be rich—when he grows up,—
And then he adores me, indeed;
And you, sir, are turning your nose up,
Three thousand miles off, as you read.

'And how do I like my position?'
'And what do I think of New York?'
'And now, in my higher ambition,
With whom do I waltz, flirt or talk?'
'And isn't it nice to have riches,
And diamonds, and silks, and all that?
And a'n't it a change from the ditches
And tunnels of Poverty Flat?'

Well, yes; if you saw us out driving,
Each day in the park, four-in-hand—
If you saw poor dear mamma contriving
To look supernaturally grand,—
If you saw papa's picture, as taken
By Brady, and tinted at that,—
You'd never suspect he sold bacon
And flour at Poverty Flat.

And yet, just this moment, when sitting
In the glare of the grand chandelier,—
In the bustle and glitter befitting
The 'finest soiree of the year,'—
In the midst of a gaze de Chambery,
And the hum of the smallest of talk,
Somehow, Joe, I thought of the 'Ferry,'
And the dance that we had on 'The Fork';

Of Harrison's barn, with its muster
Of flags festooned over the wall;
Of the candles that shed their soft lustre
And tallow on head-dress and shawl;
Of the steps that we took to one fiddle,
Of the dress of my queer vis-a-vis;
And how I once went down the middle
With the man that shot Sandy McGee;

Of the moon that was quietly sleeping
On the hill, when the time came to go;
Of the few baby peaks that were peeping
From under their bedclothes of snow;
Of that ride,—that to me was the rarest;
Of—the something you said at the gate,
Ah! Joe, then I wasn't an heiress
To 'the best-paying lead in the state.'

Well, well, it's all past; yet it's funny
To think as I stood in the glare
Of fashion and beauty and money,
That I should be thinking, right there,
Of some one who breasted high water,
And swam the North Fork, and all that,
Just to dance with old Folensbee's daughter,
The Lily of Poverty Flat.

But, goodness! what nonsense I'm writing!
(Mamma says my taste is still low),
Instead of my triumphs reciting,
I'm spooning on Joseph,—heigh-ho!
And I'm to be 'finished' by travel,—
Whatever's the meaning of that,
Oh, why did papa strike pay gravel
In drifting on Poverty Flat?

Good-night! here's the end of my paper;
Good-night!—if the longitude please,—
For maybe, while wasting my paper,
Your sun's climbing over the trees.
But know, if you haven't got riches,
And are poor, dearest Joe, and all that,
That my heart's somewhere there in the ditches,
And you've struck it, on Poverty Flat.

### POEMS WANTED.

Inquirer would like to know the author of the poem, 'Marching Onward to Quebec,' well-known at one time in St. John, N.B.; also when it was written, and a stanza or two of the poem.

'Indian' (Madras, India), would like to get the old Scotch song, of which the first stanza and the chorus are:

'A cog o' guid brose to a Scot was a feast
When Scotland stood single; but now that she's joined
With her prouder sister she's altered her taste;
To feed on rich dainties she now is inclined.
Chorus—
'She has na siller, and how is she able
To place sich a luxury upon her table.
I'm afraid when she runs to the length of her cable
She'll have to stop short or come hopping behind.'

### POEMS RECEIVED.

Miss Alice A. Ferguson, Eversley, Ont.; Bertie Wightman, Lancaster, Ont.; and Miss Martha Gillis, Inverness, Que., are thanked for sending a copy of 'Mizpah,' and Miss Bell McKeen, Leith, Ont., for a copy of 'The Little Boy that Died.'

### KINDERGARTEN WORK.

Prairie Mother—I shall be very glad if you will suggest a practical book on kindergarten methods, such a book as might be useful to a mother wishing to teach her children. Ans.—The principal of the McGill Model School Kindergarten suggests the following: 'Kindergarten Guide,' by Maria Kraus Boelte, price $2 in paper covers and $2.75 in cloth; 'Songs and games for little ones,' by Gertrude Walker, $1.50; 'Finger Plays,' (Emilie Poulsson), 50c.

### RENOVATING BLACK SILK.

Jean—Please give a recipe for cleaning and refreshing black silk which has been laid away unused for some time. Ans.—Wipe off the silk with a clean soft cloth to remove any dust. Then sponge it with either cold tea or a weak solution of coffee water (the French process makes use of the latter). Do not wet the silk too much, and restore the lustre by a careful rubbing with a soft silk handkerchief. The goods can be ironed with a moderately hot iron, if well protected by two folds of slightly damp muslin.

## LEGAL.

### ONTARIO.

### NOTES BECOMING OUTLAWED.

Subscriber.—When a man makes an assignment, all notes and debts become due, how long before those notes and debts become outlawed? Ans.—At expiration of six years from dates at which the notes were drawn to mature or from dates when the debts become actually due, assuming same to be simple contract debts, or six years from the last payments or written acknowledgments of indebtedness.

### LINE FENCING.

Reader, Manitoba—A and B live on farms joining one another. A put up his share of line fence and asked B to do his share. B put one wire and cattle came through easily. A has asked B a number of times to put the fence up properly, but B has not fixed it yet. Can A put B's share up and make B pay for it? Or what steps should be taken? Ans.—You would do well to consult a local lawyer.

### ESCHEAT OF ESTATE.

Subscriber, Ohio, U.S.A.—What is the law in regard to a single man of illegitimate birth, resident of Ontario, who dies without leaving a will? Does his nearest relative, a half-sister, inherit any part of his estate or does it all revert to the government? Ans.—His estate would not go to any collateral relatives for, legally, he has none, and all would accordingly escheat to the crown.

### (QUEBEC.)
### TRANSFER OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Quebec Subscriber.—Have the publishers of a periodical the legal right to transfer your subscription to another paper without consulting the subscriber? Ans.—The publishers are acting illegally. You can recover the amount of your subscription from the time of the substitution.

### LAMBS WORRIED BY DOG.

T.A.D. asks as to what recourse he has against the owner of a dog which chased one lamb into the woods and killed another. His wife was a witness. Ans.—He can sue for damages for both lambs, but his wife cannot give evidence.

### FOWLS TRESPASSING.

F.T.—1. If you do not keep fowls yourself do you need to be at any expense to protect yourself against the inroads of your neighbor's fowls by the use of woven wire fences or otherwise. 2. If your neighbor's fowls continue to trouble you after giving him due notice in writing in what manner should you proceed against him according to law? 3. Would your neighbor be compelled to pay the whole costs of a lawsuit if you got judgment against him? 4. About how much would the costs of such a lawsuit amount to? 5. Is one notice in writing quite enough? Ans.—1. No. 2. Take an action in damages, if there be no municipal provision. 3. Yes. 4. That entirely depends upon the amount of the damages. 5. Yes.

### HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Searcher.—1. When no marriage contract is made do the contracting parties own the property mutually or do they individually own the property they had before marriage? 2. A man deeds his property to his son after the son is married. Does the son's wife have any claim on this property? 3. Do the parents of the married couple have to sign the marriage contract? Ans.—1. If the parties were married in Quebec both own the property. 2. If the parties were married in Quebec, yes. 3. No.

### PIGS NEAR DWELLING.

Constant Reader.—If pigs are kept within a country town and close to dwelling houses where the noise and the smell rising from them, besides being disagreeable, are hurtful especially to invalids, has the town council, or the local board of health, either or both of them, power to have such a nuisance removed, and are they bound to do so when complaint is made to them? Ans.—Both the town council and the local board have such power and if the latter neglect its duty the Provincial Board of Health will look to the matter.

## MEDICAL.

*[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]*

### FALLING HAIR.

J.B. is thirty-four years of age and his hair has been turning grey for a number of years. The hair is coming out, and there are many small pimples in the scalp that are painful. Ans.—It is very difficult to prevent hair turning grey once it starts. It is probable in your case that it is due to dandruff. This accumulates, clogging the roots of the hair, and by stopping the pores causes the pimples of which you complain. It tends also to make the hair dry and brittle. If this is the cause the prospects for improvement are better than in other cases, which are due to a family idiosyncrasy. Twice a week wash the head with very hot water, making a strong lather with spirits of green soap. This is made by dissolving soft green or potash soap in rectified spirits in the proportion of about forty percent. Rub the soap well into the scalp for five minutes. Then wash off clean with hot water, and finally douche the head with cold. Dry thoroughly without much rubbing. Every morning apply the following lotion: Resorcin, two drachms; castor oil half a drachm; oil of bergamot, four drops; rectified spirit, four ounces. For a while keep the hair short so that you can apply the remedies thoroughly.

### SCANTY HAIR.

'An Inquirer' asks for something to make the hair grow. Her hair is so uneven that it is impossible to braid it. The hair is quite dry and fluffy. Ans.—It is not clear what the cause of the trouble is in your case. The trouble is constitutional in some families. The best thing to do would be to keep the hair cut quite short for a year and by careful treatment you may be able to encourage it to grow. No doubt your hair is too fine and downy instead of being strong and vigorous. This is sometimes caused by prolonged fevers, or constitutional disease. Wash the head once weekly with some mild soap, preferably castile. Allow the soap to saturate the scalp for five minutes and then wash off with hot water. Then finish by douching with cold water. Dry gently without much rubbing, best near a fire. Then apply the following lotion every morning and night: Cantharides (tincture) one drachm and a half; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, three drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits, to make eight ounces.

### NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

'A Subscriber' asks the following questions: 1. How should one's face be washed to prevent blackheads? 2. Having got them, how should one wash to get rid of them? 3. The chief causes and symptoms of nervous exhaustion; the chief things to be observed to attain complete recovery; the chief hindrances to recovery, and the chief dangers. 3. In taking a hot bath how hot should it be; how often to be taken, and at what time. Ans.—1 and 2. Every night wash the face carefully with hot water, applying it with a large sponge for at least ten minutes. Then anoint all over with vaseline. Leave on till the morning. Then wash off with cold water. Every night and morning go over the face carefully, squeezing out all the blackheads you can see, with the thumb and finger. Any pimples should be let out with a fine sewing needle. After two weeks of this you may discontinue the vaseline, and after washing at night, apply instead a saturated solution of boracic acid in rectified spirits, allowing it to dry and remain on all night. The squeezing process, must, however, be continued. The causes of nervous exhaustion are various. It usually occurs in people who are born with a weak nervous system. Their nervous capital is too small. The exciting causes are overwork, either of mind or body. An important cause is mental worry. It sometimes follows severe illnesses, especially when prolonged. The symptoms also vary greatly. As a rule there is great mental excitability. Small ills that ordinarily would excite no comment now become troublesome, and even the grasshopper becomes a burden. With this there is often muscular lassitude, pains in various parts, sometimes sleeplessness, and indigestion. The measures to be observed to obtain complete recovery depend upon the nature of the case. They may be summed up in the words 'complete rest' for mind and body. You may give the exhausted nervous system time to recover. Regular meals, plain but nutritious diet, and plenty of sleep, with also much rest in a recumbent position during the day. The main hindrances to cure are the unwillingness of those affected to co-operate with the doctor. Such patients allow their feelings to run away with them, instead of fighting their troubles and trying to overcome them. In short, they are selfishness personified. Another thing, is that those affected in this way are not content to follow out the treatment faithfully and for a long enough time. Such cases are always tedious. There are no special dangers in nervous exhaustion save that the condition may become permanent. This only happens in the most severe cases. Hot baths mean a temperature of about 105 degrees, that is, about as much as you can comfortably bear with the hand. A hot bath should be taken once a week and at night.

### ASTHMA.

'An Old Subscriber' asks for a cure for asthma. Is also troubled with a number of small warts over the chest. Ans.—Asthma has so many forms and is due to so many different causes that I could not undertake to recommend anything. Each case has to be treated on its own merits. If there are many warts it is not likely that you will be able to remove them. You can try the following method: Rub down the warts with fine glass paper and then apply once a day a paint made of salicylic acid, one drachm, and collodion, one ounce. Or you might try touching them twice daily with a stick of lunar caustic.

### NEURALGIA.

'M.' is troubled with neuralgia in the right temple whenever he gets cold in the head. Is also troubled with constipation. Is careful about diet and has sufficient exercise. Ans.—Evidently the best thing is to avoid catching cold. Never sit in a draught. You may be able to stave off an attack by prompt measures at the onset of the cold. Take a hot bath, a hot drink and three grains of quinine. If you are pale, weak and run down you should take a tonic. For the constipation try a glassful of cold water in the morning on rising. It is better than hot. Also, eat an orange or apple before breakfast.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

M. T. asks the following questions: (1) Do water lily roots contain any medicinal principle? If so, how may it be extracted and for what may it be used? (2) The address of some popular medical journal? (3) Describe the circulation of the blood. Ans.—So far as I know the roots of the water lily are not used in medicine, and therefore, it may be inferred that they have no value. I do not know of any 'popular' medical journal. I would consider that any journal of this type would be dangerous. You cannot learn the science of medicine from a journal, and he would be foolish indeed who would attempt to treat his ailments by any directions he would be likely to get. Far better go to a reputable doctor when you are sick. You will save both time and money and perhaps life itself. To describe the circulation of the blood is a large task, and only a brief resume can be given here. Two elements are concerned in the circulation—the blood—and a series of tubes to contain it, with a pump to drive it. The blood is composed of an albuminous fluid or plasma in which float cells of various kind, mainly white and red. The red cells contain haemoglobin, a chemical substance that is believed to be of importance in the interchange of gases between the air and the blood. The white cells in part act as scavengers to remove dead material or counteract disease germs, and possibly to build up tissue. The pump is the heart. This consists of a muscular structure arranged so as to enclose four chambers guided by valves. These ensure that the blood shall always be sent in the one direction. The heart acts both as a force and a suction pump. The tubes are the arteries and veins. The arteries are muscular and elastic and help to propel the blood. The veins are more fibrous and are mainly carriers. Veins and arteries are connected by delicate vessels called capillaries which are so thin that they allow the plasma of the blood to exude into the tissues for the purposes of nourishment. With these are associated lymphatics, which are channels bringing the plasma and other fluids from the tissues into the general circulation. In this way the nutritive portions of the blood are brought to every part of the body. By means of the delicate capillaries in the lungs the blood is brought into close relationship with the air, where an interchange of gases takes place. The blood takes up oxygen and gives off carbonic dioxide.

## VETERINARY.

*(Conducted by M. C. Baker, D. V. S.)*

### SWELLING IN COLT'S KNEE.

Alberta.—Mare colt, three years old; swellings on both front legs near knee caps, noticed a week ago; both knee joints noticeably large; general health seems good. What shall I do? Ans.—If you have a hose I would advise irrigating the knees twice a day with cold water. If not, bathing freely, as often as possible, and gently hand rubbing them afterwards, will, I feel sure, reduce the enlargements.

### WEAK JOINT IN A FOAL.

C.R.W.—I have a foal three weeks old, very healthy and smart, but when walking or running, one of the front legs bends right under from the fetlock, first joint, which appears to be weak. Please say what I should do for a remedy. Ans.—Nature will often do as much for such cases, if congenital weakness, as can be accomplished by treatment. I would advise that the mare and foal be kept in a comparatively small and smooth pasture, so that the foal may get a reasonable amount of exercise, and not have to run too much. It may be a benefit to rub the joint night and morning with the following: Tincture of arnica, one ounce, water, one pint. Boots are sometimes used, but it is very difficult to get them to be made that will not chafe the skin, and do more harm than good.

### GOITRE IN A DOG.

E.S.—I have a favorite fox terrier dog, thirteen years old, which has a growth on the front part of the neck about the size of a hen's egg. It does not appear sore, but causes trouble to the dog when breathing, or swallowing and sleeping. Will you kindly advise what remedy I can use to reduce the swelling and give relief to the dog? Ans.—It is possibly goitre, that is, an enlarged gland, which you refer to. I would advise rubbing it well once a day with the following ointment: Iodide of potash, one drachm; vaseline, one ounce. This will need to be persevered in for some time. If the enlargement is not a goitre, but a tumor, I am afraid the rubbing will do no good. The only cure would be its removal, which, considering the age of the animal, will be attended with considerable danger to the life of the animal, and is hardly to be recommended.

## LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS

### AN INCREASE OF OVER 100 PER CENT THIS SEASON AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

The exportation of live stock from the port of Montreal since the opening of navigation has increased over 100 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. So far this season 72 vessels have carried live stock, the aggregate number being 44,595 head of cattle, 6,777 sheep and 144 horses, as compared with 20,243 head of cattle, 8,277 sheep and 237 horses last year. As will be seen by the appended table, the present season's shipment exceeds that of the year 1897, which was considered a highly lucrative one by the shippers. The present increase of shipments is due to the embargo of American cattle from the ports of Portland and Boston, and the special facilities as regards reduced insurance rates from Montreal.

As regards the embargo on Canadian cattle, many of the leading farmers state that they are quite satisfied with the present state of affairs, as in late years they had profited by the embargo being on to a considerable extent, and as for the exporters themselves, they say when the British Government placed the present embargo on Canadian cattle some years ago, the general impression then was that export live stock of Canada would in time be practically a thing of the past, but it has not proven so by any means, as the shipments of cattle to Europe this year have increased largely and, besides, shippers say that they have realized since the embargo was put on that it has been a great benefit to Canada in more than one way. The farmers have been compelled to feed and fatten their young cattle, and, therefore, they have realized much more money for them; and the result of this has been that the bulk of the farmers of Canada to-day are rich, while in years gone by when they used to sell their stockers for almost nothing, they were always clamoring to make ends meet. However, according to all advices there has been nothing yet put forward strong enough to move the British Minister of Agriculture to open British ports to Canadian store cattle, so that they may be fattened upon British pastures, and it is feared that all the agitating of late has been in vain, as the Minister of Agriculture has pointed out in the House of Commons, the prohibition against Canadian cattle is not a mere order of the Board of Agriculture, but an enactment of the British Parliament; therefore, the opinion of a good many in the trade here is that it is there to stay.

Following is a tabulated statement showing the number of live stock shipped from the port of Montreal during the months of June, from 1897 to the present time:—

| June. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903.. .. .. .. | 21,817 | 4,487 | 52 |
| 1902.. .. .. .. | 10,153 | 7,741 | 79 |
| 1901.. .. .. .. | 11,063 | 8,011 | 194 |
| 1900.. .. .. .. | 14,051 | 4,817 | 672 |
| 1899.. .. .. .. | 15,854 | 8,470 | 879 |
| 1898.. .. .. .. | 13,336 | 2,373 | 1,225 |
| 1897.. .. .. .. | 18,938 | 3,830 | 1,502 |

## MANITOBA SWAMP LANDS

### REVENUE FROM THEM BELONGS TO DOMINION UNTIL GIVEN OVER TO PROVINCE.

Ottawa, June 29.—The Exchequer Court held the contention of the Dominion in the Attorney-General of Manitoba vs. the Attorney-General of Canada. The dispute arose out of a claim on the province against the Dominion treasury in connection with swamp lands. In part settlement of the dispute the parliament of Canada had authorized the setting apart of certain swamp lands for the benefit of Manitoba. It was claimed by the province that certain sums of money coming to Manitoba under this arrangement had been retained by the Dominion. The federal authorities claimed that they had the right to administer these lands till they were set apart for the province by order-in-council, and that till the formal transfer the revenue from these lands belonged to the Dominion. Judge Burbidge holds in substance that when the lands are shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion to be swamp lands, and have been transferred to the Dominion, the government not only has the right to administer them, but to take the revenue for federal uses.


## LIVE STOCK.

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

**Spavin Curb Splint**
Cure These Blemishes
Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cure. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
28 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

## THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

Advertisements.



# MAN'S GLORY

## IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Every day we have evidence that the weakling has no place in the busy, bustling life of to-day. It takes nerve and strength to go up against the obstacles we are now forced to encounter, and this the weakling lacks. Look about you and see the successful man of to-day; it matters not whether he be a Merchant, Lawyer or Laborer, with head erect, eye clear, strength in his every movement, he is ready to tackle any problem with that enthusiasm which insures success.

I can make just such men of weaklings. I care not how long they have been so, nor what has failed to cure them. Let them wear my Dr. McLaughlin Belt every night as I direct, and in place of the weak-nerved, debilitated being, I will show you a strong man—full of vigorous life, with nerves like steel and ready to look any man in the face and feel that he is the equal of the best of them and can do what they can do.

You will say this is promising a great deal. I know it, and can show you evidence that I have done it for twenty thousand weak men, and every one of them had spent from $50 to $500 on drugs before he came to me as a last resort.

'I have used your Belt for thirty days. The drain upon my system is entirely stopped. I have found that everything you told me in your letter came true. Before this I doctored and derived no benefit whatever. They all promised to cure me, but failed.'
—WM. WEIS, St. Catharines, Ont.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you nervous or sleepless? Have you Varicocele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation? Are you lacking in Vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

# DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER.

Is it because, tiring of spending money trying to seek relief through other treatments, you are doubtful whether there is any help for you? Now, to enable you to satisfy yourself whether or not I have the confidence which I tell you I have in my treatment, I make this offer: If you will secure me for the price of my Belt, I will take your case and cure you before you pay me. Is this not fair? This is my offer:

## PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE BOOK.—Dr. McLaughlin's book is published for free distribution to those interested in the development of vigorous health in men and women. It is profusely illustrated and describes my method of treatment and appliances. Sent sealed FREE upon request.

## DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN,
### 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

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HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc.
FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them.
K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

## READERS.

...TION IN

...'Witness.')

...r. Bland, of Ot-
... to complain
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...h for narrowness in re-
...ments.

...ask, who is harping on the
...amusements? Judging from
... to the eye of the public, there
...iscoursing in Mr. Bland's own
... those minor matters than in
...er between the two oceans. The
...church would be very quiet on this
...et were it not for the rattle that
...es from Ottawa. But is that from
...r. Bland himself or from his friends
...who report him? Did Mr. Bland say
...just what is attributed to him? Did he,
...by contrasting them with 'real evils,' im-
...ply that dancing, cards and theatres, as
they now obtain, are not evils? Mr.
Bland has disclaimed, again and again,
being in favor of these things as com-
mendable diversions for Methodist young
people, and it is, therefore, a great un-
kindness to him to report him as if he
were. He is made to stand forth as the
leading advocate and defender of those
prohibited amusements. In spite of all
his disclaimers, that is the effect of it.

But the worst feature of the above paragraph is that its main statement—a very serious statement—is wholly untrue, namely, that the present corrupt condition of Ontario politics is due to the circumstance that the Methodist Church has misdirected its influence in harping on amusements instead of assailing real evils. There is not an immorality in the land which the Methodist Church has not vigorously attacked. In some things, as is well known to everybody, it has been the leader in the attack. All the churches have denounced from the beginning the political unrighteousness of the day, and none more earnestly than the Methodist. To charge that the Methodist Church has not given sufficient attention to public evils because it was wasting its time on amusements is one flagrant injustice, and to lay the whole blame of existing political conditions at the door of that church is another. If a word cannot be said in support of certain diversions without traducing the church in that way it would better not be spoken. But the question remains, is what Mr. Bland said fairly represented in the paragraph above? If so, he has sadly forgotten himself, and what is due to the church of which he is a minister, and must take the unpleasant consequences; but, if not, then it is a pity that his friends who desire to stand up for dancing, etc., in the church cannot find some better way to do it.

E. B. RYCKMAN.

Cornwall, Ont.

### THE OKA INDIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For the last quarter of a century or more I have read the graphic accounts of the Oka drama played by the Indians and their spiritual advisers, at times the Iroquois appearing on the scene as uncivilized, lawless reprobates, with tomahawks in hand, bloodthirsty and revengeful. Again they appear on the retreat, pursued by a band of men of valor and renown, in fear and trembling, faint, yet pursuing, calling for a drop of whiskey to cool their parching tongues, hoping to bring those savages to injustice.

Now, sir, in the interest of truth and justice, and in behalf of a people who have been maltreated for a great many years, I think it is time that a sketch of the true life, character and troubles of the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains was laid before the public.

For the last five years I have lived directly across the Ottawa from the Oka reservation, have had the opportunity of meeting those people on both sides of the river, in and out of their homes, on Sunday and Monday, by night and by day. For the last three years I have been more intimately associated with them, laboring in their interest both spiritually and otherwise, and I have come to the conclusion that they are law-abiding citizens. While they are not cowards, yet they bow very readily to authority. Certainly, they have evaded the law officers because they believe, as do many others, that they are being sought for, not to be brought to justice, but injustice. We do not consider it a heroic act nor worthy of special mention for an officer of the law to drive into Oka at any hour of the day or night to arrest poor Indians who for twenty or thirty years have been hounded by a force of bailiffs and detectives, sometimes a dozen or more strong, for cutting a little wood to keep themselves and families from freezing, the timber being on land which in their heart they believe to be their own.

Again, the Iroquois are loyal British subjects, and they pride themselves in the fact that they are such not by conquest, but of choice. This they proved themselves to be when more than once they have taken up arms and did good service in defence of our country.

It is evident that they are religiously inclined by their regular attendance at and hearty participation in all the church services, even when the building is often at a temperature below freezing, besides admitting both snow and rain, in their respective seasons. Some years ago they had a comfortable church built, which they enjoyed only for a short time, it being demolished by their enemies in the year 1875. Since then they have made several attempts to rebuild, but have each time been thwarted by threats, protests and law proceedings, which never materialized, to give opportunity for an appeal.

E. S. MORRISON.

Hudson Heights, Que., June 30, 1903.

### AN APPEAL TO MINISTERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the interest of the Kingdom of Christ, which is at hand, permit me to propose a plan of work to all the ministers of the different Christian churches, both English and French. The suggestion is not new, but has not been put into force yet, and I sincerely believe that the day has come when we should 'cry aloud' (Isa. lviii., 1) and spare nothing till the Kingdom of God is established.

Why not organize a Christian undenominational club which might be called 'The Evangelical Body,' composed of ministers of all denominations and churches that profess to uphold 'Christ and his word'?

Once organized, a town of a mixed population like Montreal or elsewhere might be chosen to start our noble work. Two large tents could be set up in a selected field, near the town, one for the English meetings and the other for the French, which might be opened day and night. Rigs could be provided that could hold from fifteen to twenty persons, and well supplied with circulars announcing our meetings. Songs of praise could be sung through the streets of the city, accompanied with instruments.

I know of no articles of law forbidding the Christians of parading with their banner and of singing praises to God Almighty. It shall be the key of uniting the different churches in one body and in one mind.

All those who are interested in the Christian movement and have any suggestion to make please address all communications to the

REV. J. E. MENANCON.

River du Loup Station, Que.

### WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though it may not be of interest to the general public to be informed that the undersigned has in his possession a copy of a catechism of education, which, like the old Westminster Larger Catechism, is supported by copious proofs, annotations and illustrations, yet it may be interesting to your Woodbridge correspondent, who has lately given the readers of the 'Witness' so many entertaining reminiscences of the author. On the first page of this catechism we find the following: 'To David Thorburn, of Queenston. The following catechism is respectfully inscribed by His Most Obedient Servant, W. L. Mackenzie.'

Then follows the preface, dated York, March 12, 1830.

J. JOHN DICKEY.

Yonge Mills, June 29, 1903.

### JOHN WESLEY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Notices have appeared in your columns of John Wesley and his life. Will it not be holding the balance of justice evenly if you publish a few facts that are complementary to what has already appeared? Will you please let Wesley speak again?

S. D. HAGUE, Priest.

Newington Mission.

The anniversary of John Wesley's birth has been widely celebrated. Wesley was one of the giant sons of the Church of England, but only one out of hundred; therefore, the Church does not notice his birthday. The doctrines and practices of Wesley are set forth as a condemnation of the Church of England, and as the justification and glory of Methodism. Witness, to be just, must contain all the known truth. May be all that eloquent preachers say is true enough so far as it goes, but it is only part of the truth. This injustice can be remedied and should be corrected by publishing complementary facts.

The band of young men who were called Methodists at Oxford had for their rules of Godly life the Prayer Book of the Church of England, self-examination and confession, communion every Sunday and saints' day, fasting each fast day, good works, almsgiving, private prayer and study of the Bible. In 1743 Wesley said, 'I published rules of our society, one of which was that all members should attend church and sacrament.'

Dissenters joined the society and clamored for separation. In 1746 Wesley said, 'I dare not renounce the Church of England.' In 1789 he said, 'I dare not separate from the Church, it would be sin to do so. I never had any design of separating. I live and die a member of the Church of England.'

So we see Wesley did not dare to die with the sin of schism on his conscience.

Now, let us hear his opinion on some points.

1. Conversion.

Wesley said he was faithful to the Prayer Book. In this book conversion is taught to consist in true repentance with true faith. In every service for public worship prayers are offered for this conversion. When Wesley met the Moravians he gave way to their doctrine that a man is under wrath till he has an experience of an instantaneous change of heart giving him consciousness of being saved. But Wesley soon disagreed with these preachers. He wrote, 'I went to America to convert others, but was unconverted myself,' adding, 'I am not so sure of this.' Again, he said, 'We believe a man can be a real Christian without being assured of salvation.' In 1768 he said, 'I have not for a long time, many years, thought consciousness of acceptance to be essential to saving faith.' At last he said, 'When fifty years ago I preached in my simplicity that men are under wrath till they know their sins are forgiven I wonder they did not stone me.' Wesley thus held the Church of England doctrine of conversion as taught and prayed for in the Prayer Book, except for a brief period about 1738.

2. Prayer.

Wesley had to deal with masses of people unable to read. For their sake he used extempore prayer, as he was quite free to do same in regular public worship in church. 'But,' he said, 'I find more life in Church prayer than in any formal extemporaneous prayers of Dissenters. I believe no service in the world has more Scriptural piety than the service of the Prayer Book. I find an uncommon blessing in the Church prayers.' So Wesley deemed extempore prayer good, but Church prayer better.

3. Name of the society. He said, 'Warn the people against calling our society church.

4. Name of meeting houses. He said, 'Warn the people against calling our meeting places churches. Call them preaching houses.'

5. Name and work of preachers.

Wesley said, 'One of our principles is solely and wholly to preach. Warn the people against calling our preachers ministers. License yourselves as Methodist preachers. I believe it would be a sin for preachers to administer sacraments. I dare not tolerate it. We believe it would not be right for us to administer baptism or holy communion unless we had commission from bishops who come down from the apostles.'

6. Separation from the Church.

He said, 'This is our peculiar glory not to form a sect but to abide in the Church. They will prosper best who abide in the Church. We cannot be better men and Christians than by continuing in the Church. Separation would be sin.'

Why are these facts always left out when Methodists speak of Wesley?

Here is one instance of Methodist testimony. Dr. Rigg says:—'Up to 1738 Wesley was a philosophical High Churchman. After 1738 he was first an evangelical High Churchman, then an evangelical Low Churchman, i. e., the evangelical light and life of which he had become partaker took out of him first his philosophy and then his High Church ritualism and bigotry.'

Yet Wesley said in 1763, 'I believe there will be found few if any real contradictions in what I have said since 1733.' Seven years after, 1738, Wesley said, 'We believe there is and always was in every Christian church an outward priesthood ordained of Christ, and an outward sacrifice (Holy Eucharist) offered therein by men authorized to act as ambassadors for Christ.' These words were republished by Wesley as late as 1772. Why are these facts kept back by Methodist orators?

Blame is still heaped on the Church for hindering Mr. Wesley at first, but the reasons are only partly given. Every reformer gets abuse, even zealous Methodists from present day congregations. But there were two reasons for not letting Wesley do as he pleased, which even Methodists consider valid against independent preachers to-day.

Order is heaven's first law. The Church requires order. Mr. Wesley broke rules of order and tried to preach everywhere he wished and found himself checked. So Methodists checked Mr. Horner a few years ago. Hysterical excitement was not allowed by the Church. It is not permitted by educated Methodists now. Why are these facts covered over, and the Church accused of pure villainy in dealing with her troublesome, unruly son?

In the Church we are warned not to trust our feeling about being saved, but to examine ourselves constantly by God's Word, because St. John says, 'Let no one deceive you, they who do righteousness are righteous.' Men may feel great enthusiasm, but is it sober and true holiness to proclaim what seems to favor Methodism while persistently hiding so much that condemns this violation of Wesley's will, as he said, 'None who regard my judgment will separate from the Church?'

### THE GAMEY CHARGES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the title 'Gamey Charges' in the 'Witness,' your Toronto correspondent strikes the keynote for future action, when he says: 'It is now for the people.' Yes, Mr. Editor, it is now for the free and independent voters of the premier province to prepare for action and strike both political party machines such a blow as will be crushing in its effects. There is no hope of individual freedom while this party bondage lasts. Men elected to the Legislative council of our province bid good by to their individual freedom when they go up there. They must act as a party unit, as the vote on the Gamey charges proves. The party press is hide-bound, too. Intelligent and independent voters regard the editorials of the party newspapers as of little value. We need men who will think for themselves when they go up there, and a press that will give fearless, independent utterance. May such men and such press soon come to the front.

If the Gladstonian nobility of spirit inspired the present Premier and his Cabinet Ministers they would at once advise the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the House and appeal to the people for their verdict. But this will not be done. The party machines will hold together as long as they can. The temperance legislation is postponed, which, no doubt, is a relief to both parties. They are putting off the evil day until the receding wave of public sentiment will overwhelm them. The true leader is not yet in sight, but he will assuredly come, and that before very long. The present leader has not been equal to the occasion. He missed his golden opportunity of banishing the bar and saloon from the face of this great Christian province. It remains for a stronger man to do this and more. There is need for new blood as well as new leaders in the chief council of our province. There is need for a general clearing out of the typical politician and party office seeker. May such a change soon come. Yes, and it will come.

ONTARIAN.

June 30, 1903.

### WEEKLY PAY AND CASH VS. CREDIT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The custom of paying workingmen in cheques or bills of large denomination seems to have become more prevalent as time rolls on. Of course, this is practiced only in cases of monthly or semi-monthly payment of wages, which is as pernicious in itself as the payment of wages in other than the accepted money of the country. To retain a person's wages for a month is equal to saying that our railway corporations are running their businesses with the employees' money, and forcing the employees to obtain credit that they and their families may exist. In giving credit the grocer, the butcher, the baker and others must obtain credit for a longer period than usual. They must also charge to those who pay sufficiently extra to make up for those who do not pay, the ultimate result being (very often), if there are too many not paying, the storekeeper goes to the wall. The wholesaler gets a shock also which sometimes reaches the banks, and everybody suffers, all because of the credit system being forced upon the wage-earner through having to wait to long for his wages. What moral right, I ask, has any company, firm or corporation to hold a man's earnings for so long a period? It has been said that it would mean an enormous amount of expense and trouble to pay men on our railways weekly, or even semi-monthly. How about the enormous loss to the men through having their wages kept back so long, and then paying them in cheques? How do al lthe large railways in England manage to pay their hands weekly, and only retain one week's pay in hand? It would only be a fair estimate to claim that the difference between monthly and weekly pay and having wages paid in cash instead of by cheque is equal to the men suffering at present a ten percent loss of their incomes. Wonder is oftimes expressed why cheques have been substituted for cash. In the first place, it is far easier to mark a cheque and less liable to mistake than paying in bills, but what interest have the banks in cashing the cheques? Simply to get their bills in circulation, which means a larger volume of trade, a greater number of bills never redeemed, through being held, lost, taken out of the country, etc., and as a consequence a greater dividend for the shareholders. But how do the cheques and large bills affect the workingmen? If inquiries are made it will be found that the greater portion of the cheques are deposited in the banks by hotel or restaurant keepers, who, to oblige the men, cash the cheques to save time in going to the banks, and also, of course, with an eye to business, for those who cash men's pay cheques generally have their trade. The consequence is, many men, if paid in cash, would go straight home and hand over their pay, or the proper portion of it, to those entitled to receive it, and not run the risk of being waylaid by footpads who know the men received their pay, and are very likely to be a little muddled after a few drinks. I do not see any reason why a law should not be passed making it illegal for employers to pay their employees other than in the accepted legal tender of the country.

Regarding weekly pay, it is probably more a moral than a legal question, to be dealt with, and it would be hard to enforce such a law constitutionally if enacted, but public opinion and governmental pressure and example could be brought to bear on all railways seeking charters and privileges from the people or any other companies for that matter. A clause should be inserted embodying the above suggestions in the interests of the public. First, the government is one of the greatest transgressors in the miserable, dribbling, dilatory delaying manner in which it now pays its employees. They should set the example by paying wages weekly in Dominion money. Then gradually put the screw on to the other institutions until they follow the example. A woman to-day with ten dollars weekly in cash is as well off as one with forty-five dollars every four weeks, if paid no oftener, and has to have credit, and it is time this kind of thing was stopped, for it is nothing more or less than legal robbery.

W. DARLINGTON.

## GARDEN TALKS

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

The stranger looked in at the garden the other morning and told me he had just returned from Gaspe, and felt rather discouraged by the dimensions of our river, it looked so small, and there was a lack of fresh breezes here. When I smiled with a mild disdain, he said: 'It's such a restricted vision too, and I don't like to have to knuckle down to my little corn patch after ploughing along the edges of the ocean. I always was ambitious, and I want to know what the old New England gentleman you admire so said about tying a star to your cart?'

I looked at him in scornful silence for the studied misquote, but there might be method in his madness, I thought, as he walked off to pick a few pansies. If we could only tie a star to our waggon, making ourselves worthy to keep it there, and let it glide us instead of attempting to hitch our waggon to a star, it would be better for our happiness. But this was only one of my side-tracked, almost unconscious thoughts. Outwardly I said: 'Be grateful that you own a corn patch, and are able to cultivate it. If Providence had not intended you to hoe it, you would have been put to some other job.'

'Is it,' he said, dreamily, 'to be one of the acute trials of my life that you have become a fatalist? I've got to earn bread or corn cake by the sweat of my brow, and don't mind, though it's tiresome to be always fighting earthworms, and cutworms, and caterpillars, and beating about in the air for the why and the wherefore of the contrariness of this world.' Then he ambled off muttering:

'It never done no good to me,
But I can't drop it if I tried.'

After he had passed I looked about the garden. The trees are strangely beautiful this season, for the drought arrested development, and the rain revived the half-formed leaves, so that the tender softer tints of spring still show on the trees among the deeper green, and it is more like the beginning, than the end of June.

Roses still linger, and in an old garden that I pass in my drives are bushes of the dear old Provence rose that reigns queen still, and are not winter killed. How beautiful they are! Not all the hybrids or climbers can equal them, for they have the old-time fragrance we all recognize and love, like some old-fashioned qualities that are felt to be the best, but out of date, and so ignored.

The blue larkspur and yellow coreopsis, and the gay Indian looking Gaillardia, well called 'blanket flower,' are the advance-guard of the perennials; the foxgloves are with us, and fill the border with color. Truly the summer has come.

The Syringa (mock orange) is still much in evidence, standing white and stately above the rest. It is a flower that attracts and yet repels, and has been called the best loved and best hated of shrubs, just as people like or dislike its strong scent. In the early morning its tall, weird beauty has a fascination that is hard to resist; one does not love it, but while its lasts, it holds its own, and sheds a whiteness that is almost shadowy at times over the garden borders.

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry season is nearing its close. It is so very lengthened and deceptive as a season, that the taste is cloyed before the real strawberry time arrives. It comes with the sun heat all the way from Florida, up through Carolina and Virginia, to Delaware and New Jersey, and reaches the Niagara district by the month of June. This year when the season comes to Montreal it finds that frost and drought have been before it. But the flavor of what are left are different to those that have travelled in refrigerator cars.

To pluck a strawberry from the vine kissed by the garden summer sun is sweetness personified, and there is nothing like it.

The flavorless half ripened berry with its hard, green tip, has disappeared, and in its place now are the berries at their best. Any one with a plot of ground can have them, for in some small gardens in the suburbs of Montreal there are true stories told of beds of strawberries where there is enough and to spare of this luscious fruit. Health giving to those who can eat them; yet there are unfortunates to whom they seem antagonistic, and affect the skin.

But in a normal condition, they are healthful, and form the best food that can be supplied to a family in the heat of early summer.

CUT FLOWERS IN WATER.

Mrs. T. R.—It is interesting to read in your letter that you have made it a study about cut flowers in water, and the length of time they remain fresh. There is certainly a great difference in this respect, and much depends upon the care that is given them. Peonies, when cut before the flowers expand, will last a week, and larkspurs the same. So will the Cerastium, the saxifrage and centureas. Pyhethrums and shasta daisies keep cheerful from one week to another, as do Gaillardias and Canterbury bells. Changing the water, and cutting the stems of the flowers, makes a great difference in the length of time they will keep. It always hurts me to drive over a lot of faded flowers thrown on to the roadway from one house that I pass by. If possible to avoid the wheel going over them it is done, and I wonder that they, who love flowers well enough to use them for decoration, can consign them to the muddy road to be crushed by passing wheels, instead of burning them, so that the ashes may be returned again to plant life—reincarnate perhaps in a fresh young rose.

The writer of the letter on this subject finds that single flowers as a rule fade sooner than double ones, and that roses last longer in damp moss than in damp sand. The warmth of a room makes quite a difference in the duration of the blooming, and if near a light it is quite perceptible that they expand, and exhause their vitality. It is indeed an interesting study.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Jessie.—In answer to the first question it is the best thing to do, nipping off the buds of such young plants as soon as formed: in fact, with all roses, it takes more strength to produce one open flower than half a dozen buds.

Cyclamens need rich earth and a sunny window; they are not at all difficult if kept warm. It was too bad to substitute a Stevia for a Heliotrope, for it cannot fill the place, though the Stevia has a rather pretty little white flower, and grows easily, but it should not have been expected to take the place of the beautiful Heliotrope.

Cut the Gloxinias off near the leaf, and give them plenty of heat in sharp cut sand. It is interesting to watch their development.

Keeping the pansies watered will keep down the green fly; they do not like to be drenched, and the pansies enjoy it; so there is the remedy for your enemy. Of course there are insecticides, but who wants to cover your velvety beauties with any of them; just keep them watered, and I fancy the fly will not trouble you.

Yes, the Boston Ivy needs protection for two or three winters after planting.

OSWEGO TEA.

Ernie.—The plant of which you send specimen is the crimson bee balm, called sometimes as above. Its use was learned from the Indians, and it is not very much to be desired as to flavor. Its proper name is Monarda Didyma. But the Indians had many herbs that they used for this purpose, raspberry leaves and spearmint, and even the leaves of the golden rod. Your Monarda, even while it may not make a palatable tea, is certainly a very handsome perennial to grow among shrubbery in the garden.

FALL PLANTING.

E.G.—Fall planting is often preferable to spring, if the soil is light and sandy, and a tree set out in autumn if it gets through the first winter, has a much better chance of surviving adverse spring weather than one newly planted. Many ornamental trees and shrubs are better set out in autumn, getting the benefit of the early spring rain, and being settled well before the drought that may come. But they must be kept firm by stakes and not allowed to be swayed by every wind to loosen the soil.

CUTTINGS.

W.G.J.—Cuttings can be started in pots of sandy compost with a glass tumbler placed over them to confine the moisture, which, if not given, will cause the cuttings to wilt at once, but if shaded from the sun, and protected by the glass, it is probable the cutting will take root. Then place the pots in the southern windows and they will soon show signs of growth.

The saucer system is recommended for this purpose, being better than a deeper receptacle for tender plants. Fill with sand—not sea sand—but rather coarse, yellow sand; press the cuttings in while it is very wet, and never allow it to become dry. When old leaves drop off and new ones show themselves it is a sign that root growth has commenced, and in three or four days the plants can be transferred into pots containing light sandy soil. It is a very simple process, the principal skill required being in the selection of the cuttings, as they will always strike root better if taken from fresh growth of a plant rather than hardened wood. If a branch of a verbena or a geranium will break off readily, it is in the right state to grow rapidly, and it is better to break it off than to cut it, because it leaves an irregular surface from which the roots will put forth more quickly. Cuttings of roses, heliotrope, etc., will grow better if taken at the junction of the old and new wood and they should be cut off just below a joint or bud, as the roots start from that point, and if a bud is not left near the base, the cutting is quite liable to decay in the soil.

Many of the hard wooded shrubs and plants are most easily propagated in the garden. Cut off the shoots with a little old wood attached, and plant them with some sand around each cutting in a row where they can be cultivated. In this way it is possible to raise deutzias, syringias and other shrubs.

To raise young plants of some special geranium for winter it is best to fill pots or boxes with a sandy soil to within an inch of the top, and over this place a covering of sand, nearly an inch thick. The cuttings should be taken off with a sharp knife at the end of July and inserted into the boxes. They must be kept watered, and in full sunshine, when they will root quickly, and can grow there until September, when they may be potted and taken into winter quarters.

INSECT MISCHIEF.

Troubled—A long drought favors the multiplication of insect pests. Rain will scatter the larva, but in a dry period aphids and leaf hoppers covered the young growth of shrubs and trees to an extent not seen for many years. The rose bug found his Waterloo in the chilly nights, and the chafers must have heat. But the cutworm has been severe in depredation on new land. It is no use to tell you now to wrap paper around the stem of each plant. It is always best to search for the enemy and destroy it, and this is best done in the early morning at the root of the last cauliflower that has been a victim to this rapacious appetite. The remedy that seems most in vogue among gardeners is to lay paris green mixed with land plaster, or better still with bran, around about their heels, but to dig for them, and so make sure, is most efficient. Potato beetles were late in appearing, so it is no wonder they did not annoy you, for they sat in vain on the dry clods through the weary days waiting for the potato to sprout.

Regular watering of the foliage will keep down the ordinary insect enemies, and we are not likely to suffer so much from those you complain of after this season of the year.

MIRABILIS.

Harry.—It is quite possible to make a good dividing hedge with this plant though the thought had never occurred to me. It can be set in a row about a foot apart and is quite effective in the evening, opening about four o'clock, which gives rise to its common name, and remaining in flower all night, closing in the morning. It is very fragrant and this is more perceptible after sunset when it diffuses its perfume a considerable distance through the air, and makes us sensible to its presence. It is better to sow seed where it is to remain, otherwise it needs very careful transplanting.

## HUNTINGDON ACADEMY

On Wednesday the pupils of the Huntingdon Academy celebrated Dominion Day in a manner befitting the occasion. Early in the morning the band of the 3rd Victoria Rifles arrived on the scene, and the scholars, preceded by 10 mounted horsemen, paraded through the principal streets of the village. The majority of the pretty residences were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Dr. R. N. Walsh, Mayor of the village, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the reception committee.

The afternoon was taken up with a programme of sports, which were carried out in a very creditable manner. The Buffer vs. Duffer baseball match was won by the Duffers, with Mr. A. W. Watson as captain. Mr. W. D. Shanks was the umpire. The other races were as follows: Boys, (7 to 10), 50 yards, Cameron McNaughton, 1; James Kelly, 2.

Girls (7 to 10), Mabel Grace, 1; Beryl Marshall, 2.

Adults, 100 yards—Charles Marshall, jr., 1; J. Murphy, 2.

Girls' race, 10 to 15—A. Gardner.

Fat man's race—N. Dupuis, 1; Alex. McCallum, 2.

Single ladies, 25 yards—Miss D. Gardner.

The baseball match between Huntingdon vs. Chateauguay, N.Y., was an interesting one, but the visitors were easily defeated with a score of 20 to 3. The evening programme comprised an excellent band concert, under the direction of Bandmaster Hebert, in the Moir Hall. The programme was pleasantly interspersed with vocal selection by Mr. W. D. Shanks, Miss Ella Massam and Miss Bella Marshall. The last named young lady posseses a sweet voice of rare quality, and the rendition of 'You will soon forget, Kathleen,' was a musical treat.

## THE STATE BALL.

Ottawa, July 3.—The State Ball at Government House last night proved a most enjoyable event for all who were privileged to attend. The large white and gold ball room filled with its assemblage of distinguished men and handsome women was a scene of dazzling splendor. The drawing-rooms were profusely adorned with pink roses, carnations, and other flowers for the occasion, whilst the perfect weather conditions tempted many couples to peep into the fairyland gardens adjoining.

About eighteen hundred invitations were issued. They included higher naval and military officials, lieutenant-governors, the higher ecclesiastics, members of the Cabinet, members of the Privy Council, honorary aides-de-camp, consuls-general, members of the Senate, members of the House of Commons, the Apostolic delegate, Archbishop of Ottawa, the Bishop of Ottawa, the secretary of the Apostolic delegate, Royal Military College staff and residents of Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, etc. The house party consisted of their Excellencies, Lady Eileen Elliot, Major and Mrs. Maude, Mr. A. Guise, Captain Graham, A.D.C., Captain Bell, A.D.C., Mlle. De Jaffa, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Clouston and the Misses Clouston, Sir Thomas, Lady and Miss Shaughnessy had also been invited to Government House as their Excellencies' guests, but were unable to come. Those taking part in the quadrille d'honneur were His Excellency and Lady Laurier, Her Excellency and Sir Frederick Borden, Lady Eileen Elliot and Sir Willliam Mulock, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Mrs. Templeman and Senator Macdonald, Mrs. Sifton and Mr. Clouston, Mrs. W. Macdougall and the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mrs. Cawthra and Senator Templeman.

Her Excellency, Lady Minto, was beautifully gowned in palest blue duchesse satin, embroidered in jewels. She wore some magnificent jewels, including a diamond tiara, and pearl and diamond necklace, and carried American Beauty roses.

## TWO HUNDRED DEAD

### The Result of an Explosion in a Wyoming Mine.

ONLY FORTY-SIX MEN TAKEN OUT OF THE MINE ALIVE.

Hanna, Wyo., June 30.—Hanna was the scene of a terrible disaster to-day when an explosion of fire damp in mine No. 1, of the Union Pacific Coal Company, snuffed out the lives of 234 men, injured scores of others, and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property.

The explosion completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft, and numerous entrances, filling the working with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were burned alive.

All day the rescuing party worked, the force being increased from time to time by the arrival of ranchmen and others from near-by settlements, and by those of a relief train sent out from Rawlings, and which arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon. Early in the afternoon four men were taken out alive, and a half hour later they were followed by forty-two others. Many were unconscious, and had to be carried from the workings.

Two hundred and eighty-two men went down in the mine at seven o'clock this morning, and up to a late hour to-night, only forty-eight had been accounted for. Of this number two are dead.

Of the 234 dead about a hundred and seventy-five were married, and leave large families. About a hundred are Finlanders, fifty were colored, and the rest were Americans. The Hanna mines are among the best on the Union Pacific system, being established in 1878. The town was named for Senator Marcum Hanna.

Hanna, Wyo., July 1.—A small army of rescuers, spurred on by the frantic appeals of wives, mothers and children, who gathered at the mine, worked with desperate energy all night. They tell of pitiful scenes in the mine. Some of the survivors were driven insane and fought furiously against rescue. Dazed, listless survivors were found sitting on cars or lying on the floor, careless of whether they lived or died. Near the seventeenth level twenty bodies were found strewn over a pile of debris, which the men had tried to surmount before they were overcome by the dreadful fumes. Some were smeared and blackened by the flames. The eleven rescuers who penetrated thus far, were too weak to bring out a body.

An expert who went almost to the seventeenth level says the mine cannot possibly be cleared for a month. It is feared that men in the lower levels were torn to pieces by the explosion, which hurled great timbers high over the town, and 1,700 feet beyond the mouth of the slope. The fire bosses, who had reported all safe, before working time yesterday, met death while making a second inspection.

LOWER WORKINGS IN FLAMES.

Hanna, Wyo., July 2.—The startling information is received from an experienced miner who penetrated the mine where an explosion occurred on Tuesday, that the workings below the seventeenth level are a mass of flames, leaving little hope of rescuing the entombed miners in that section. Efforts are now confined to preventing the flames from reaching the seventeenth and other levels above. Added to the horrors of the fire, which doubtless destroyed the underground workings, is the danger of another explosion, which may occur at any time. The situation is decidedly grave.

## STORM IN NEW YORK

THREE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

New York, July 2.—A terrific storm this afternoon followed a day of most intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat to-day and a score or more of prostrations.

A great section of the Manhattan field fence was blown down, and there was almost a panic among the thousand men and women who had gathered at the Polo grounds adjoining, to witness the New York-St. Louis baseball game. The Polo grounds were flooded with a foot of water. A wind of extremely high velocity swept from west to east, uprooting trees, smashing plate glass windows, blowing pedestrians from their footing, and doing all kinds of damage. Apparently the storm was in two divisions, one advancing down the valley of the Hudson River, and the other approaching from Long Island Sound, which was torn into a fury by the force of the wind. These two divisions met over the lower Bronx with dazzling displays of electricity. The first wind storm was followed by a heavy fall of rain, like a cloud-burst in character, and a shower of large hailstones.

FATALITIES.

Fannie Kinsler, a six-year-old child, frightened by the storm, and blinded by the rain, ran directly under a swiftly moving waggon and was killed instantly.

John Dominick, a dock laborer, was knocked into the East River by a plank which had been picked up by the wind, and was drowned.

The wind swept the embers of a bonfire, kindled by a number of boys, over the pinafore of three-year-old Clarence Hayden, and he was burned to death.

Miss Mary Carman, of Rockaway Beach, was dashed by the wind against the Flatiron Building, and so badly injured that she had to be taken to the New York Hospital.

Among the places struck by lightning or damaged by the gale were the Church of the Divine Paternity, on Central Park; Hotel Normandie, on West ave.; the Lancaster Apartment House on West End Avenue, and the Arbuckle Building, on Water street.

RESCUED BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Five persons were rescued from a dismasted yacht by Sir Thomas Lipton's crews this afternoon, after a squall had wrecked their craft, and in the nick of time. The yacht was the cabin cat boat 'Yankee,' of New Brunswick, owned by Jacob Ziegler. On board with him were Mr. Edward E. Wing, of New York, and Mrs. E. Smith, and her two daughters, also of New York.

The cat boat, which was cruising about Sandy Hook Bay, was carrying a full mainsail, but no attempt was made to lower nor reef it when the storm clouds gathered. Suddenly the squall swept down and the fury of the wind fairly snapped the mast out of the boat. With the force of the squall the sea was broken into a fury. The wreckage hung over the bow of the 'Yankee,' threatening to capsize her momentarily. Mrs. Smith and her daughters shrieked, and became hysterical, the men aboard saving them with difficulty from falling overboard. While they attempted to head the wrecked boat into the eye of the gale the wreckage alongside was pounding the planking.

Aboard the 'Erin,' Sir Thomas Lipton, who had been watching the gathering storm, saw the mishap. Almost before the mast had fairly toppled into the sea, he had ordered the 'Erin's' two launches lowered away. Both launches were manned as they fell, and were quickly headed for the wreck. It was difficult to get alongside the 'Yankee' because of the heavy sea, and the swaying, pounding mass of wreckage. Finally a line, heaved from the 'Erin's' big launch, was made fast to the wrecked yacht, and her head was brought around so that the gear could be cleared away. The smaller launch also got a line aboard, and both towed the dismasted craft, which by this time was half full of water, into the lee of the 'Erin.'

The party were taken off to Sir Thomas's flagship. They were thoroughly drenched, and were weak and faint with excitement. Sir Thomas made his impromptu guests welcome. He offered to send them to the Atlantic Highlands in a launch when the storm had subsided, but Mr. Zeigler expressed the hope that the 'Yankee' might be saved. Quickly the 'Erin's' carpenter and some of the crew overhauled the tangle of gear. The splintered mast was hoisted aboard and a new step cut. The stump was dragged out, and the mast reshipped and rigged within half an hour, and the 'Yankee' was enabled to proceed under sail to Camp Lawrence, where the party is stopping.

THE 'SPARTAN' CAUGHT.

Brockville, July 2.—A violent electric storm, accompanied by a gale, passed over Brockville shortly after midnight, doing considerable damage, and killed horses, cattle and pigs in all directions, besides levelling fences and tearing down trees. Two houses were struck in the township of Augusta. The occupants of the residence of Mr. George Scott, near the famous Blue Church, had a narrow escape. The lightning struck the chimney and followed it down, tearing up the floors and setting fire to the building. The flames, however, were speedily extinguished. The bed, standing about four feet from the chimney, was occupied, but the sleeper was not injured.

The steamer 'Spartan,' of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's Hamilton line, was coming down the river near the Five Mile Light, when the storm struck her with all its force. The anchor was thrown out, but the chains snapped and the anchor remained at the bottom of the river. However, the boat weathered the storm all right and reached port safely.

IN ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B., July 2.—A windstorm swept over the city this evening. The wind suddenly shifted from the northwest, and jumped from ten to sixty miles an hour, retaining that velocity for fifteen minutes. The schooner 'Wandrian' coming up the harbor had her spanker torn to shreds. Some damage was done about the city.

## WRECKED BY DYNAMITE

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE WOMAN IN CHARGE OF THE NIAGARA GORGE STATION.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 2.—About 8 o'clock this evening Miss Lydia Upper, in charge of the whirlpool station of the Gorge Railway, under the lower steel arch bridge, found that the station was on fire. She grabbed the books and money and ran. She was not seventy-five feet away when an explosion blew the station to pieces. The fire department had great trouble in running hose to the scene, and the station was burned to the ground. It is supposed that dynamite stored in the building exploded. The bed of the road was blown up for some distance, and the cables had fallen. Wrecking gangs worked hard, and by midnight one track could be used. Cars filled with tourists and electrical engineers, delegates to the convention held here, which had been stalled, were then brought to this city.

The damage to the Gorge railway will be very heavy. It is said Miss Upper had noticed a stranger suspiciously loitering about the building just before the fire. He is suspected of setting the station on fire. The wrecking gangs hope to have both tracks in order to-morrow.

The jar of the explosion was terrific. Debris and rocks were thrown a considerable distance. At the north end of the city buildings were shaken and chimneys toppled. Panes of glass were broken.

Miss Upper, while bruised and frightened, came through the affair without serious injury. Her escape was remarkable.

THE KING WILL VISIT BISLEY.

London, July 2.—King Edward will visit the National Rifle Association's camp at Bisley on July 13, and will present the Palma trophy to the winning team.

## A LAND OF ANARCHY

LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA.

Scottsborough, Ala., June 30.—Andrew Diggs, a negro, was taken from jail last night and hanged by a mob. The negro was arrested on Sunday for attacking the eighteen-year-old daughter of D. B. B. Smith.

The sheriff seized two pistols when the mob arrived, and, mounting the stairs, said he would kill any one who attempted to come up. The threat was met with a volley, and the sheriff emptied his revolver in reply. One shot took effect in the sheriff's right leg and the other in his pistol arm. The daughter of the sheriff ran to her father, and was at once covered by a pistol in the hands of a member of the mob and made to deliver the keys to the cell in which the negro was confined. One of the masked men summoned a doctor, who responded promptly and dressed the wounds of the sheriff, which are not dangerous. The negro made a confession to the brother of the young woman and others who visited the jail after his capture.

Columbia, S.C., July 1.—Charlie Evans, a negro, who was charged with attempting to assassinate Mr. Phillips and his daughter, at Norway, on Sunday night, has been hanged, and his body riddled with bullets at that place. He and three other negroes had been arrested and placed in the town guard house, and a guard was stationed around it. The men were overpowered by a mob, and the three were taken into the woods near the town. All except Evans established their innocence.

## ANTI-LYNCH LAW

ASSOCIATION WILL APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR PROTECTION.

Springfield, Ohio, July 3.—At a meeting of the National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association, just held here, it was decided to petition Congress and the President for some legislation for 'the protection of the negroes of the country from the lynchers and slave drivers. If the rulers of the United States fail to remedy the evils which exist then we will appeal to the Christian nations of Europe.'

## A DISGRACE TO THE STATES

STRONG PROTEST BY SENATOR HOPKINS.

Chicago, July 2.—Retaliation against the Southern States that have disfranchised negroes was urged last night by United States Senator Hopkins.

Senator Hopkins was one of the speakers at a meeting called to condemn the Belleville, Ills., lynching.

'In my eighteen years' of service in Congress it has been my pleasure to remark the ability of a score of negro Congressmen who represented at one time the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana,' he said. 'It is a shame and a disgrace to these states that there are no longer men of color in their congressional delegations. It is a shame to the nation that the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in those states are not represented by men of their own class, and until public sentiment shall be aroused and those states return negroes to Congress, it will continue to be a disgrace to the people of the United States.'

HANGED BY A MOB.

Scottsboro, Ala., June 30.—A mob of fifty persons marched from Larkinville last night, took Andrew Diggs, colored, from jail here to the woods, to be lynched. Diggs had been arrested for assaulting Miss Alma Smith, white, at Larkinville, last Sunday night. Sheriff D. O. Austin resisted the mob until he was shot down and the keys taken from him. Diggs confessed his crime and was hanged by the mob.

## U. S. TREASURY

Washington, July 1.—The following is a summary of the principal financial operations of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Revenue—Customs, $282,891,719; internal revenue, $230,115,256; miscellaneous, $44,880,551; total, $558,887,526.

Expenditure—Civil and miscellaneous, $125,013,312; war, including rivers and harbors, $118,549,683; navy, $82,696,803; Indians, $12,931,556; pensions, $138,425,618; interest, $28,556,618; total, $506,176,590.

The surplus is $52,710,936, or $9,710,936 more than was estimated.

In comparison with last year, the revenues show a decrease of $3,500,707, and expenditures an increase of $34,985,732. The surplus shows a decrease of $39,486,439. Revenues from customs increased $29,447,010. Internal revenue receipts decreased $41,764,866, due wholly to the operation of the war revenue repeal act. Miscellaneous receipts increased $8,727,148. More than half this increase is due to larger sales of public lands.

These figures do not include the revenues and expenditures of the postal service.

The available cash in the Treasury on June 30, 1903, was $231,545,012, an increase of $19,357,651 over last year. The total amount of gold in the Treasury on June 30, 1903, was $631,639,898, an increase of $71,439,598. The outstanding gold certificates, less the amount of same in the Treasury on June 30, 1903, were $379,356,789, an increase of $72,957,780. The Treasury notes of 1890, which amounted to $30,000,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year, have, by the coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver been reduced to $16,243,000.

The amount of public moneys held by national bank depositors on June 30, 1902, was $123,983,067, and on June 30, 1903, $151,724,432, an increase for the year of $27,741,365. The number of depositories on June 30, 1903, is 710, an increase of 136 for the year.

Under the provisions of the secretary's offer of March 26, 1903, the amount of bonds refunded to June 30, 1903, was $74,202,400. In effecting this exchange the government has paid out $3,221,024 in cash for adjustment of premiums and accrued interest, and the annual interest charge on the interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced $1,339,902. Bonds to the amount of $16,529,600 have been purchased during the year for the sinking fund, reducing the annual interest charge by $661,437.

The total circulation of national banks on June 30, 1903, was $413,670,650. The increase for the year was $55,998,559.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that during the fiscal year 537 new national banks have been organized. Of these new banks 339 have a capital of $25,000 each approximately, and have been organized in places having a population of less than 3,000. Of these new banks about 42 percent are not strictly new financial institutions, but are conversions or reorganizations under the national bank laws of state and private banks already in existence. Five national banks have failed during the last twelve months, and seventy-two have gone into voluntary liquidation. During the year ended June 30, 1902, three banks failed and sixty-eight went into voluntary liquidation. The consolidation and absorption of smaller and weaker banks by large institutions is reflected in the number of voluntary liquidations.

## ENDEAVOR CONVENTION

For more than a year Christian Endeavorers have been planning for the success of the great International C. E. Convention, which is to be held in Denver, from July 9 to 13. The plans have been completed and everything is now ready for the arrival of the guests. Arrangements have been made to have delegates travel together as much as possible and most of the delegates are expected to travel in special trains.

Every state in the union and all the provinces in the Dominion will be represented and special rates have been arranged by all railway companies in view of the large number of Endeavorers who will attend. Every state and province will have its own headquarters in the city, seventeen churches being fitted up for their accommodation.

Tent 'Endeavor' will be pitched at the corner of Detroit street and East Colfax avenue, adjacent to the city park. The main sessions of the convention will be held in this tent which has a seating capacity of ten thousand. Tents for information, rest, and refreshments will be found near by. Several very attractive local excursions have been arranged. A great many important subjects will be discussed by leading Endeavor workers and ministers. Return tickets will be good to Aug. 31.

## CHESS

Tuesday, July 7, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 746.

(By P. F. Blake, Liverpool. Fourth prize in B. C. M. tourney, 1903.)

Black—10 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 747.

By J. Van Dyk, Holland. First prize two-mover, 'Literary Digest' tourney.

Black—5 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Solutions, July 25, must reach editor July 18.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 735. Bemrose. Three moves. Key: P—Q B 4.

Correct from Pawn, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Robinson.

No. 736. Juchly. Three moves. Key: B—R 5. A waiting move; if now Kt x P, 2, B—Q 2, another waiting move. This is a very uncommon feature.

Correct from Pawn, Mrs. J. F. Pentelow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Messrs. Short and Clement continue to lead in the Provincial Tourney. Mr. Davies has withdrawn. Some games are given below.

GAME NO. 681.

(Sicilian Defence.)

| White. S. M. Munn. | Black. R. Short. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P x P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt x P | 4 P—K 3 |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3 | 5 B—Kt 5 |
| 6 Kt—K 2 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 Castles |
| 8 P—Q R 3 | 8 B—K 2 |
| 9 P—B 4?? | 9 Q—Kt 3 |
| 10 P—B 5 | 10 P—Q R 3 |
| 11 Kt—R 4 | 11 Q—Q sq |
| 12 B x Kt | 12 B x B |
| 13 Kt—Q 6 | 13 Q—R 4 ch |
| 14 P—B 3 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 15 Kt—B 5 | 15 B x P ch |
| 16 P x B | 16 Q x P ch |
| 17 K—B 2 | 17 Q x Kt ch |
| 18 K—Kt 3 | 18 Kt—Q 5 |
| 19 Kt x B | 19 Q—K 4 ch |
| 20 K—R 3 | 20 Q R x Kt |
| | Black wins |

GAME NO. 682.

(Three Knights.)

| White. G. Falconer. | Black. J. Sawyer. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt—B3 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 6 B—Kt 5 |
| 7 B—K 3 | 7 Kt—Q 5 |
| 8 B x Kt ? | 8 B x B |
| 9 Kt—Q R4 | 9 P—Q R 3 |
| 10 B—Kt 3 | 10 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 11 P—Q B 3 |
| 12 R—Kt | 12 Kt—Q 2 |
| 13 P—K R 3 | 13 P—K R 4 |
| 14 P x B | 14 P x P |
| 15 Kt x B | 15 Q—R 5 and wins. |

GAME NO. 683.

(Kieseribzky Gambit.)

| White. C. T. Anstey. | Black. C. Clement. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B4 | 2 P x P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 B—B 4 | 6 P—Q 4 |
| 7 P x P | 7 B—Q 3 |
| 8 P—Q 4 | 8 Kt—R 4 |
| 9 Kt x Kt P | 9 Kt—Kt 6 |
| 10 B—R 2 | 10 Q—K 2 ch |
| 11 K—B 2 | 11 R R—Kt |
| 12 Kt—K 5 | 12 P—K B 3 |
| 13 B x P | 13 P x Kt |
| 14 B x Kt | 14 R x B |
| 15 K x R | 15 P x P ch |
| 16 Resigns. | |

GAME NO. 684.

(Vienna Tourney.)

Bishop's Gambit.

Maroczy vs. Gunsberg.)

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 5 |
| 2 P— K B 4 | 2 P x P |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 P—Q 4 |
| 4 B x P | 4 Q—R 5 ch |
| 5 K—B 1 | 5 P—K Kt 4 |
| 6 Kt—K B 3 | 6 Q—R 4 |
| 7 P—K R 4 | 7 B—Kt 2 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 P—K R 3 |
| 9 P—Q 4 | 9 P—Q B 3 |
| 10 B—B 4 | 10 B—Kt 5 |
| 11 Q—Q 3 | 11 Kt—Q 2 |
| 12 Kt—K 2 | 12 Castles. |
| 13 Q—Kt 3 | 13 Q—Kt 3 |
| 14 P x P | 14 P x P |
| 15 R x R | 15 B x R |
| 16 K B x P | 16 Q—R 2 |
| 17 B—K 6 | 17 Q—R 8 ch |
| 18 Kt ( K 2)—Kt 1 | 18 B x Kt |
| 19 B x Kt ch | 19 R x B |
| 20 Q x Kt ch | 20 R—Q 1 |
| 21 Q—K 6 ch | 21 R—Q 2 |
| 22 Q—Kt 8 ch | 22 R—Q 1 |
| 23 Q—K 6 ch | 23 R—Q 2 |
| 24 Q—Kt 8 ch | 24 R—Q 1 |
| 25 Q—Kt 6 ch | 25 R—Q 2 |
| 26 Q—Kt 8 ch | 26 R—Q 1 |
| | Drawn. |

Remark.—19.—K—B 2 would have won easily for Black.

GAME NO. 685.

(Vienna Tourney.)

King's Knight's Gambit.

Schlechter vs. Gunsberg.

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P x P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 B—Kt 2 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 B x P | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 Kt x B. P | 8 K x Kt |
| 9 B—B 4 ch | 9 K—K 1 |
| 10 Kt—K B 3 | 10 Kt—R 4 |
| 11 B—Kt 5 | 11 B—B 3 |
| 12 Q—Q 2 | 12 P—K R 3 |
| 13 B x B | 13 Q x B |
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | 14 Q—Kt 2 |
| 15 Castles. | 15 P—B 3 |
| 16 Kt—K 3 | 16 Kt—Kt 6 |
| 17 K R—K 1 | 17 K—Q 1 |
| 18 B—Q 3 | 18 K—B 2 |
| 19 Kt—B 4 | 19 Q—K 2 |
| 20 R—K 3 | 20 P—Kt 4 |
| 21 Q—R 5 ch | 21 K—Kt 2 |
| 22 R x Kt | 22 P x Kt |
| 23 B x P | 23 Kt—Q 2 |
| 24 R—B 1 | 24 R—R 2 |
| 25 B—R 6 ch | 25 K—Kt 1 |
| 26 R—Kt 3 ch | 26 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 27 R x Kt ch | 27 P x R |
| 28 Q x P ch | 28 B—Kt 2 |
| 29 B x B | 29 R—R 2 |
| 30 B—R 6 dis. ch | 30 K—R 1 |
| 31 Q x P ch | 31 Resigns. |

## BRITISH M.P.'S.

THEY WILL COME TO THIS COUNTRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING INFORMATION.

Dr. H. S. Lunn, who first conceived the idea of a number of English members of Parliament coming to this country in a body, for the purpose of getting information at first hand, and who is in Montreal, at present, states that the gentlemen who have signified the intention of coming out, will desire chiefly to study the situation. Canada has come wonderfully to the front during the last few years, which may account, in part, for so many British legislators desiring to make acquaintance with it at first hand. Lord Strathcona, Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Argyll and others seconded with great heartiness the idea which Dr. Lunn conceived, and now it is well understood that the tour will be quite influential and successful.

The party will probably be about fifty, and among those who will be members of it are: Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Attorney-General, and son, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Leamington, Lord Mostyn, the Right Hon. J. Rutherford, Lord Mayor of Liverpool; Sir J. Rolston and Sir John Batty Tuke, member of Parliament for the University of Edinburgh, and the majority of the party would be Conservatives, but both political camps in English public life will be well represented.

Dr. Lunn has already been in Washington.

The party will land at Quebec on Aug. 28. They will spend some time in the Ancient Capital, and then proceed to Montreal, from which city they will depart for Ottawa. Toronto and other cities will be visited, and then the trip will be made to the coast.

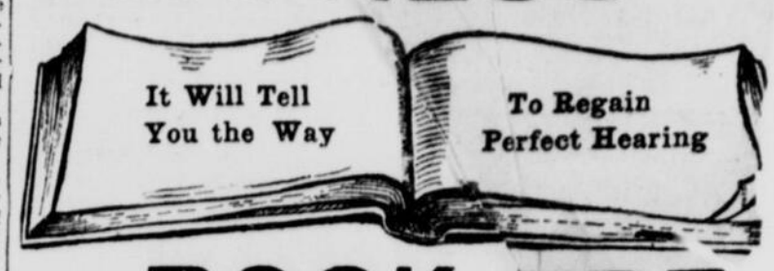
President Roosevelt has promised to give a reception in honor of the party, should he happen to be in the Capitol at the time.

Dr. Lunn describes the new land measure as a great blessing to Ireland, and Mr. Chamberlain as a wonderful personality—a man who had fought many dramatic battles, and who will win to his side many in the present fiscal controversy—a controversy which may end in England radically changing her present notions as to free trade, the more especially as, on the other side at present, there is a great passion to make fortunes quickly, and it is seen that this can be accomplished in the United States, at any rate, under protection.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Rome, July 3.—For some time past Vesuvius has been in a state of moderate activity. It has now become intensely eruptive, and visitors are not allowed to approach the crater.


# DEAFNESS




# BOOK FREE

A work that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people is now contributed absolutely free of charge. It contains new and valuable information regard to the new cure for deafness. It was written by a specialist throughout North America for his cures of this affliction. He has a gift to humanity. It is

## YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Perhaps you question 'Why?' Because this famous physician feels that it is his duty to God and man to give freely of his knowledge and skill to all such as stand in need. During the long years of his practice, his heart has often ached over the silent suffering of the victims of deafness. He understands in the fullest degree what it means for them to be shut off from all the joyous world of sound—the songs of birds, the delights of music, the dear voices of relatives and friends.

He wrote this work as a labor of love to point out the way to a cure for all who are deaf. From cover to cover it is full of the most valuable medical information. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear become blocked up; it explains the strange and terrible ringing, buzzing noises in the ear; it is illustrated by the finest of drawings made by the best artists; it points out, with truthful and positive hand, the way to restored hearing.

## SEND FOR IT AT ONCE.

Do not delay! The demand for the book has been so tremendous that its author, Dr. Sproule, the distinguished specialist, has just gotten out a second edition, that all who desire may have a copy. Whoever is troubled with deafness in even the slightest degree, is gladly and freely welcome to this book. Thousands who have received it bless the kindly hand that wrote it, and that distributes it without a thought of payment. It was the means of restoring their hearing. Let it restore yours.

*Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B A., English Specialist, (Graduate Dublin University and formerly surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 15 Doane Street, Boston. He will send you the book free.*

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

# IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

## e Various Railway Questions Now Before the Country Discussed.

## E IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL CODE —SALE OF TOBACCO TO MINORS—LOTTERIES— EMPLOYERS AND MILITIAMEN—COMPETITION IN TRADE.

, June 30.—The Commons de- to a debate ttention yesterd proposed guaran- overnment's on the Canadian Northern Edmonton and Prince Al- position wanted an an- the government pro- Grand Trunk Pacific, us question by the- een reached. reached for the sec- Alliance Bank charter, Halton, declared that me to call a halt upon the these institutions. Banks becoming too numerous, and avel out of legitimate channels ess. Mr. Henderson complain- some of the banks are mixed up the stock brokers to a dangerous nt, and by them a great deal of capi- was being sent out of the country on eculative missions. Mr. Henderson ater on will move that the Alliance Bank shall not lend money upon securities or take as collateral securities of other companies unless the consent thereto of shareholders has been first obtained at a general meeting called for the purpose. This Alliance Bank is being promoted by Mr. John F. Stairs, of Halifax.

The Century Life Insurance Company bill passed its third reading, and some other measures were sent to committee.

When the government bill was taken up in committee to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern system on extensions to Edmonton and Prince Albert, the leader of the Opposition asked what the government intended doing for the Grand Trunk Pacific. He thought it was time the House and country was made acquainted with the policy which this government had formulated regarding the construction of another transcontinental line.

The Minister of Railways was not able to afford Mr. Borden the information he sought. The fact was that the cabinet had not yet made up its mind. Its policy was not matured fully enough to lay before parliament. These Canadian Northern extensions to Edmonton and Prince Albert had nothing to do with the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific system. The Canadian Northern had never approached this government as a transcontinental line, and the construction and assistance of another road north of the Canadian Northern would be in no way affected by the present guarantee of bonds.

The Hon. John Haggart, Dr. Sproule, Mr. E. F. Clarke and Mr. Kemp all blamed the government for not being ready to inform parliament what it is going to do for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. They drew the inference that the ministry was not able to make up its mind and thought that after this long delay it was not too much to look for a decision on the part of the cabinet.

The Opposition leader (Mr. Borden) warned the cabinet that it need not expect to rush through without mature consideration, in the dying days of the session, the proposals it intended making for the assistance of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The government was not justified in its argument that this Canadian Northern line to Edmonton should be dealt with apart from the transcontinental scheme. It seemed to him that parliament was warranted in asking for the government's policy on the larger question before this Canadian Northern bill was passed.

Mr. Tarte said if it was unlawful for the Canadian Northern to amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific Railway the company should also be forbidden to throw in its lot with American lines. The Canadian Northern already passed for some distance through American territory and Mr. Tarte wanted to have it made certain that the Canadian Northern lines should not be used as feeders for the American routes.

The minister acknowledged that the Canadian Northern did pass for a short distance through the United States, but the company had an agreement with the Canadian Government to build through our own territory around the Lake of the Woods upon government assistance being granted.

Mr. Blair reminded the House of the desire of the west that the Canadian Northern should be forbidden to combine with the Canadian Pacific, the competing road. That stipulation was made, therefore, in contracts which this government and the Manitoba Government had made with the Canadian Northern. Mr. Blair did not think that this stipulation was of any great consequence. The company could not amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific or any American road without the consent of the Federal Parliament. The only way to fully assure the carriage of our grain harvest through our own channels was for us to have the cheapest and most direct route.

Mr. Tarte repeated his fear that the Canadian Northern would, one of these days, amalgamate with some American railway system and ship the traffic originating along its line by American routes to the seaboard.

The Minister of the Interior pointed out to Mr. Tarte that the Canadian Northern is to-day carrying grain to Port Arthur, which before its construction was carried by an American system to Duluth.

The Minister of Railways reminded Mr. Tarte that, after all, if Americans want to control a Canadian road all they have to do is to buy the stock. So it was difficult to fully meet the point raised by Mr. Tarte.

When the debate was resumed in the evening the Minister of Railways answered Dr. Sproule that he had 'strong hope and expectation that in a few days the government will be able to make the announcement which the Opposition is seeking.'

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, wanted the government to take power in the agreement to acquire at any time these lines to Prince Albert and Edmonton, and the government promised to consider the matter.

The bill was not finally disposed of in committee.

### TOBACCO TO MINORS.

Ottawa, June 30.—The Minister of Justice introduced an important government bill yesterday in amendment of the Criminal Code. It contains clauses to cope with the tobacco evil among minors, to more effectively provide against the operation of lotteries, and to keep employers, unions and associations from interfering with individuals taking part in the active militia of Canada. There is also a clause to forbid the framing of a contract such as now exists between some manufacturing houses and their customers, to prevent the latter from handling a rival's goods. It may be worthy of mention that this act will not dissolve such contracts where they are now in existence.

The following new section is added as an attempt to control the tobacco evil among minors:

Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $50, and not less than $10, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for thirty days, or to both, who, either directly or indirectly, sells or gives, or furnishes to a minor, under the age of eighteen years, cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco, in any form; provided that this section shall not apply to the sale to a minor for his parent or guardian under a written request or order of such parent or guardian.

A person who appears to the magistrate to be under the age of eighteen years shall be presumed to be under that age unless it is shown by evidence that he is in fact over that age, and the provisions of section 701A shall apply to offences under this section.

### EMPLOYERS AND MILITIAMEN.

The following new section is added as 75a:

Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or to a fine not exceeding....., and not less than....., or to both, who wilfully (a) deprives any other person of his employment, or (b) prevents any other person from being employed, whether by himself or another, or (c) obstructs or annoys any other person, or his employer, in respect of the trade, business, or employment of such other person, because such other person is an officer or man of the active militia, or who dissuades any other person from enlisting in the active militia or any corps thereof, by threat of injury to him in case he should so enlist in respect of his trade, business and employment.

It is also made unlawful for any association or corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the success of the trade, business or employment of its members, to discriminate against any person because he belongs to the active militia. Penalties are also provided to see that this practice is checked where it has existed.

It is forbidden to reproduce by phonograph or otherwise any matter tending to corrupt public morals.

### NEW LOTTERY CLAUSE.

The following section is added to the law of 1901:

Any distribution by lot as prizes, among the members or ticket holders of any incorporated society established for the encouragement of art, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art, provided always that such society has a license from the Secretary of State, unrevoked and in full force, permitting it to conduct such distribution, it being hereby enacted that the Secretary of State may grant such a license upon evidence to his satisfaction (1) that the society applying therefor is designed bona fide for the encouragement of art; and (2) that under the constitution of the society the prizes to be distributed by it must consist solely of bona fide works of art, and must be themselves distributed by the society to the prize winners, and must not be repurchased by or on behalf of the society from the winners, or from any person into whose hands they may come for money or other valuble consideration within a term of years after they are won; and (3) that the constitution of the society prohibits the distribution or gift by it in any manner whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, of prizes consisting of money or of anything of value other than bona fide works of art as aforesaid; and it being further enacted that such licenses shall continue in force for one year only from the date of issue, but may be renewed from year to year upon the application of the company, and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, whenever it shall appear to him that any such society is being perverted from its legitimate purposes, to revoke and cancel the license issued to any such society, and that any action so taken by the Secretary of State shall be final, and shall not be called in question by any society affected thereby. And further provided that in connection with such distribution the society shall have strictly and bona fide observed such provisions of its constitution, and in no way directly or indirectly violated the same or any of them, or by advertisement or otherwise undertaken, or announced that it would do anything contrary to such provisions.

A clause is framed to provide that 'every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who, in incurring any debt or liability, has obtained credit under false pretences or by means of any other fraud.'

### COMPETITION IN TRADE.

Penalties are provided against any one: 'Who being a manufacturer of or dealer in any class of goods; (a) makes a sale of any such goods to a person who sells or intends to sell goods of that class in connection with his own business subject to a condition that the purchaser shall not sell or deal in goods of a like kind produced by or obtained or to be obtained from any other manufacturer or dealer; or (b) makes such a sale upon terms that would in their application deprive the purchaser of any profit upon the sale of any such goods, if he should so sell or deal; or (c) consigns any such goods to another person for sale upon commission upon such terms that the consignee can profit by such sale only if he does not sell or deal in goods of a like kind manufactured by or obtained or to be obtained from any other manufacturer or dealer; provided that it shall not be an offence under this section to appoint an agent or sole agent for the sale of goods or the making of contracts for the exclusive sale of goods.'

### CONDITION OF THE MILITIA.

Ottawa, July 2.—In the House on Tuesday Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Thompson, of Haldimand, delivered an important speech on the condition of the Canadian Militia. He claimed from observation that it was not in as good shape as two years ago and that in another year or two it would be completely demoralized. The reason lay in the small pay which the government allowed to the rank and file. Instead of fifty cents a day during the period of training the amount should be at least one dollar. The turnout this year was a very skeleton of a skeleton. To give one dollar a day to every private and non-commissioned officer in the militia would involve an outlay of a little less than a quarter of a million more than we are now paying. As a matter of fact, our city corps already cost far more than their rural companions so if the government felt the all-round increase to one dollar a man more than the country can afford perhaps it would not be too much to apply it to the rural regiments alone. If this were done the expense to the public would be only $134,633 more than to-day. He was sure the money would not be ill spent. This was the Colonel's main point. But he advocated also better treatment for regimental chaplains, an increase in the pay of the permanent corps and the employment of that body in time of labor troubles rather than the calling out of local militiamen, and the sending out of smart non-commissioned officers to organize rifle clubs throughout the country.

The Finance Minister replied in the absence of Sir Frederick Borden. He knew that the Minister of Militia was considering some of the matters to which Colonel Thompson had directed attention and he had no doubt when the supplementary estimates came down some measure of relief would be found for the conditions to which he alluded.

A number of members supported Col. Thompson's plea and congratulated the honorable gentleman upon his address.

The Minister of Railways succeeded in getting several more clauses of his new Railway Bill through committee. One clause gives the Railway Commission power to control both maximum and minimum freight charges. Several members thought the latter provision unnecessary, but Mr. Blair stuck to it that without this power the Board could never tell what discriminations were going on. Another clause aims at preventing shippers from billing consignments falsely. Where goods liable to a high rate of freight are wrapped up, for instance, in the midst of hay the shipper will be held liable to a fine and to payment of double the correct freight charge. Some members thought this too much of a good thing for the railways and so the Minister consented to consider it further.

The question was put to the government whether it was true, as published, that the Cabinet had decided to guarantee the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Fielding responded that as soon as the government made up its mind the House would be informed at the earliest possible moment.

After passing some of the marine votes the House adjourned at midnight till this afternoon.

### RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, July 2.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning reported to Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company's application for a renewal of its charter to build from Calgary east. This scheme is promoted by Messrs. Bowman, M.P.P., Southampton, and Robert Tweddell, of Trenton.

The Canadian Yukon Western Railway Company was given a charter to build from Dawson sixty miles toward the Alaskan boundary. The promoters are Messrs. Raymond A. Turenne, Jos. Barrette and F. H. Fairbanks, of Dawson; Louis Herdt and Charles Archer, Montreal, and John H. Lamont, of Prince Albert.

The Canada Central Railway Company, which was chartered last year to run from Georgian Bay to Tete Jeune Pass in the Rockies, asked power to build on to Vancouver. Mr. McCreary, who had charge of the bill, said it was impossible to finance this scheme unless it had the power to build through to the Pacific coast. The company also wants power to build from Old Fort Assiniboine to Peace River and Portland Canal, and from the Montreal river eastward to the Gatineau.

Mr. James Conmee, who is interested in the charter, explained that the scheme could not be financed unless power was given to reach the Pacific.

Mr. Blair could not accept this explanation as conclusive, Mr. Conmee claimed that the Ontario Government was satisfied of the good faith of this scheme by voting a land subsidy for the portion in that province.

Mr. Henderson, of Halton, declared this was a wild cat scheme. He did not believe it would ever be built.

Mr. Blair was of the same opinion and declared the time had come to put an end to voting such charters. After some debate, however, the bill was reported.

### THE MATTER OF RAILWAY PASSES.

Ottawa, July 3.—The House of Commons put the Canadian Northern Railway Bill through its final stages yesterday and passed a number more of the clauses in Mr. Blair's Railway Bill. The latter part of the sitting was given up to the consideration of the supplementary votes for the Public Works Department.

The Minister of Justice brought in a bill respecting penitentiaries which revises the schedule of salaries and will effect a saving of about $7,500 yearly to the public treasury.

A return was tabled by the Minister of Public Works with regard to the question of navigation between Prince Edward Island and the adjacent mainland. A report by the engineer, Mr. Shewen, expresses the opinion that the most favorable route across the straits is from Carleton Point on the Island to New Brunswick. The establishment of the necessary facilities at Carleton Point would involve an outlay of $1,146,000.

Mr. Lemieux asked whether the secretary of state spoke in the name of the government and with its authorization when he declared in the Senate a few days ago that no increase of subsidies would be granted to the provinces. The Prime Minister answered:—'I did not see any official report of the language attributed to Mr. Scott, the Secretary of State; but whatever Mr. Scott may have said on that occasion he spoke for himself, as the government had not considered the question.'

Mr. Lemieux asked if the government's intention is to grant the provinces such increase as may be just and equitable. To this Sir Wilfrid replied: 'The matter will receive the careful consideration of the government at the proper time.'

The Minister of Railways brought in a clause to provide that members of parliament and senators shall receive railway passes as a matter of right. At present free transportation is a favor which the people's representatives enjoy at the hands of the railway corporations, whilst they are also paid by the country ten cents a mile for their travel to and from the Capital.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Elgin, remarked that if members were all to enjoy passes, the mileage allowance should be struck out.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, of Guysboro', thought the removal of the mileage allowance would be most unjust to the member for the Yukon. There was no railway line yet up to Dawson.

Mr. German, of Welland, thought if the railway companies carried members to and from Ottawa they were doing quite enough, without allowing members to travel free all over the country when they were occupying themselves with private business.

Mr. Gourlay, of Colchester, said if he was not a Democrat he would compel the companies to furnish members with private cars. He thought the passes should be good also for members' wives.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, the right to free railway carriage was extended to members of the provincial legislatures; but it is not obligatory upon the companies to favor the provincial legislators unless they so desire.

The Hon. William Ross, of Cape Breton, urged that if members did not possess these railway passes they would not be running away from their parliamentary duties every few days.

Mr. Robinson said he had made it a rule to charge no more than his actual mileage against the public exchequer, and found that Lord Strathcona was the only other member of the House who followed a like course.

The clause as amended then passed.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Assiniboia, explained his proposed amendment calling on railways in the North-West Territories to plough up fire guards on either side of their track. He would have these seven feet wide and at a distance of three hundred feet on either side of the track, the grass being burned each season off the intervening space.

The Minister of the Interior endorsed what Mr. Scott had said about the necessity of maintaining efficient fire guards in the west. The public was not aware of the enormous loss resulting from fires started by locomotives and Mr. Sifton was satisfied that in sparsely settled districts the measure proposed by Mr. Scott would achieve good results.

The government bill to guarantee bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway to the extent of $13,000 a mile on the lines to Edmonton and Prince Albert was taken up in committee.

The Minister of Railways introduced an amendment giving the Railway Commission authority to control rates on the Canadian Northern Railway system, but specifying that the commission shall not place the rates higher than has been fixed by the governor-in-council.

The Opposition pointed out that three years ago this parliament approved a contract between the Canadian Northern and the Manitoba Government by which the latter should control the rates on this system. How, then, would the regulation of rates by the Railway Commission fit in with the control held by the Province of Manitoba?

Mr. Blair quite recognized that parliament had endorsed this arrangement between Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and the Provincial Legislature. But by that procedure the federal authorities had in no sense surrendered their right to control the rates. There was no likelihood of the Railway Commission using its authority to increase the rates agreed on by the Province of Manitoba.

The leader of the Opposition wanted a stipulation in the present bill that the rates should not be higher than those fixed by the Manitoba Government, but this was not put to a vote, and the bill, as amended by Mr. Blair, passed the committee stage and third reading.

Then the House passed into committee of supply on the estimates of the Public Works Department to cover expenses incurred last year, which the appropriations were not large enough to meet.

### RAILWAYS AND THE SABBATH.

Ottawa, July 3.—Dr. Douglas, of Assiniboia, will move an amendment to the Toronto and Hamilton Railway bill in the following terms:

'The company shall not operate its railway upon the Lord's Day, unless or until authorized so to do by by-law of the council of the municipality in which it is proposed to operate the same, passed upon by a vote of the electors entitled to vote at municipal elections, which by-law shall specify the service to be given upon the said day; and the terms and conditions upon which the same is to be carried out.'

### MR. FISHER'S BUTTER BILL.

Ottawa, July 4.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Minister of Agriculture secured a third reading of his bill to prohibit the manufacture and importation of process butter and to forbid the sale of dairy butter as creamery.

Mr. W. F. McCreary, of Selkirk, said there were objections to his legislation from Manitoba. Many of the Mennonites and other foreign-born farmers are engaged in the manufacture of a class of butter that under this bill could not be placed on the market. It was not good enough for export and would not be exported, anyway, but as the product was perfectly wholesome and kept well there was really no reason for its being shut out of the domestic market. There is a firm in Winnipeg which buys up this class of butter and disposes of it to the railway construction camps and to poor people at from fifteen to sixteen cents a pound. Mr. McCreary thought it a distinct hardship that the Mennonites should be forced to surrender what is now a profitable and legitimate occupation.

The Minister of Agriculture could not accept Mr. McCreary's suggestion. He was fully acquainted with the existence of this firm in Winnipeg which handled process butter. The process butter makers had been driven out of the United States and had taken refuge in Canada. It was necessary to take instant action to prevent this industry from gaining a foothold in the Dominion and hurting the reputation of Canadian butter. It would be impossible to forbid the export of this process butter and yet allow its sale in the home market because you could never tell when butter was made where it was going to be consumed.

Mr. Fisher amended his bill to provide that rolls, crates and packages of butter of less than twenty-five pounds weight and not intended for export may be stamped creamery even though they come from ordinary dairies. This point is conceded in view of the opposition which the bill in its original form had developed.

The House then passed into committee on Sir William Mulock's Post-Office Bill. Already weekly papers are allowed to be carried free through the mails within a radius of twenty miles from the office of publication. Aside from this the rate on newspapers is half a cent a pound. The present bill contains a clause allowing newspapers to be carried at one-quarter of a cent a pound within three hundred miles of the office of publication. Mr. Smith and Mr. Cargill both objected to this three hundred mile limit as discrimination against the better class of newspapers and periodicals that circulate all over the country.

Sir William replied that the three hundred mile concession was for all papers. He could not see where the discrimination came in. It was rather in the nature of a concession to all papers and the loss of revenue would be between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars. The present net revenue from newspaper postage amounted to between $100,000 and $125,000.

Mr. Wade, of Annapolis, put in a plea for lower postage rates on books. Mr. Blair, of Peel, asked the Postmaster-General to deal more generously with country postmasters and mail carriers. Mr. Walter Scott, of Assiniboia, askel better facilities for the transport of mail matter in western Canada.

The bill passed its third reading.

The government bill to permit of the assistance of dry dock building passed its third reading. The government bill respecting naturalization of aliens also passed its third reading with an amendment providing that expatriated Canadians may be naturalized three months after their return to the Dominion.

Sir Richard Cartwright secured a vote of $109,500 towards the steamship service between Canada and South Africa, and $28,388 for a subsidy towards the steamship service between Canada and Australia.

The Minister of Public Works received supplementary appropriations totalling $19,000 to provide for the completion of harbor and river improvements in the different provinces. These obligations have for the most part been already spent. He was criticised by several members for undertaking expenditures for wharves and the like at places where there is little or no business fo be done. The government does not attempt to justify the wisdom of every dollar spent in this way more than to say that this is the only way in which some countries can get their share of this expenditure.

The late government had done the same thing. Mr. Morin, Conservative member for Dorchester, reminded the government that the late government had been turned out of office by the people for the bad features of its policy. Some post-office votes were passed late in the sitting both in the supplementaries for the past year and the main estimates for 1903-04. The Opposition cannot restrain its legitimate desire for information regarding the government's negotiations with the Grand Trunk Pacific. There has been a daily request for facts and last evening the Hon. John Haggart, who was leading the Opposition at the moment, read the report of the bargain which appeared in yesterday's newspapers asking the government what truth there was in the report.

Sir Frederick Borden, who was leading the government at the time, replied that a good many guesses are being made some of which would probably prove correct. But the government had not yet given out any authoritative statement. The first hour of the evening sitting was devoted to private bills. The Gaspé and Western Railway Bill received its third reading.

There will be an appropriation of $150,000 in the supplementary estimates for the establishment in Canada of a naval reserve. This will not go very far toward the expenditure which the scheme in contemplation involves, but the Minister of Marine is satisfied that $150,000 is as much as the government will require this season to get the preliminary arrangements under way. 'It will take some time,' explained Mr. Prefontaine, 'to work out the practical details of the scheme. I have given some attention to the matter already, and the details of our scheme will be planned as soon as possible so that we may be able to go ahead with its execution. Dr. Henry Lunn, the man who organized the party of British statesmen to visit Canada this summer, arrived in the Capital yesterday to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors here. The party will arrive in Quebec on Aug. 28, and will be guests of the City Council and Harbor Board on Saturday and Sunday. The visitors will be shown around the Ancient Capital, will lunch at Montmorency Falls, and then take in Ste. Anne de Beaupre. They will reach Montreal on Monday evening and remain there over Tuesday and Wednesday. They will be shown the various points of interest and will be given a chance to inspect the harbor facilities. On Wednesday they will be lunched by the Board of Trade. Thursday will be spent sightseeing in Ottawa. The party will remain in Toronto from Friday, Sept. 4 till the Tuesday following. During this time they will see the Dominion Exhibition and Niagara Falls. The party will number fifty in all.

Eliza Robertson, of Toronto, gives notice of an application for divorce from her husband, David Robertson, of Toronto, tailor, on the ground of adultery.

The appointment is gazetted of Mr. J. K. Barrett, of Winnipeg, to be inspector of malt houses and breweries throughout Canada, and of Judge Richards, of Winnipeg, as a commissioner to investigate the alleged existence of combine in the lumber trade in the North-West Territories and Manitoba, concerning which complaint has been made to the Ottawa government by ex-Premier Greenway and by a number of the western members. The 'Gazette' also announces the call to the Senate of Mr. H. J. Cloran, vice O'Brien, deceased.

Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Truro Condensed Milk Company, with a capital of half a million dollars. The promoters of this enterprise are Dr. Muir, Messrs. Martin Dickie, Richard J. Turner, of Truro; Simon H. Holmes and George E. Faulkner, of Halifax.

The Ewart Company is incorporated by letters patent, with a capital of ninety thousand dollars, and headquarters in Montreal, to take over the fuel, ice and cartage business of John T. Ewart. The promoters are Messrs. G. M. Webster, Lorenzo Prince, John T. Ewart, William Johnstone, Ferdinand Bayard, F. X. St. Onge, D. W. Lockerby and George Maybury.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior has compiled a statement showing that 124,658 immigrants arrived in Canada in the fiscal year ending June 30. He thinks that when all the returns come in the number will be shown to be even a little larger than this. For June alone the arrivals were 20,532. During the year 44,930 immigrants came to us from the States, 41,787 from the British Isles, and 37,891 from the continent. The arrivals in 1902 totalled 67,379, so that the increase in the last twelve months has been 57,279. The increase from the States is seventy percent, from the British Isles one hundred and forty percent, and from the continent even a larger average increase than the immigration. The number for the last fiscal year was 31,343, as against 14,633 in 1902, and 1,857 in 1896. An Order-in-Council has passed authorizing the Minister of Inland Revenue to issue licenses for the manufacture of beer and malt liquor in the Yukon.

A new tariff of fees is established for the testing of electric meters.

### THE PAY OF THE MILITIA.

Ottawa, July 4.—In Parliament the other day Lieut.-Col. Thompson, M.P., held that an increase in the pay of the militia for the period of annual training would result in an immensely larger attendance at camps. The Minister of Militia was not present to reply to the member for Haldimand, but he does not agree that it is the low rate of pay that keeps men from attending. Sir Frederick feels that the cause for the small turnout this year is to be found rather in the fact that our young men are more fully occupied than they were a few seasons ago. There are fewer men without regular employment. All classes have their time more fully taken up in the various occupations in which they are engaged. If this is so it would take more than the increase of pay that Col. Thompson advocates to bring the corps out.

### THE CENSUS.

Ottawa, July 4.—The tabulation of returns to show the development of Canadian manufactures has been steadily progressing in the Census Department, and although the work is not yet ready for publication, enough has been accomplished to show that the advancement is most encouraging. The country's material prosperity has grown out of all proportion to its increase of population. In the census of 1891 even the blacksmith shops, with their one and two employees, were all counted in as industrial establishments to swell the showing. But in the census of 1901 no establishment is reckoned which employs less than five hands. In spite of the return of 1891, including scores of hundreds of concerns which the new count ignores, it appears that the output of mills and factories in 1901 is larger by twelve million dollars than it was ten years before. The biggest improvement is in the province of Ontario.

The House remained in session till a quarter after two. The Postmaster-General was trying to force through a four-million-dollar appropriation for his department. The Opposition, however, refused to pass the item without an opportunity for further discussion, and to this Sir William was reluctantly forced to yield.

Ottawa, July 4.—There will be a meeting on Monday of a special committee of the House of Commons, chosen some weeks ago, to inquire into the most effective means of preventing fraud and corruption in elections. This committee is formed at the suggestion of the Finance Minister to see what changes in the law are most desirable to cope with the evils that are all too common in our electoral campaigns. Mr. John Charlton had a bill on the order paper which that gentleman thought would go a long way toward freeing campaigns from some of these undesirable features. The committee will consider the provisions of this bill, and make any further suggestions which occur to them. But in view of the session already being so far advanced, it is questionable if anything will result this year.

The Minister of Militia and Defence, in company with the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Lieut.-Col. Thompson, M.P., Col. Pinault, Col. Macdonald, and Lieut.-Col. Fiset, the new director of medical services, leave to-day for Three Rivers to inspect the militia camp in progress there.

# GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY.

## To Construct Line From Moncton to Winnipeg and Lease it to Grand Trunk Pacific for Fifty Years on Certain Conditions.

Toronto, July 3.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says the main features of the government's policy in connection with the proposed transcontinental railway line have practically been determined, and it is expected that within a few days a contract with the Grand Trunk Company will be signed. The government undertakes to construct a line from Moncton to Winnipeg via Quebec, and to lease it to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for fifty years. For the first five years the company will pay no rental to the government. For the second five years they will pay the net surplus of receipts over working expenses. For the remaining forty years they agree to pay three percent on the cost of the construction.

The government will guarantee the bonds for the stretch of line which the company themselves are to construct. In the case of the prairie section the guarantee will be seventy-five percent of the actual cost of construction, but it is not to exceed $13,000 a mile. The government have arbitrarily fixed five hundred miles as the length of the mountain section, and for this distance the guarantee will also be seventy-five percent of the actual cost up to a maximum of $30,000 a mile.

The rates to be charged are to be subject to the control of the Governor-in-Council or the Railway Commission, but on the government section of the line the rates are not to be cut down to a figure that will prevent the company from paying the annual rental.

Other railway companies are to be granted running rights over the Winnipeg-Moncton section. This is to be a matter of mutual agreement, and in the event of failure to arrive at a friendly understanding the government will prescribe the terms, subject, of course, to the rights which the Grand Trunk Pacific possess as lessees and operators of the line.

In view of the government constructing the eastern section of the railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Company have reduced their capital from $75,000,000 to $45,000,000. The company, as an evidence of good faith, will deposit $5,000,000 in the Bank of Montreal in cash or approved securities.

As far as possible the materials used in the construction are to be of Canadian manufacture. The government have made a point of stipulating that wherever it could be done the articles that enter into construction should be bought in Canada, and the company readily agreed to this.

A majority of the directors must be resident in Canada. Mr. C. M. Hays is to be president of the company, and Mr. Wainwright vice-president. Among the directors will be one of the Rothschilds—probably Lord Rothschild the head of the great financial house—Lord Welby, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Mr. Arthur Smithers.

Mr. Hays and his associates are in earnest in the desire to begin construction and push the work to completion as rapidly as possible. An enormous force of men will be put on, and the work begun simultaneously at fifteen different points between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Construction will be under control of a commission appointed by the government so far as the Moncton-Winnipeg section is concerned. The most modern appliances will be used and an effort will be made to complete the line within from three to three and a half years. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company are to equip the line with rolling stock, and they undertake that there will be no deficiencies in that regard. Those who know how fully the needs of the public are met by the present Grand Trunk management are satisfied that the requirements of the situation so far as rolling stock is concerned will be fully met.

The company have sixty survey parties out at present, of whom ten are working between Lake Abittibi and Quebec. The surveyors report the existence of a clay belt north of the north shore of Lake Superior. There is similar soil for some distance eastward from Lake Abittibi towards Quebec. There is a little pine, but the timber is mostly spruce and pulpwood. Between Lake Abittibi and Winnipeg there is pine, spruce and pulpwood in abundance.

The foregoing is an outline of the agreement which has been reached between the government and the representatives of the Grand Trunk. It has involved frequent meetings and considerable discussion. In the first place, the government made their proposition, and a counter proposition was then submitted by the Grand Trunk. There were a good many arguments for and against the respective plans, and finally the government's proposition, with some modifications, was agreed to by Mr. Hays and his associates.

The plan as finally worked into shape came before the cabinet on Wednesday, and although it has not yet received the endorsation of the government as a whole, there is little doubt that it will ultimately be concurred in. A ministerial caucus has been summoned for Tuesday next, when doubtless a ministerial outline of the project will be given. Some of the government's followers express the view that the scheme ought to be laid over until next session, but it is hardly likely that this opinion will prevail. The probability rather is that the majority are impressed with the urgency of the situation and the necessity of pushing on with the second transcontinental line as soon as possible.

Ottawa, July 3.—The government-built line from New Brunswick to Manitoba will cost from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a mile, or in the neighborhood of thirty-five to fifty-five million dollars. So far as the guarantee of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds on that company's lines further west are concerned this may not involve as big an expenditure as at first sight would appear. A minister with whom your correspondent discussed the thing to-day, says there will be trade enough from the very first to make many of the sections self-sustaining. It is only on the unremunerative stretches that the government would be called to put up the annual interest to the bondholders.

The government line is not at all likely to follow the route which the Grand Trunk Pacific has proposed through Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. It will take the more direct course north of the height of land, and it is doubtful whether Winnipeg will be on the proposed main line of traffic from Edmonton east. There will certainly be communication with Winnipeg, but to carry the main line as far south as the Manitoba capital and then have the Grand Trunk Pacific built away north from that city to Prince Albert, Edmonton, Peace River and Port Simpson would make a much longer haul for through traffic than is necessary.

A public man who has given the matter much thought says that the line to Manitoba can be in operation by the end of 1906 if the surveys are begun at once and construction undertaken simultaneously on the various sections.

### COST PLACED AT $125,000,000.

Toronto, July 4.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says:—Mr. C. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, arrived in the city last night, and in company with Mr. Wainwright, proceeded to the Prime Minister's office, where a conference took place with several members of the government. There are a number of minor details in the proposed agreement which still await adjustment, but in the main the features will be as outlined yesterday. The cost of the transcontinental line will, it is estimated, be about $100,000,000. Of this sum the section to be built by the government will involve an outlay of about $45,000,000. The expenditure upon construction by the Grand Trunk will be about $55,000,000, and in addition about $25,000,000 will be required for equipment of terminals. The total cost is therefore likely to approximate $125,000,000.

The cost to the Grand Trunk of constructing the prairie section will be at least $30,000 a mile. In the mountain section it will approach $50,000 a mile. The roadbed and equipment will be of the most substantial, with 80 pound steel rails, massive bridges and embankments and stone culverts. The company have spent probably $60,000 up to date in making surveys, and will be in possession by the end of August, most likely, of detailed information as to the character of the country between Winnipeg and North Bay. The company understand that the Trunk line will run direct to Winnipeg, and not north of Lake Winnipeg, with a branch to the city, as has been suggested.

The country secures another transcontinental line without a dollar of outlay in the form of cash or land subsidies. The dominant feature of the policy of state ownership of a line from Winnipeg to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces is that the government will retain to themselves the amplest power for all time to extend to all railways the right to use this railway and on terms to be fixed by the government or the Railway Commission or other governmental machinery. While, therefore, it is proposed to arrange with the Grand Trunk to take the lease of the government line to the extent of doing the local traffic and its own through traffic and maintaining the railway, still the rights and powers to be granted under the lease will be subject to the paramount power of the government at all times to maintain the character of the railway as a national highway open to all railways.

The numerous advantages of the proposed arrangement are obvious. The early construction of the undertaking is assured. The control is given of route from ocean to ocean, and Canadian Maritime ports will be built up. Canada will be freed from any dependence on the United States for bonding privileges, and will be rendered commercially independent of that country. Freight rates will be cheapened between the new districts of Canada and the old.

The various provinces may be expected to make railway connections with the main Trunk line by branch lines from St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Lake Superior points, thus serving all parts of the older districts of Canada and affording the widest facilities to eastern merchants and manufacturers to ship to Manitoba and points westerly. The new west will be brought into closer union commercially and sentimentally with the east. The government line will also serve as a great colonization road through Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Furthermore, it will develop the great agricultural, forest and mineral resources of the country to be traversed.

### THE OPPOSITION.

Ottawa, July 4.—It is quite clear that there will be opposition on the Conservative side of the Commons to the proposed government railway from Winnipeg east to connect with the Intercolonial. Many of Mr. Borden's followers are outsponken in their remarks in that direction and the Hon. John Haggart says publicly it would not be in the best interests of Canada.

### MR. BICKERDIKE'S VIEWS.

In connection with the Transcontinental Railway, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., said that he thought the government would be wise to do one of two things, either to continue the Intercolonial on from Montreal to the Pacific coast or else to let some public corporation do it. The government should own the whole of the transcontinental line or should dispose of that portion of it that they now operate from the Atlantic ocean to Montreal. 'I see,' said Mr. Bickerdike, 'no object whatever in starting, say, half way and running from Moncton to Winnipeg, if that is the programme at present. I would prefer to see the Grand Trunk Pacific or some other public corporation own the whole line. In one word, it should either be a government road from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast or it should be owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific, or the Trans-Canada, but in any case, what is most required at the present time is sufficient roads to carry the grain from the Manitoba district to Lake Superior, and then sufficient Canadian bottoms to bring the grain from Lake Superior to the seaboard.'

## PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

### The Matter has not Been Discussed Since the Colonial Conference.

### COLONIAL UNIVERSITIES DINNER

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, June 30.—Discussions on the fiscal policy of Great Britain fill the newspapers every day now, but the arguments pro and con are chiefly a repetition of what has already been heard.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Labouchere, in the House of Commons to-day, said that the government had not discussed the matter of preferential tariffs with the colonies since the Colonial Conference.

The following Canadians are on the executive of the committee who have charge of the allied colonial universities dinner: Messrs. Cochrane and A. Mott, Trinity University; Donald Armour, Toronto University, and Dr. Johnson, of McGill University, Montreal.

The condition of Justice Armour remains unchanged.

## DOMINION DAY IN LONDON

### SPEECHES BY THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, July 2.—The annual Dominion Day dinner, held here, was hardly as big a success as usual, but the reception held afterwards by Lord Strathcona, the chairman, was attended by large crowds, who spoke very highly of the affair.

The Duke of Argyll proposed the toast of the Imperial forces and referred to the distinguished part played by the Canadians in South Africa and other places while fighting for the Empire. An excellent address was delivered by the Bishop of Ripon, but the others were scarcely up to the mark.

## CANADA

### SPEECH BY LORD STRATHCONA AT THE DOMINION DAY DINNER IN LONDON.

London, July 1.—A banquet in honor of Dominion Day, was given at the Hotel Cecil to-night, Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, presiding. The Earl of Jersey proposed the toast of 'The Dominion.' Lord Strathcona, in responding, said in a short time Canada alone would provide every pound of breadstuffs required at home. Canada was glad to give unsolicited preference to the Mother Country, and did not fear an enquiry into fiscal conditions.

## A PITCHED BATTLE

### AMONG PRISONERS IN THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Kingston, Ont., July 4.—There was a pitched battle among the prisoners in the blacksmith shop at the Kingston penitentiary yesterday, and one man, named McMurray, of Toronto, sentenced some time ago to ten years for resisting arrest, along with two comrades, and attempting to shoot Constable Tidsbury, was seriously stabbed in the head. Nolan, the Welland canal dynamiter, is charged with the stabbing. The trouble was of a religious origin, and has been brewing for some time. Some of the prisoners resented the favoritism shown to Nolan, a Roman Catholic, and hence the bad blood. There was only one guard in the shop when the melée began. The prisoners fought each other viciously until separated by other guards and taken to their cells.

Friday was a gruesome day at the penitentiary. One convict died a natural death; one was dashed to his death from the prison dome while at work; a riot occurred in which one prisoner was stabbed, and then five new prisoners arrived to serve various terms for misdeeds. Coroner Kilborn has summoned a jury, and will hold an inquest this afternoon into the cause of the death of Fitz-Stephen, alias Collins, who fell sixty feet from the prison dome and had his life crushed out. The accident occurred while the man was kalsomining. Fitz-Stephen, in his fall, struck the balcony of the gallery with his feet, turned over and fell to the floor, striking on his shoulder. Several ribs were broken, and forced into his body, striking vital parts. His death soon followed.

# OBITUARY.

## THE HON. H. T. DUFFY

### Provincial Treasurer Dies Suddenly in the Chateau Frontenac.

### MUCH REGRET EXPRESSED AT HIS LOSS.

Quebec, July 4.—Early yesterday morning, the guests in the Chateau Frontenac were shocked to hear that the Hon. H. T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer, had been stricken with apoplexy when in the barber shop. When the doctor came he was unconscious and remained in that state until 2.50 p.m., when he expired. Mr. Duffy had not been well since the session and early last month paid a visit to Caledonia Springs for the benefit of his health. He arrived here a short time ago and was present at the last meeting of the executive council on Tuesday last. At the conclusion of that meeting, the Hon. Mr. Parent enquired from Mr. Duffy how he felt, and the latter replied that he was not feeling very well and expressed the fear that he was soon going to die. He apparently had a presentiment for some time past that his days were numbered, as in October last he wrote a letter while in Montreal, addressed to Mr. Parent, and left in possession of Mr. Thomas Kirk, of the Provincial Public Works Department, Montreal, and one of his testamentary executors, with instructions to hand the letter only after his death to Mr. Parent. Mr. Kirk arrived in town this evening and handed the letter over to the Hon. Mr. Parent, who, having been informed of Mr. Duffy's serious illness, arrived in town from St. Augustin this evening.

In this letter Mr. Duffy refers to the esteem in which he always held Mr. Parent and also informs the latter that owing to an attack of typhoid fever he feared that his days were numbered.

Miss Duffy, Mr. N. Duffy, sister and brother of the late Provincial Treasurer, arrived in town at 11 o'clock this evening from Ulverton, and were driven to



THE LATE HON. H. T. DUFFY.

the Chateau Frontenac, where lay the remains of their late brother. After consultation with Messrs. Doughty and Kirk, it was decided to convey the remains by the Grand Trunk Railway at seven o'clock to-morrow morning to Ulverton, where the funeral will take place on Monday, July 6, at 2.30 p.m.

The following notice was issued by Mr. Doughty, the late Treasurer's private secretary, to-night:—'The funeral of the late Hon. Henry Thomas Duffy has been arranged by the members of his family, who arrived in Quebec last night, to take place at Ulverton on Monday, July 6, at 2.30 p.m., trains leave Montreal at 8 a.m., via Grand Trunk, for Richmond, the nearest station, and from Levis at 7.45 a.m., and Sherbrooke, at 9.38 a.m.'

Mr. Duffy was a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. He was chosen to represent the province at the coronation of His Majesty the King, 1902.

The Hon. Henry Thomas Duffy was born in Durham Township, Drummond County, and was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond and, at McGill University, graduating as B.A. with honors in English literature, in 1876, and B.C.L. in 1878. After being admitted to the Bar he entered into practice at Sweetsburg, of which village he was for several years Mayor. He stood for Brome in the Liberal interest for the legislature in 1888, and was defeated. At the general election of 1897 he was successful, and when the Hon. Mr. Marchand formed his cabinet he called upon Mr. Duffy to take the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works. In 1900 he assumed the portfolio of Provincial Treasurer.

Quebec, July 5.—Mr. Parent and the cabinet colleagues of the late Hon. H. T. Duffy have sent an elaborate floral offering to South Durham. It is a magnificent piece of work, being in the shape of a pillow. It is four feet in length, and is made of white roses, carnations and lilies.

The Hon. Mr. Parent and members of the Provincial Government left this afternoon for South Durham, to be present at the obsequies of their late cabinet colleague to-morrow.

It has transpired since his death that Mr. Duffy, who has never been very well since his attack of typhoid fever last year, had a slight stroke of some kind last week in Richmond, and was found by a physician whom he consulted to be in the last stages of Bright's disease.

The estate of the deceased is valued at over $75,000, and includes 300 fully paid-up shares of the C. P. R.

Toronto, July 2.—Mr. Francis Charles Minty, for many years receiving teller in the Savings Department at the head office of the Bank of Commerce, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, of neuralgia of the heart. Deceased was a son of the late Captain R. H. G. Minty, and was born in Dublin in 1833. He came to Canada when a young man and entered the employ of the Bank of Montreal, where he remained for seventeen years, joining the staff of the Bank of Commerce in 1874.

## DAN GODFREY

### THE FAMOUS BANDMASTER DEAD.

London, June 30.—Lieut. Dan Godfrey, the famous bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, died this morning of paralysis.

'Dan Godfrey,' as he was familiarly known in the musical world, has been famous as a composer of a splendid class of music for the past thirty years or more. He was one of several brothers, all of whom were musicians.



THE LATE LIEUT. DAN. GODFREY.

They were famous in England early in their lives. In America, Dan Godfrey, though well-known as early as 1870, made fame and popularity when he led his band in full British uniform up to Boston Common, formed them in a ring and played 'The Star Spangled Banner.' This was when he came out to America for the peace jubilee, attended by bands from Europe, and among them the Emperor William's German band, and the band of the Republique Francaise of Paris. After having played British airs on Boston Common, the Grenadier Guards band might be said to have captured Boston. The city was wild with delight. Lieut. Godfrey and his band later made a professional tour of Canada, and will be remembered by those fortunate enough to have attended his concerts. He was a typical army bandmaster, and his memory will be treasured in the popular heart.

London, July 1.—Lord Colville, of Culcross, lord chamberlain to Queen Alexandra, and president of the Honorable Artillery Company, died in London this evening. He was partly paralyzed some weeks ago. He was born in 1818.

New York, July 2.—Mrs. Charles A. Dana, widow of the well-known editor of the 'Sun,' died last evening at her home in East Ninth street, from injuries and shock received several days ago when she fell down a flight of stairs. Mrs. Dana was seventy-nine years old.

Kingston, Ont., July 2. — Dr. Calvin Wartman, a dentist, of Napanee, died on Wednesday from Bright's disease, from which he had suffered for over nine months. He was fifty-nine years of age and was well known and highly regarded in the Midland District. He was a Methodist and a Liberal.

Stratford, Ont., June 30.—Alex. Caven, collector of inland revenue at this port, died early this morning. Mr. Caven had been failing for a few weeks past, but the immediate cause of death was cancer of the stomach. Mr. Caven was born near Picton, Ont., and was 67 years of age. He came to Stratford in 1856. For some time afterward he engaged in mercantile pursuits and entered the civil service thirty-five years ago. During most of the time since then he had been collector of inland revenue. Mr. Caven leaves two daughters, Mrs. H. B. Parsons, of Hamilton, and Miss Maude, at home. The funeral takes place on Thursday afternoon.

Ottawa, June 30.—George Murray Jarvis, in his eightieth year, died to-day at the family residence, 361 Daly avenue. Old age had made him feeble for some two years since, and about two weeks ago he became unconscious and lingered so until death. Deceased was a member of one of the oldest familes in Canada and was of United Empire Loyalist descent. He was born in Toronto, then York, on April 13, 1824, and was the son of the late Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis, who served on General Brock's staff at the battle of Queenston Heights.

### MR. REUBEN MILLS.

Sutton, June 29.—Mr. Reuben Mills, aged 86, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Wells, in this village, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Deceased was born at 'Caldwell's Manor,' on Aug. 18, 1817, and came to this town when seven years of age. He ground the first grist in the county at what was then known as the Pettes Mills, in Sutton, and also the first grist at the mill at Knowlton, his father. Moses Mills, being the builder of both mills. With the exception of two years during which he ran the mill at Richford, Vt., he has resided in this county, and in this village since 1850. Deceased leaves two sons, three daughters, fourteen grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, one brother and two sisters.

### DEATH OF MRS. FELIX CARBRAY.

Quebec, July 2.—The death occurred yesterday, after a very short illness, of Mrs. Felix Carbray, wife of the ex-M.P.P. for Quebec West. The deceased, prior to her marriage last year to Mr. Carbray, was the widow of Mr. N. K. Connolly, contractor.

### MRS. JAMES MIDDLETON.

(Peterborough 'Examiner.')

The death of Mrs. James Middleton occurred at the family residence, 663 Water street, Peterborough, on Sunday, June 21. She was taken ill some three weeks ago, and a complication of diseases was more than her already weak frame could stand. The family had recently settled in town, coming from Smith, where the dece had many warm friends. The fact of having gotten away from the harder to and being in a position to enjoy life, see to lend the greater sadness.

She leaves to mourn her loss, besides sorrowing husband, to whom she al lent her deepest sympathies throughou municipal career, three daughters and sons, all of whom were with her at he moments.

An ardent Christian, and a warm a en. of the Methodist Church, her un life was only surpassed by her dear M whom she took much delight in serv.

'Through all pain at times she'd sm
A smile of heavenly birth;
And when the angels called her hom
She smiled farewell to earth.
Heaven retaineth now our treasur
Earth the lonely casket keeps,
And the sunbeams long to linge
Where our sainted mother sl

The funeral took place from residence on Tuesday afternoon services being conducted by P. Wilson. A large ber followed the remains to the Mit' tery.

Bowmanville, Ont. Vanstone, proprietor here, and of the flour here to-night. He Millers' Association, t Trade, and resigned that illness. He was prominen schools, church and society His eldest son, Fred. C. Va succeeded him in the milling bus

## TORONTO HOME-COMER

### A GREAT CELEBRATION IN WHIC MANY FROM AFAR PARTICIPATED.

The Toronto home-comers' festival opened on Wednesday with magnificent weather. The contingents came from Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, about five hundred strong. Trains and boats brought in crowds from other United States cities, as well as from every part of Canada, to add to the grand total. The streets were thronged all day, and at night there was a tremendous crush at the Parliament Buildings, at the first official reception in honor of the home-comers. The attractions included two league ball games between Toronto and Newark, which broke even, the championship lacrosse match between Tecumseh and St. Catharines, which the latter won, 7 to 2, the lacrosse match, 'Varsity vs. the Oxford and Cambridge team, which was won for the former, 6 to 3; the yacht race, for the Queen's Cup, which was captured by the 'Merrythought'; the Dominion Day rowing regatta, the Toronto Swimming Club races, and the city boxing championship matches at night.

Toronto, July 2.—The events of the Home Comers' Festival to-day were the procession of the Old Boys' Association from the armories to the university, and the Venetian fete on the bay. About a thousand took part in the parade, headed by the Canadian Veterans of '66 Association of Chicago and the Toronto Old Boys. Contingents from Detroit, Rochester and other United States cities were in line. The local Old Boys' Association followed, headed by London, Montreal and Kingston city organizations, the county organizations in line being Bruce, Peterborough, Grey, Durham, Halton, Huron, Peel, Prince Edward and Simcoe. Veterans of '66 and the North-West brought up the rear. On arriving at the university they proceeded to the quadrangle, where addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Noel Marshall, president of the Festival Committee; Mayor Urquhart, Mr. J. F. Ellis, president of the Board of Trade, and the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, who made an amusing address. Dr. Drummond read an original poem entitled 'Home,' and the Fried Quartette, of Rochester, sang. Dr. McGill, of Chicago, and Col. A. L. Graham, of Boston, replied, after which a pleasant hour was spent at the various tenets of the Old Boys' Associations which had been set out on the lawn. The fireworks and illuminations on the bay, with a procession of three hundred decorated and illuminated boats, attracted great crowds to all parts of the island.

Toronto, July 4.—The closing feature of the old homecomers' festival, the open-air horse show, in Queen's Park, this afternoon, was a great success. The turnout was probably the finest ever witnessed in this city, and it is estimated that fully thirty thousand spectators viewed the parade. The floral decorations on many of the equipages were beautiful.

## FARM LABORERS

### GREAT DEMAND FOR THEM IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, July 3.—Mr. Thomas, Southworth, director of colonization is besieged just now with applications for farm laborers. They are pouring in daily and every effort is being made to fill the vacancies as fast as possible. Yesterday the Dominion immigration authorities were communicated with and asked to do everything they could to divert the tide of immigration to Ontario. If this is done the farm-labor problem will to a great extent be solved.

## BRITISH EDUCATION ACT

### TWO FOREIGNERS JOIN THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

London, July 2.—The first foreigners to join the 'Passive Resistance' movement against the Education Act are two American taxpayers, living at Wimbledon, the Rev. R. W. Farquhar, formerly a pastor of Portland, Oregon, and E. P. Gaston, who at one time lived in Chicago. They have both refused to pay the education rate, and consequently their household goods will be seized and sold at auction to satisfy claims for a few shillings.

# NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

Five young men were ordained to the ethodist ministry at Morrisburg last ek.

Miss Myrtle Lacey, 22 years of age, struck by a G. T. R. train at Brant- on June 29, and died shortly after- ds.

lexander Reid, of Sprucedale, Mus- a well-known farmer, was shot by n Stewart, who in the dusk mistook for a deer. He may recover.

eph Jeffrey, 60 years o age, com- suicide at Hamilton on June 29. reputed to be wealthy, but had ly in stocks recently.

iza Watt, Gladstone avenue, ll into the river on June 28. Mr. Thomas H. of Montreal, who sprang

agara,' on Dominion young men who had wo hours, after the boat near Oakville. rishing condition.

ttempted to blow up the ordage factory, Stratford, The whole inside of the safe ed with nitro-glycerine. A alf full of the glycerine was found premises.

don Foster, of Hamilton, was in- tly killed at Jordan on Tuesday last attempting to repair a live wire be- nging to the Cataract Power Company, of Hamilton. He was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

Mr. H. E. Kyle, of Oakville, who was appointed by the Ontario Government to obtain farm laborers in England, has returned. He reports his work as successful, he having already sent out fifty men, with many more to follow.

The brass band of the 24th Kent Regiment has been reduced to the ranks and the instruments taken from the men for insubordination. Jealousy of a bugle band is said to have been the primary cause of the trouble.

Of the 20,000 applications received from veterans by the Crown Lands Department for land grants, over 8,000 have so far been approved. Of this number nearly 3,000 have taken up land, principally in the Temiscamingue district, and the Rainy River valley.

While a deaf and dumb youth of 20, named Nolan, who lives near Fern Glen, a few miles south of Spruceville, was after the cows, he was set upon by two tramps, who, after beating him severely, mutilated him with a knife in such a manner that the doctor entertains no hope of his recovery.

Percy Kemp, aged 15, son of Mr. James W. Kemp, who lives near Toronto Junction, went out for a run last week with two dogs. He took a bath in the Humber and was drowned. Hours afterwards his father found the two faithful dogs sitting on the boy's clothes. The body was recovered a short distance away in only three feet of water.

The Court of Appeal gave judgment last week in the case of the King vs. James Henry Lewis, of Toronto. Roy, the little son of Lewis, contracted diphtheria, and died on Aug. 13 last. The father, a Christian Scientist, was charged with manslaughter under the Criminal Act for neglect to provide necessary medical treatment, medicines and assistance. Lewis's conviction for manslaughter was sustained.

George Weston, aged 44, who has been a member of the Toronto police force for upwards of twenty years, ended his own life with a bullet at No. 6 police station, in Parkdale. He took advantage of the temporary absence of Sergeant White and the inspector from the station and went into the cellar, where he fired the fatal shot. He leaves a widow and five children between the ages of three and twelve years. He was recently fined five days pay for drinking, and moreover had not been enjoying good health lately and it is supposed that his act was the result of melancholia.

## QUEBEC.

The Quebec Harbor Commissioners fined the captain of the 'Transit' $25 for excessive whistling while passing through the harbor.

The Huntingdon Presbyterians are going to build a new church. Permission was granted at last Tuesday's meeting of Presbytery.

Bishop Dunn has gone on a pastoral visit to Anticosti and Labrador, which will last some months, and during his absence the Ven. Archdeacon Roe will be administrator of the diocese.

Mrs. Felix Carbray, who before her marriage to the ex-M. P. P. for Quebec West, last autumn, was the widow of the late Nicholas K. Connolly, contractor, died in Quebec on Thursday after a very brief illness.

It is definitely decided that His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Louis Jetté will leave for England early in August, Major Sheppard, A.D.C., accompanying him, to enter upon his duties in connection with the Alaska Boundary Commission.

Emil Bouchard, nine years of age, of Hull, was drowned last week in Brewery Creek. He was trying to put his dog in the creek when the animal pushed him in. His playmates could not help him out and ran away. The body was recovered five hours later.

Mr. Charles Rose, of Flodden, near Richmond, was gored to death on Tuesday by a bull which he was leading to water. The animal became unmanageable, knocked Mr. Rose down and gored him frightfull. The bull was overpowered and afterwards killed. Mr. Rose lingered until the following morning.

A man named Arthur Frenette had been missing since Saturday, June 20. On Tuesday night his body was found in the Little Shawinigan river with a bruise on the head. An inquest was held, and after an autopsy by Drs. Dufresne and Garceau, the jury found that the deceased had been killed by a blow on the head previous to being thrown in the water.

Three thousand one hundred dollars was all that was bid for the Norwegian steamer 'Protector,' which is at present almost a total wreck on the Barr Reef, near the mouth of the Saguenay. The vessel was bought in by Messrs. Gagnon & Bro. The sale price includes the boilers as well. The cargo of pulp will be sold later. The 'Protector' is a 'Norwegian steamer, and was coming with a load of pulp from Chicoutimi, when she ran aground. The pilot, Nazaire Delisle, had his license suspended for two years by the Harbor Commissioners a short time ago.

The Dominion Day celebration at Huntingdon was marred by a quarrel which terminated fatally. Duncan McCaig and William Kilgour had a few words, when they were drinking together. They went off to the fair grounds and the dispute grew warmer. McCaig drew a revolver and fired at Kilgour, the shot shattering his watch. McCaig fired again, the shot this time taking effect and lodging just below the heart. Kilgour was brought to Montreal and died at the Royal Victoria Hospital on Friday afternoon. McCaig, after the shooting, escaped, but later in the day was captured on the Trout river line, about twelve miles from Huntingdon.

## WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Rev. John McNeill, of Winnipeg, has been called to the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

The Manitoba Legislature has been dissolved. Elections will be held on July 20; nominations, July 13.

A young man named Sylvester, who arrived from Ottawa recently, met accidental death at Lebret on June 29 by falling from a waggon.

The fight in Dufferin is now between the Premier, Mr. Roblin, and Mr. Riddell, Liberal, the prohibition candidate, Mr. A. Graham, having retired.

A train of six pack horses, owned by Mr. B. Walters, en route to the Mount Baker mining region from Chilliwack, was drowned in Silima creek. The animals were washed away by the high water.

Not a few Sumas settlers were washed out by the high water, and are being cared for by Sardis neighbors. All the stock was saved, but the crops in the undiked region will be a total loss.

In response to a request from some of the residents of Rossland, who came from the United States, the Mayor proclaimed July 4 a public holiday. The Rossland 'World' ridiculed the proceeding, and then the editor, Mr. A. W. Dyer, was set upon by some roughs, who bit a piece out of his cheek and almost gouged one of his eyes out. An arrest followed.

Indians are reaping a trout harvest from Kootenay lake, rather to the dismay of followers of Izaak Walton. The redskins are taking into Nelson an average of 500 pounds of trout a week. One lot of 250 pounds sold in one day did not contain a fish under a pound in weight, while the average was two pounds and a half.

Luck Gin is in Ashcroft jail awaiting trial on the charge of murdering a fellow countryman, You Gee, at Crow's Bar camp, on the Fraser river, on June 15. It is charged that he beat the life out of You Gee with a hammer, and threw the body into the Fraser river. The murdered man was in partnership with Ah Fai and Ah Kim in placer mining, and the partners have been detained as witnesses against Luck Gin, whose defence will be insanity.

Gustave Hans, employed at Banfield Creek, near the Vancouver Island terminus of the Pacific cable, was injured the other day by a falling tree. The nearest doctor could not be reached for fourteen hours, and the superintendent of the cable station asked the doctor at Fanning Island, 3,000 miles away, what to do. He gave directions at that distance, and the injured man was subsequently removed to Victoria.

The editor of the Winnipeg 'Free Press,' Mr. J. W. Dafoe, was last week served with a warrant of arrest on a charge of criminal libel, taken at the instance of the Hon. Dr. McFadden, Provincial Secretary, in connection with the charges made that Mr. George H. MacDonnell, a contractor, had been compelled to pay over $5,000 before he could secure a settlement with the government on the Boyne Marsh drainage contract. Mr. Dafoe appeared before a magistrate and had no difficulty in securing bail. Dr. McFadden gives the charge an emphatic denial.

Stewart James and Arthur Waby were drowned at Enderby, B.C., on the night of June 23. They went out on the logs of the Enderby saw-mill and then ventured on to a big pine. It slipped around, and they fell into the water. An alarm was immediately raised, and men hurried to the scene as fast as possible. But the two men could not be saved. Waby's body was found in an hour, but the night had passed ere the remains of James were secured. James came from Vernon, and his funeral took place there. Waby was interred at Enderby.

At Regina last week a young and promising High School student, Will. Traynor, was bathing in the reservoir, when he was drowned. He and a companion were swimming across the reservoir, and when about half way across young Traynor called out that he was going back. He turned, sank and was drowned. It is thought he was seized with cramp. The Traynors are pioneer farmers in the Regina district on a large scale, and a few days ago a shadow fell on their prosperity by the sudden death of Mr. Traynor, sr., while last year a heavy loss fell upon them by a fire that burned their threshing outfit and a large store of crop.

Final arrangements have been made by the management of the Calgary fair, which opens on July 9, for the judges in all important classes. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., takes charge of beef and dairy cattle as well as all breeds of sheep. George Gray, of Newcastle, Ont., will allot the ribbons in the horse classes, and J. R. Webber, of Crossfield, an experienced English breeder, judges swine and poultry. T. N. Willing, territorial botanist, will act as judge of grains, grasses, vegetables, natural history exhibit, plants and flowers, and Mesdames Woolley, Dod and C. W. Peterson will take charge of ladies' work. J. Short will judge school work, L. H. Doll the miscellaneous class, and J. T. Macdonald, preserves, dairy products, etc.

In the Exchequer Court judgment was delivered sustaining the contention of the Dominion in the Attorney-General of Manitoba vs. the Attorney-General of Canada. The dispute arose out of a claim of the province against the Dominion treasury in connection with swamp lands. In part settlement of the dispute the parliament of Canada had authorized the setting apart of certain swamp lands for the benefit of Manitoba. It was claimed by the province that certain sums of money coming to Manitoba under this arrangement had been retained by the Dominion. The federal authorities claimed that they had the right to administer these lands till they were set apart for the province by order-in-council, and that till the formal transfer the revenue from these lands belong to the Dominion. Judge Burbidge held, in substance, that when the lands are shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion to be swamp lands and have been transferred the Dominion Government not only has the right to administer, but to take the revenue for federal uses.

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

The customs receipts at Halifax for June amounted to $120,832, an increase of $19,842 over the same month last year.

The nine-year-old son of L. A. Petrie, of Glace Bay, was drowned at Salmon River, C.B., on Monday evening. He fell off a wharf while fishing.

Judge Albian W. Tourgee, an Ohio man, now United States consul at Barboux, has been appointed to succeed Consul Foster at Halifax.

Daniel Nicholson, a brakeman twenty-one years of age, was killed on the Inverness railway about three miles from Port Hastings, on Tuesday.

Messrs. Murray and Gregory's mills at St. John were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. Over one hundred hands were thus thrown out of employment.

The Fredericton Electric Light Company have offered to sell to the city the company's complete street lighting plant, including their building, for the sum of $16,500. No action has as yet been taken.

Andrew Sprague was drowned at St. Andrews, N.B., on Monday. Mr. Sprague was employed by Mr. William Winters in building a weir near St. Andrews, when the accident occurred.

Mrs. Goldsworthy, an aged resident of Carleton, was frightfully burned on Friday and died of her injuries a few hours later. When she was fixing the fire a cinder fell on her clothes, setting them on fire in a few seconds.

At Halifax, on Thursday, John Kent, caught operating an illicit still, was fined three hundred dollars and three months in prison. Banks, also found guilty, will be sentenced to-day.

Alice May, the little two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod, was instantly killed by a Glace Bay cars on the street in front of her home, in Sydney, on Thursday.

Mrs. Charles Cromb, four sons and two daughters, of Shubenacadie, received a severe shock on Saturday night on coming home from a picnic to find the husband and father sitting in a chair, dead.

One day last week ten young men were sentenced at Sydney to terms in the penitentiary varying from two years to five. The offences were robbery and assault.

D. Morse Balcom, a farmer of Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, loaded his gun on Tuesday to shoot crows. As he was leaving the room his foot tripped and the gun was accidentally discharged. The shot entered the back of his sister, Annie, killing her instantly.

A drowning accident occurred at Whitney Pier, Sydney, on Sunday, by which Edith Linquest, the little nine-year-old daughter of John Linquest, lost her life. The little girl went out on McMillan's wharf, quite near home, and in attempting to reach a boat, slipped and fell into the water.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived in Sydney on Tuesday night and left immediately for Louisburg. On Wednesday they spent the day in looking over the ruins of historic Louisburg and other points of interest round there.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Legislature at its recent session voted not less than $10,000 and appointed a commission to erect a suitable monument to the late Hon. Joseph Howe. The commission has decided on a bronze statue on a pedestal of Nova Scotia granite, to be erected in the Province Building square.

The Sydney 'Post' is informed that there is to be a shuffle in the Nova Scotia Government, Attorney-General Longley to become Premier and Mr. Murray to retire, for the purpose of running in Cape Breton county in the place of Dr. Kendall, who is to be shelved. Mr. Murray, the Premier, has made frequent pilgrimages to Ottawa to see Mr. Fielding, accompanied by Mr. A. C. Ross, who is said to have planned the shuffle; and the 'Post's' informant states that the reason Victoria County is to be added to Cape Breton is to strengthen Mr. Murray. It is said that the choice of two official positions has been offered Dr. Kendall: the inspector of fisheries and the customs collectorship at Sydney.

## NOTES OF THE NEWS

The six thousand coal miners on strike in Western Virginia, have decided to remain out.

A band of thirty brigands has been defeated by Turkish troops near Perlep and thirteen of them killed.

The smelter plant of the Silver City (New Mexico) Reduction Works Company has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $100,000.

Two passengers were killed and several injured in a Chicago trolley car collision on Archer avenue, on June 29.

An elevator in the factory of the H. J. Heintz Company, Allegheny, fell forty-five feet with twenty-three passengers. No one was killed.

The Khedive of Egypt inspected Windsor Castle last week and afterwards visited Frogmore, where he placed a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria.

At Swainsboro, Ga., Robert Rich, aged 21, accidentally shot and killed his mother, to whom he was devoted. He was playing with a pistol, showing how smoothly it worked.

Lightning struck the Presbyterian Church at New Concord, Ohio, on June 28, killed A. H. Alexander, prostrated his young daughter and the organist. Panic ensued, in which several children were slightly injured.

The treaty between the United States and Cuba covering the naval and coaling station bases, and the treaty placing the Isle of Pines wholly under Cuban sovereignty was signed on Thursday last at noon.

A thousand peasants at Koprientz, Croatia, where disturbances took place on Saturday, attacked the troops quartered there, the soldiers fired on the mob, killing five persons and wounding several others. A number of persons were arrested and a battalion of infantry has been sent thither.

The carpets of the adjusting rooms of the United States mint, at San Francisco, have been taken up and treated to a process for removing the gold dust. A bar of gold valued at $9,000 is the result. The carpets were laid six years ago.

The defeat of a clerical candidate for election to the Reichstag in a country district adjacent to Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, occasioned a riotous outbreak against the anti-clericals. Mobs paraded the streets, hooting and stoning Jewish shops. The rioters attempted to liberate their arrested friends, which caused revolver shots to be exchanged. The clericals have declared a boycott against the Jews and Protestants.

Six persons have been shot and severely wounded in a trolley car between Median and Chester, Pennsylvania. A negro, believed to have been seeking revenge because the conductors of the cars recently ejected him, discharged both barrels of a shotgun at the car as it passed a lonely spot in the country. The car was crowded. Four women were among the wounded. The negro made his escape.

The Cunard Steamship Company, owners of the SS. 'Sylvian' Captain Barr and crew, have been awarded $15,000 salvage against the owners of the SS. 'Usher,' for saving the latter, which had become disabled. She was towed to Boston, a distance of 285 miles, in Jan. last. The Cunard Company is to receive $11,500, Captain Barr is to receive $1,250, while $2,500 is to be divided up among the 'Sylvania's' crew. Those of the crew who handled the lines have been awarded double pay.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

The C. P. R. has received twelve of the fifty-two big locomotives ordered in Scotland.

The license commissioners have granted the liquor license to George Fuller for the Avenue House, McGill College avenue.

The customs receipts for the port of Montreal during the first six months of the year amounted to $5,726,585.99, an increase of $779,947 over the first half of the last year.

The month's rainfall was 4.72 inches an inch above the average of Junes for twenty-eight years. An inch of rain fell during the heavy thunderstorm on the evening of Dominion Day.

In April, 1902, Mr. Lussier the seigneur of Varennes, received three bullets at the hands of his son. He was attended by Dr. Marien, who claimed $5,000 for professional services. Mr. Lussier tendered $1,000 and the doctor took legal action to recover the full amount. On Tuesday last the Superior Court decided that the tender was sufficient.

The interest in mountain climbing appears to have been largely transferred to Canada. Not a few notable climbers have, during the past few years, been making fresh conquests in our great west. Among these is Mr. Edward Whymper, a gentleman who has been climbing and writing about mountains pretty nearly all his life, and who for the third season arrives to conquer peaks in the Rockies which have hitherto proved tolerably hard propositions.

Mr. Toussaint Prefontaine, who was a director of the defunct Banque du Peuple, has obtained judgment against ex-Mayor Jacques Grenier, who was president of the bank, for $43,969, the amount which he was obliged to pay under his liability as a director, after the crash. He claimed that he had accepted the responsibility of a director on the strength of misleading statements as to the bank's strength, signed by the president.

## THE MINTO CUP

### HELD BY THE SHAMROCKS, WHO DEFEATED THE BRANTFORDS IN TWO MATCHES.

The Minto cup stays with the Shamrocks. The Brantford lacrosse team came down to endeavor to wrest it from their grasp, but the result is that it is held more tightly than ever. Two matches decided its resting place for 1903, a third was not necessary. They were two good matches, and the games were battles of the giants. The Shamrocks have had a remarkably successful career during the last few years and the Brantfords knew the strength of their enemy and had got together a strong team. But not strong enough. At the close of the second match there was a scene of enthusiasm the equal of which has scarcely ever been seen on a lacrosse field. The first match, played on Dominion Day, resulted six to five, and the score of the second match played on Saturday last was six to three.

### LAST YEAR'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

Ottawa, June 30.—The customs collections of Canada during the fiscal year ending to-day have been $36,619,659, an increase of $4,566,868 over the revenue of last year, and much the largest that Canada has ever known. For the month of June the revenue was $3,579,685, a gain of $692,471, as compared with the corresponding month of 1902.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN

### WARLIKE TONE OF THE YOKOHAMA PRESS.

Victoria, B.C., June 30.—The steamer 'Aki Maru,' which reached port this afternoon from Yokohama, brought news that an ominous change of tone pervades the Japanese press. The Japan 'Gazette' says, in reviewing the journals, that it is now shown that the patience of the Japanese press is exhausted in regard to Russia in Manchuria. One paper says that a petition has been presented to the Japanese Cabinet stating reasons why it is advisable that Japan should go to war with Russia. The petition, according to the Yokohama paper, is signed by nobles and a large number of prominent men.

Another paper complains that the policy of the Foreign Office is too subservient to the too cautious and timid councils of the elder statesmen, and does not fairly represent the sentiment of the people at large. Still another writes on the resolutely patriotic spirit of the Japanese in connection with international affairs, and the fact that their spirit has been fanned by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It admits that there may be some who deny the potency of that alliance, but claims that the Japanese nation as a whole is in perfect accord with the alliance, which was established with the firm determination to maintain that status quo in the far east which is now being menaced by Russian tactics. The old proposal of an exchange between Russia and Japan of Manchuria for Korea has been revived, and a number of the professors of the imperial university are said to have approached Baron Komura to protest against the policy.

Other papers are taking up the question from various points of view, but all indicate a common resentment at the Russian attitude that seems to be of a deeper and more ominous character than ever before. The 'Nierku' prints a significant article, in which it says:

'We know that Russia is persuading the United States to turn her back on the Anglo-Japanese alliance; we know also that it is almost certain that England will not draw her sword in order to settle the eastern question. Whatever disadvantage Japan may entertain she and she alone will be compelled to push into the last argument.'

The article continues at length in advocacy of war with Russia.

## MERCHANT CRUISERS

### ADMIRALTY DECIDES TO WITHDRAW THE SUBSIDIES.

London, July 2.—During the discussion of the navy estimates in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arnold Forster, secretary of the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty did not intend to renew the existing subsidies for merchant ships which may be used in time of war and that notice would be given on April 1 next that the contracts would terminate a year from that date. Many ships of the International Mercantile Marine Company will be affected by this decision.

The Admiralty's decision to withdraw subsidies from merchant cruisers is generally approved. It is the view of a large section of the members of Parliament that the decision is the first step taken by the government at the present session. They regard it as initially a blow directed at the Morgan combination, but it will have a reflexation all around. Mr. Arnold Forster, when making the statement, did not refer specially to the ships in the combination. The Admiralty's decision is in accordance with the recommendation of a parliamentary committee, who reported a while ago, and affects only agreements as to existing subsidies, which affect eiphteen ships belonging to the Cunard, White Star, Peninsular and Oriental, Orient, Canadian Pacific Railway royal mail and Pacific lines. Mr. Arnold Forster added that it was not the intention to entirely abandon the idea of subsidizing any vessels. There were certain things which could not be obtained commercially and could only be gained by subsidies. The Admiralty might, therefore, continue subventions for speed and other special qualifications, which peculiarly fitted ships for naval purposes, but every future agreement be made on condition that what was subsidized was something that could not be obtained in the ordinary course.

### THE CUNARD COMPANY.

New York, July 2.—The Cunard Steamship Company's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Conference went into effect to-day, the fourteen days' notice of intention having expired. At the offices of the company here it was said that no orders had been received to make any change in rates, either freight or passenger.

## THE WALKING DELEGATE

### HE MUST GO, A CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LOCK-OUT.

New York, July 3.—Mr. Chas. Eldlitz, president of the Building Trades' Employers' Association, announced late to-night that after a long conference between the commissioners representing nineteen unions affiliated with the United Board of Building Trades, the fourteen points in the plan of arbitration offered by the Employers' Association have been accepted by the unions. One of these is that all main points at issue are to be arbitrated. A second does away with the walking delegates.

Between one-half and two-thirds of the men affected by the lock-out were represented at the conference, and accepted the plan. It therefore is felt that the rest of men will fall in line.

Speaking for the employers, Mr. Eldlitz said: 'It looks like the beginning of the end. The indications are that the men will be back at work in a few days.'

The lock-out was declared on May 5. Over a hundred thousand men have been idle since work on all new buildings has been suspended.

## CHINESE INDEMNITY

### THE COUNTRY DECLARED TO BE SERIOUSLY EMBARRASSED FINANCIALLY.

London, July 1.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times' telegraphs that since the arrival of Chang Chih Tung (director of commerce and one of the most aggressive of the Yang Tse viceroys, who was recently summoned to Pekin by the Empress Dowager) he has visited all the foreign heads of legations, to whom he declares that China is seriously embarrassed financially in consequence of which the powers should accept payment of the indemnity in silver. Chang Chih Tung says the viceroys and other officials were led to believe that the indemnity was only $450,000,000 taels in silver, without any reference to fluctuations in the value of silver. None of the ministers except the American representative would agree to payment in silver. France and Russia were ready to pay duties on a gold basis, and the legations of these two powers warned Chang Chih Tung that the powers would insist on the payment of the indemnity in gold and would take strong measures to enforce the terms of the protocal. They said that in the event of non-compliance the powers contemplated seizing the Salt Gabrelle or reoccupying the native city of Tientsin.

## THE RUSSIAN JEWS

### HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT INVITE A SLIGHT.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—President Roosevelt's decision to forward to the Russian Government the petition in behalf of the Russian Jews is not published here. The Foreign Office has made the following statement:

'The Czar alone can decide whether the petition will be received, but Alexander III. would have never received such a petition. The petition from the Guildhall meeting, called by the Lord Mayor of London in 1891, was returned through the Foreign Office as being inconvenient. The Foreign Office hopes the Americans will not invite such a slight. They would resent an anti-lynching petition. The Foreign Office has no special interest in the question, except a desire that international relations remain unharmed, since the matter is purely domestic and belongs to another ministerial department.'

St. Petersburg, July 3.—In an article which in official circles is declared to be inspired, the 'Novoe Vremya' combats the 'claim of the United States Government that Russia should grant American Jews free access to Russian territory.'

The 'Novoe Vremya' declares that if all American citizens were admitted to Russia it would not be long before thousands of Jews who have left Russia for various reasons would re-flock to Russia in the guise of American citizens, just as they are doing in Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey. If Russia accedes to the United States wish she could not refuse to grant similar privileges in the case of other countries and would soon undergo a perfect invasion of foreign Jews.'

The 'Novoe Vremya' also refers to the United States restricting immigration and concludes:

'While Russia in no way assumes the right of criticizing the internal measures of the United States, she on the other hand will not tolerate the least interference in her private affairs on the part of the Americans.'

## NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN

### MONUMENT UNVEILED IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 3.—A monument to the memory of the late Nicholas Flood Davin, erected by popular subscription, was unveiled in Beechwood cemetery yesterday afternoon. Some two hundred people were present, including several members of parliament and many prominent local citizens of note. The ceremony was performed by Sir Charles Tupper, who paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased and spoke in high terms of Mr. Davin's eminent services to this country. Speaking of his ability as a public speaker, Sir Charles declared that Mr. Davin's oratory had the qualities that touched, charmed and moved those who listened. Other speakers were Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., Prof. Clarke, of Trinity University, and Mr. Benjamin Sulte. Mr. W. W. Campbell read an original ode appropriate to the occasion. The monument bears a bust of Mr. Davin, cut by Mr. Walter H. Allward, of Toronto.

## PRINCESS MAUD

### A SON BORN TO THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE KING.

London, July 2.—Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of King Edward, who was married to Prince Charles of Denmark on July 22, 1896, gave birth to a son to-day, at her residence near Sandringham. Both mother and child are doing well. This is the Princess's first child.

There have been no duels among Belgian military men for fourteen years. Disputes are decided by courts of honor.

# FINANCIAL.

## LOCAL STOCKS.

### POWER STILL GOES UP.

The week has been a short one on the local stock exchange, only three and a half working days, and transactions were less than 20,000 shares, or 6,000 less than last week. The loss in activity was principally in Dominion Iron, the sales of which droppel from 8,499 to 3,122, while the price rose from 15 two weeks ago to 19¾ at Friday's close. The rest of the Dominion group also lost in activity, but gained in price. Coal, common, which sold two weeks ago at 90, went up to 100. This stock is said to be very scarce in Boston now, having been largely taken up by Montreal and Toronto people who believe that the Government will act bountifully to the steel works. Iron preferred did not lose much in activity, and only gained a point in price over last week's best; Iron bonds fared similarly. These things may be merely coincidences, or they may show that the available supply of Dominion Coal and Iron common stocks is about all bought up, while there is still plenty of Iron preferred and bonds to be had from those who think they can make better use of the money elsewhere. One good reason why the price of Iron bonds should stop rising is that those whose interest it was to unload on the $50,000 sinking fund being bonds that they bought down in the sixties, have sent in their tenders and have no further object in keeping up the price. The investment demand, however, seems still to continue.

All of the Dominion group, with the exception of Iron common, will be good things for investment, if the Government gives the expected aid. At present price Coal common gives 8 percent on the investment; Iron bonds about 7 percent, and Iron preferred over 12.

C.P.R. has been more active this week and has gained a little in price, but not so much as might be expected from a road earning ten percent on its common stock and rapidly paying off its bonds with the results of its land sales.

The most active stock of the week was Power, which sold on the average about two points higher than the week before. At 80 this stock yields five percent on the investment, and higher dividends seem more probable than lower ones. Detroit and Twin City have been well bought at higher prices, and the other tractions, though not active, were firm.

Richelieu, which recovered in two weeks from 65 to 89¾, seems to have about reached its level this week's highest being only ¼ point better than last week's.

The following table shows the fluctuations for the week:—

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C.P.R. | 124½ | 125½ | 123½ | 124 | 2,036 |
| Dom. Iron | 17½ | 19¾ | 16¾ | 19¾ | 3,122 |
| " pref. | 60 | 61 | 50½ | 58 | 1,208 |
| Dom. Coal | 98 | 100 | 96 | 99¾ | 2,445 |
| N. S. Steel | 98 | 98¾ | 96 | 98¾ | 893 |
| Power | 80 | 82½ | 80 | 80¾ | 4,439 |
| Richelieu | 89 | 90 | 88 | 89¾ | 758 |
| M. S. R. | 232 | 241 | 230 | 239 | 677 |
| Detroit | 72½ | 74½ | 72 | 73½ | 1,115 |
| Toledo | 25½ | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | 330 |
| Ogilvie pfd. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 25 |
| Cable | 162½ | 162½ | 162½ | 162½ | 100 |
| Bell Tel. | 155 | 158 | 155 | 158 | 18 |
| Dom. Cotton | 41¾ | 42 | 41¾ | 42 | 50 |
| Mont. Cot. | 120 | 122 | 120 | 122 | 31 |
| Mont. Steel | 67½ | 69 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 64 |
| " pref. | 99 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 85 |
| Twin City | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ | 1,591 |
| Toronto St. | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99¾ | 334 |
| Halifax Ry. | 96 | 85 | 96 | 95 | 25 |
| Lake Superior | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 100 |
| Banks— | | | | | |
| Montreal | 250 | 250¼ | 249 | 250 | 45 |
| Toronto | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 1 |
| Molsons | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 10 |
| Commerce | 159¾ | 159¾ | 159¾ | 159¾ | 7 |
| Merchants | 158 | 160 | 157 | 160 | 176 |
| E. Town. | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 6 |
| Quebec | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 10 |
| Union | 132½ | 132½ | 132 | 132 | 14 |
| Hochelaga | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 |
| Nova Scotia | 275 | 275 | 272 | 273 | 60 |
| Bonds— | | | | | |
| Dom. Iron | 76½ | 76½ | 70 | 73½ | 105,000 |
| M. S. R. | 102 | 105 | 103 | 105 | 6 900 |
| N. S. Steel | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111 | 111 | 5,000 |

'Witness' Office,
Monday, July 6.

To-day's market was strong and active. Power was the principal feature, over 2,600 shares being sold, the price rising from 81 to 84¼, closing 84 1-8. Most other issues dealt in also made advances: Iron common, 19½ to 21, sales 565; Iron bonds, 73¾ to 74¾, sales 69,000; Coal common, 100 to 103, sales 500; C.P.R., 124 to 124¾, sales 150; Scotia, 99 to 99½, sales 260; M.S.R., 240 to 246¼, closing 245½, sales 715; Twins, 98 to 98¼, sales 740; Richelieu, 90 to 92¼, closing 92, sales 513. Iron preferred was almost the only loser, selling from 59¼ to 58, sales 300. Total sales for the day were about 7,000 shares.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Hy. Claws says:—Heavy June disbursements, improved monetary conditions abroad, and a temporary oversold condition of the local stock market induced a fair recovery in values and a consequently better feeling on the stock exchange. The chief obstacle to further activity was the approach of the holidays and an indisposition to carry stocks over a two days' interval.

We are now approaching the usual period of summer quiet, when abundant opportunity is offered for studying the probabilities upon which Wall Street always waits before taking the initiative. The first six months of 1903 have been a period of severe and thorough liquidation. What about the next six months? The reaction following the underwriting and speculative craze of 1901-02 came sooner than anticipated, as reactions of that nature invariably do; and the questions now pressing for solution are: Has the reaction culminated; is liquidation over; is the readjustment between supply and demand, or between quality and value, complete? To be perfectly frank, we do not think tthe adjustment is complete. A number of good securities have come down to intrinsic values, where investors can take hold with confidence, but there are still many of the newer creations selling at inflated figures—held up by sheer force—which have yet to face the test of trade reaction or diminished profits. While the period of special stress in financial circles is over; while the situation is better than it was six months ago; while all prolonged downward movements are accompanied by rallies such as the present, still these facts furnish very little guidence as to what may be expected between now and the close of 1903.

Apparently we are on the verge of a new era of industrial reorganizations, the three most noticeable this week being the Shipbuilding Trust, the New England Yarn Company and the Cotton Duck Company. Such events delay the recovery of confidence, which now seems fairly due.

July disbursements reached nearly $140,000,000 or $10,000,000 morethan a year ago. A portion of this sum always seeks reinvestment in Wall Street, and the new Pennsylvania issue no doubt absorbed considerable. Good stocks that are selling on a 5 percent basis are a good purchase on all decided reactions. The same is true of a number of good bonds, which are yielding 4½ percent and over at current rates.

### MIDSUMMER DULNESS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Most people are always astonished when movement of security values comes to a halt at the end of the first half of the year; yet the phenomenon ought to be fairly familiar. The same thing happened around the opening of July in 1902, in 1901 and in 1900, and will undoubtedly happen in 1904, as it has this year. There are, on the other hand, some habitués of Wall Street who are not surprised at the slackening of activity, but who account for it all, to their own undoubted satisfaction, by the fact that those who, in their simple way, they describe as the Big Men, have gone to Europe, the seashore or the mountains. There may be something in their theory, and something more in its converse, that the Big Men have packed their trunks because the market has ceased to move.

But the real governing fact ought to be plain enough. Between this date and the early weeks of August, the real fate of the season's harvests is usually decided; and if there is any one lesson which financial America has learned these past few years, it is that the harvest outturn is a fundamental influence in prosperity. It is no more peculiar to the present year than to any of its predecessors, that the gaze of American finance should be turned, at the opening of summer, from the castles and card-houses of Wall Street to the furrows of the Western grain fields.

No great ground swell is likely to start again in the market for securities until Nature has played its parts, and we know what the earth will give us. It is not an accident that practically all the violent upward or downward movements of security values have come to an actual head either in May or in November—the one date falling before the outlook for the earliest crop is really disclosed; the other, when all is over, and we know what the agricultural year has given us. People watching for signs of the times will therefore find more profit in studying the daily weather map, the course of the produce markets, and the weekly and monthly crop reports, than in wasting their attention upon the stock list.

### TORONTO STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

Toronto, July 6.—The 'Financial News' says the market was the most buoyant and active for some weeks. Dealings were larger, widely distributed and speculation generally had a broadening tendency. The long holiday apparently improved speculative sentiment, and brokers reported a larger demand from the public. The advance in Coal and Steel was attributed to the effort to discount early announcement from Ottawa regarding increased protection for industry. Little news to account for general advance elsewhere. Dominion Steel sold to 21 on sales of 500 shares. Over 1,200 Coal dealt in, the price rising to 102¾. General Electric was another feature, advancing from 161 to 162¼ on sales of 440 shares. Toronto Railway, 100 to 100½ for 240 shares. Bank shares were strong.

Navigation securities are advancing. The Northern sold at 133 to 136 on light dealings. Richelieu and Ontario touched 91. Twin City fractionally higher at 98 to 98¼ on good statement of earnings. C.P.R., 123 to 124¼ for 150 shares.

# COMMERCIAL.

## Montreal Wholesale Prices.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

There has been an easing off of prices in several lines since a week ago. The flour millers who were last week quoting $4.40 a barrel for Manitoba patents have lowered their prices to the general level of $4.20. Butter is down half a cent a pound, and cheese three-quarters. Eggs, on the other hand, have made a slight advance.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 81c No. 1 northern, 80c afloat Fort William; peas, 63c high freights; 72c here; rye, 52c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 46c to 46½c; oats, No. 2, 28½c in store here; and flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.20; seconds, $3.90; strong bakers, $3.40; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $2.90 to $4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $21, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $19 to $19.50; shorts in bulk, $20.50; middlings, $21.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.85 to $1.90; imported, $1.75 to $1.80.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22.50; short cut back, $22; light short cut, $21.50; compound refined lard, 8¼c to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10c to 10¾c; finest lard, 10½c to 11¼c; hams, 13½c to 14½c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs $8.37½ to $8.50.

BUTTER — Townships creamery, 18¾c; Quebec, 18½c; western creamery, 17½c; western dairy, 15c.

CHEESE— Ontario, 9¾c; Townships, 9½c to 9¾c; Quebec, 9¼c.

EGGS — Candled, 15c; straight receipts, 14½c; No. 2, 12½c.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 60c to 65c in tins; 4¾c per lb. in wood. Sugar, 7c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, $13.50 to $14; No. 2, $12.50 to $13; clover, $9 to $9.50; clover mixed, at $10.50 to $11 per ton in car lots.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.20 to $5.25; seconds, $5. Pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, Ontario and Quebec, $1.25 to $1.28; P.E.I., $1.10 to $1.15; common, $1.

## RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS

('Railway Age.')

It has been a poor year, so far, for steam railway receivers, and the business of selling railways under foreclosure has also been remarkably dull. No steam railway company in the United States operating so much as miles of road has become insolvent, and the five little lines which have failed to meet their interest obligations during the last six months, had never demonstrated their right or ability to exist. Their total length is 79 miles, their bonds $5,010,000, and their stock $835,000.

During the past six months only three roads in the country were sold under judgments; their total length is 145 miles, with bonds of $853,000 and stocks amounting to $293,000. The largest of these, the Chicago & South-Western, 127 miles long, has been bankrupt three times before, and now having been purchased by a solvent railway company, will be known as the Central Railway of Indiana, until it is absorbed into the Big Four system.

But while the era of receiverships and foreclosures of steam railways appears, for the present, to have ceased, the void which their absence from the courts has made begins to be filled by the financial misfortunes of electric railways, so soon after the inauguration of this modern method of transportation. The 'Railway Age' has compiled a list of five street railway companies which have been placed in the hands of receivers since Jan. 1. These show a total length of 577 miles of track, representing $27,058,000 of bonds and $35,400,000 of capital stock, a grand total of $63,058,000 of street railway securities placed in the hands of receivers in that period, in comparison with $5,845,000 of securities of steam roads in similar condition. In addition to these a Pennsylvania traction company, operating twenty-five miles and with $4,000,000 of securities outstanading, made default last spring in its interest obligations and asked an extension. We also find recorded foreclosure sales, since the first of the year, of four electric lines representing 117 miles of track and $6,866,000 of bonds and stock. As a matter of curiosity, without attempting to point any moral, we may compare the corresponding figures for steam and electric roads, during six months, with the following figures.

| Placed in the hands of receivers. | Number. | Miles. | Stocks anad Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steam | 5 | 79 | $ 5,845,000 |
| Street and electric | 5 | 577 | 63,058,000 |
| Sold under foreclosure— | | | |
| Steam | 3 | 145 | 1,146,000 |
| Street and electric | 4 | 117 | 6,866,000 |

Comparing with 202,500 miles of steam railway lines and their $12,134,000,000 of stock and bonds, with the 16,650 miles of electric lines liberally capitalized at $2,145,600,000, the contrasts in the above table are at least suggestive if not instructvel.

## CROPS IN THE WEST

### BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON.

Winnipeg, Man., July 3.—Bright prospects is the general expression of the crop report issued to-day by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the central division. In nearly all the localities good heavy rains are reported, and a consequent improvement in the appearance of the grain growing is marked. The rains seem to have been general. In no instance is there any indication that there will be anything else but a banner crop this year. The report, although worded in commonplace phraseology bubbles over with promises of prosperity. All along the main lines rains are reported. In some places they are designated 'very heavy.' All crops are given as 'excellent,' and 'very promising.' Along the Prince Albert branch, Rosthern is the only locality requiring more moisture. All other points report the situation good. The same applies to the Minnedosa and Yorkton branch. On the La Riviere section rain is needed at Morden, Mantou, Darlingford, Thornhill and Roseglen. In the Napinka section the wheat is reported to be heading out in places and at Napinka it is two to three feet high. Some rain is required, but the majority of places report an excellent showing. In all the Souris section rains are good, and the Eastern section reports sufficient moisture and no damage. In the miscellaneous reports only one place presents a report that is not a good showing, and that is Dominion City, where the lack of rain has caused the crop to suffer some.

### FLOUR GOES UP.

London, Ont., July 4.—Local millers have put up the price of flour ten cents a sack, making it now $2.15 for best patents, $2 for seconds and $1.35 to $1.65 for strong clears. The reason for the increase is the higher price of wheat.

The condition of crops throughout all the western district is, according to authoritative reports, the most promising in many years. Wheat, oats and barley promise magnificently. Hay, too, will be a good crop, reports of damage having been exaggerated. Corn looks fine. Winter wheat will be a fine crop but the acreage is not as large as it was some years ago. This, it seems now, will also be a great year for dairymen, pastures being in wonderfully good condition.

## HALF YEAR'S FAILURES

### S HOWING VERY GOOD IN VIEW OF ADVERSE INFLUENCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co., report 5,628 commercial failures during the first half of 1903 for $66,797,260 in amount of liabilities, compared with 6,165 bankruptcies in the first half of 1902 for $60,374,856. While the decrease in number was about 9 percent the sum involved increased a similar percentage. This is due to several large failures.

Separating the half yearly record into the three chief divisions, it is found that there occurred 1,280 defaults in manufacturing, with a total loss of $26,135,144, as compared with 1,418 last year for $24,940,020. Traders suspended to the number of 4,038 against 4,410 a year ago, and liabilities were $30,544,443 against $29,145,622. The third commercial subdivision contains brokers, transporters other than railways, and similar concerns that cannot properly be included in either of the two principal classes. Of these firms 310 failed with debts aggregating $10,117,673 as compared with 305 in 1902, with liabilities of $9,219,475. Banks and other fiduciary institutions suspended with defaulted indebtedness of $6,495,716, a most gratifying return when compared with similar liabilities of $16,797,763 last year, or $15,839,389 in 1901. There was an increase of 10 in number over the banking defaults last year.

### FAILURES IN CANADA.

Insolvency returns from the Dominion of Canada were most strikingly satisfactory. In number 492, compared with 610 last year and still more in most earlier years, while liabilities of $3,395,637 were much lighter than the $5,739,451 in 1902, and an average of over five millions for the preceding five years. Manufacturing failures numbered 107, with liabilities of $1,045,843 against 109 last year for $1,281,866. There were 375 trading failures with liabilities of $2,227,691, against 491 for $4,055,548 a year ago, and other commercial defaults were 10 for $122,103, compared with 10 for $102,037. The only unfavorable comparison was made by banking defaults, owing to two large suspensions in Ontario.

| Provinces. | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 207 | $865,194 | $1,272,394 |
| Quebec | 180 | 812,893 | 1,297,403 |
| Brit. Columbia | 30 | 153,100 | 149,450 |
| Nova Scotia | 44 | 142,800 | 374,700 |
| Manitoba | 14 | 31,800 | 42,000 |
| New Brunswick | 11 | 70,450 | 177,684 |
| P.E. Island | 6 | 33,500 | 82,000 |
| Total | 492 | $2,110,737 | $3,395,637 |
| Total, 1902 | 610 | 4,132,530 | 5,739,451 |
| Newfoundland | 6 | 26,400 | 61,500 |
| " 1902 | 4 | 4,500 | 14,500 |

### BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale business at Montreal was fairly active last week considering the fact that many were holidaying and that the midsummer season being now at hand is having the usual effect of causing contraction in some departments. The weather during a considerable part of last month was against the movement in summer dry goods but of late the hot days have had a good effect on that trade, and there has been more demand for sorting stocks. There was a large demand for fall goods last week, caused mostly by the advancing condition of the markets and stimulated by the increasing requirements of the West. Payments have been rather slow in some lines. Crop conditions are more favorable in this province and the outlook for general trade is favorable.

The holiday making in connection with the Homecomers' Festival has to some extent demoralized trade in Toronto, taking travellers off their routes and generally getting business out of the usual rut. To offset this, however, was the fact that the low passenger rates brought many country merchants to the city who have been buying to sort seasonable stocks and giving liberal orders for the fall.

There has been a fair movement of fall goods in British Columbia. The shipments to points north and to the various provincial trade centres have been large, and seem to indicate a continuance of prosperity.

The continued favorable weather for the crops in Manitoba have had a good effect on trade at Winnipeg and other distributing points in the west. Retailers have been buying freely for the fall, the fact that over 100,000 settlers have arrived this season making it necessary for merchants to carry heavier stocks. The rains last week materially helped the progress of the crops and the outlook is considered very bright.

### GRAIN.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal:

| | July 4, 1903. | June 27, 1903. | July 5, 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 438,406 | 496,851 | 244,316 |
| Corn, bush | 55,493 | 41,336 | 43,437 |
| Peas, bush | 50,404 | 49,381 | 37,530 |
| Oats, bush | 193,693 | 189,133 | 111,429 |
| Barley, bush | 19,090 | 13,808 | 1,757 |
| Rye, bush | 3,636 | 2,814 | 30,677 |
| Buckwheat, bush. | 9,825 | 15,174 | 1,170 |
| Flour, brls | 17,684 | | 13,229 |
| Meal, brls. | 427 | 427 | 234 |

### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Imports of butter and cheese into the United Kingdom for the five months ending May 31, 1902 and 1903:

| Butter, cwt. Countries. | 1902. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | 158,404 | 113,379 |
| Denmark | 726,671 | 774,990 |
| Sweden | 79,455 | 89,697 |
| Germany | 22,383 | 11,486 |
| Holland | 122,783 | 133,807 |
| France | 127,346 | 151,962 |
| Canada | 13,573 | 7,323 |
| United States | 30,343 | 25,193 |
| Australasia | 223,340 | 189,084 |
| Other countries | 87,969 | 108,348 |
| Total | 1,592,287 | 1,593,269 |

| Cheese, cwt. Countries. | 1902. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Holland | 108,267 | 126,865 |
| France | 20,593 | 15,197 |
| Canada | 182,665 | 170,105 |
| United States | 227,498 | 181,174 |
| Australasia | 46,379 | 42,829 |
| Other countries | 24,704 | 40,157 |
| Total | 610,106 | 578,927 |

London, July 4.—The cheese market was weak and dull here and prices fell away 2s per cwt. all round to 52s to 53s for white, and 53s to 54s for colored. Butter was slow and nominal.

Bristol, July 4.—Cheese was dull and heavy here also, values declining from 6d to 1s 6d per cwt., the range being 51s to 53s.

Liverpool, July 4—Butter, good, steady, 75s. Cheese dull; white, 50s 6d; do., colored, 51s 6d.

Cork, June 23.—Firsts, 81s; seconds, 80s; thirds, 73s. Superfine, 87s; fine mild, 81s. Choicest boxes, 87s. In market, 314. Fresh A, 83s; B, 81s.

Limerick, June 24.—Demand for choicest centrifugal creamery very strong yesterday at from 92s to 94s. Secondary very irregular in both quality and prices, which ranged from 84s to 90s, according to faultiness, very few really bad quality showing. Farmers' set-cream make and bad creameries fetched from 76s to 83s.

Manchester, June 24.—The supply of Danish, Swedish and Finnish was large yesterday, and the demand ruled principally for finest dairies of Danish. Last week's official advance was not fully maintained, there being some check to buying from various causes, one of which is not unconnected with short time in the cotton trade. Secondary qualities met with anything but a ready sale. Irish creameries are arriving in excellent quality. Quotations:—Choicest Danish, 103s to 108s; choice, 101s, and upwards; Finnish, 94s to 96s; finest Irish creameries, 97s to 99s.

Hodgson Brothers' Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending June 25:

CHEESE—There has been a fair consumptive demand, but arrivals have been more liberal, and there is some accumulation. A good proportion of the arrivals have been coming forward somewhat green and young, and the value of such is quite 1s to 1s 6d under top quotations.

Full creams again lower in character are wanted, and sell as landed, but there is still no enquiry for low grades of skim cheese.

BUTTER — There has been a quiet market, the recent improvement in values has scarcely been maintained, and there is some reaction. This applies to both Danish and Irish. In Canadian, there is no improvement in the demand. Medium grades of butter are not plentiful, but trading is slow.

### CHEESE BOARDS.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 30.—Offerings today, 667 boxes, remnant June make. No sales on board; 10 cents bid; salesmen asking 10 5-16c; market quiet.

Campbellford, Ont., June 30.—At the cheese board to-day 1,600 boxes were offered. All sold at 10c.

Brockville, July 2.—Offerings on board, 3,457 boxes, 1,204 white, 2,253 colored; no sales; 9¾c bid, 10c asked. On the street, colored sold at 9¾c to 10c, and white at 9¾c to 9¾c. The total sales are given out at 8,300 boxes, divided as follows: Howe, 1,300; Murphy, 1,000; Laing, 1,200; Webster 500; Dickey, 1,300; Earle, 800; Davis, 400; Derbyshire, 1,500.

Vankleek Hill, July 2.—Offerings, 1,095 boxes of white and 88 boxes of colored; all colored sold at 10c; no white sold on the board.

Woodstock, Ont., July 2.—Offerings, 2,200 boxes white and 1,700 boxes of colored; 600 sold at 10c.

Winchester, July 2.—Offerings, 659 colored and 618 white; 175 colored sold at 9¾c, and 112 white at 9 13-16c.

Kingston, Ont., July 2.—Offerings, 2,143; 419 sold at 9¾c to 9¾c.

Madoc, July 2.—Offerings, 1,150; all sold at 10c.

Lancaster, July 2.—Offerings, 315 white and 223 colored; all sold at 9¾c.

Ottawa, July 3.—Buyers insisted on Montreal inspection, on which 215 cheese were withdrawn. Remaining offerings were 1,385 white and 329 colored; all but 246 sold at 9¾c.

Perth, July 3.—Offerings, 2,290 white, 350 colored; all sold at 9¾c.

South Finch, July 3.—Offerings, 1,250 white 1,250 colored; 9¾c bid; no sales, factorymen looking for more on curb.

Farnham, July 3.—Offerings, 1,000 white, 90 colored. Colored sold at 9¾c, white 183 at 9 3-16c, 577 at 9 7-16c, 195 at 9½c.

Iroquois July 3.—Offerings, 1,271, nearly all colored. All sold on board or on curb at 9¾c.

Napanee, July 3.—Offerings, 1,210 white, 320 colored; white sold at 9¼c; colored will sell on curb at same price.

Kemptville, July 3.—Offerings, 1,476 colored, 270 white. Sales, 710 at 9¾c.

Cornwall, July 4.—Offerings, 1,465 white, and 857 colored cheese; 404 sold at 9¾c, remainder at 9¾c for white and 9 11-16c for colored.

Cowansville, July 4.—Offerings, 2,352 cheese and 1,646 boxes of butter; 1,905 boxes of cheese sold at 9¾c, 225 at 9 7-16c and 27 at 9½c; 1,003 boxes of butter sold at 18¾c and 313 at 18½c.

Belleville, July 4.—Offerings, 3,355 white and 250 colored cheese. Sales, 1,590 at 9¾c; 9 13-16c offered for the rest.

Iroquois, Ont., July 4.—Offerings, 2,400 cheese; all sold at 9¾c to 9¾c.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, July 3.

The largest gathering of the season of farmers, market gardeners and housekeepers, was to be seen in the vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square this forenoon, and enormous quantities of green truck were sold at moderate rates in most cases. New potatoes were offered in considerable quantities; a truck farmer, with ten barrels of new potatoes in his waggon sold them at about $3.75 the barrel; new cabbages are also getting plentiful. Mr. Felix Lariviere, of St. Henri, had two loads of new cabbages, and Mr. Brosseau, of Cote St. Paul, had a large waggon load, which he sold at about 90c the dozen heads. Celery is 50c the dozen; beets, carrots, turnips and onions sell at from 10c to 20c the dozen bunches; lettuce and radishes, 10c to 15c do.; a few bags of old Quebec turnips were sold at $1.75 the bag; old potatoes, $1 to $1.10 the bag; rhubarb, 10c to 15c the bunch. Oats were very plentiful, and sold at about $1 the bag; $1.30 the bag was asked for the few samples of buckwheat offered. The basket brigade nearly filled both of the market halls, and tons of pork pieces were offered here at from 8c to 11c per lb., or about one cent per lb. less than was the price a week ago.

Dead turkeys are 12c to 17c per lb.; and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; spring chickens, 40c to 75c the pair. Some remarkably large young Pekin ducks were offered at 65 cents each. Tub butter, 18c to 21c the lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs, 20c to 25c the dozen; older eggs, 15c to 18c do.; strawberries are very plentiful, but of rather small size, and these sell at about 5c the small box; gooseberries and red currants are 40c to 50c the pail; small apples, 40c to 50c the basket; Valencia oranges, $4.75 to $5 the case; lemons, $2 to $3 the box; bananas, $1 to $1.50 the bunch; California peaches, $1.50 the case; plums, $1.25 do., tomatoes, $1 do.; hay, $9 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

### ONTARIO MARGETS.

Ottawa, July 4.—Business on By-ward market was exceedingly brisk this morning. A large supply of farm produce was offered and quickly sold at remunerative prices. Dressed pork of excellent quality was offered by two or three farmers. A fair demand ruled and sales were made at from $7.50 to $8 per cwt. Lamb was in good demand and prices were quoted at from 75c to 90c for fronts and $1.25 to $1.50 for hinds. Receipts of veal were fairly large with prices steady at from 6c to 8c per lb. for hinds and 4c to 5c per lb. for fronts. The poultry market showed very little change in quotations. Prices were quoted at from 85c to $1 per pair for dressed fowl, 40c to 60c per pair for chickens and 12c to 14c per lb. for turkeys. The offerings of eggs were very light. The market was active with quotations ruling at from 14c to 16c per dozen. Butter was in excellent demand with fairly large offerings on hand. Prices were firm. The following were the ruling figures: Rolls and pails, 16c to 18c per lb., and prints 20c to 22c per lb. The offerings of oats were just medium and prices showed an easier tendency at from 40c to 42c per bushel. The demand for potatoes was good and sellers quickly realized from $1 to $1.25 per bag according to quality. The hay market was firm with no material change in quotations, which ruled at from $14 to $16 per ton.

Toronto, July 6.—Wheat—The market is less active than it was a week ago, and prices are easier. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 76½c to 75c east and middle freights. Goose is quiet at 66c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 72c for No. 1 and 71½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 83c for No. 1 hard and 82c for No. 1 northern afloat Fort William, and 86c for No. 1 hard and 85c for No. 1 northern at Georgian ports and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—In fair demand and steady. Cars of 90 percent patents in buyers bags are quoted at $2.80 east or middle freights. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill Feed—Steady. Cars of shorts are quoted at $17, and bran at $14.50 to $15 in bulk east or middle freights.

Barley—Quiet at 43c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Quiet at 41c for No. 2 east and 40c middle freights.

Rye—Quiet at 51c to 52c for No. 2 east.

Corn—Quiet; Canada is quoted at 49c west American is steady at 59c for No. 3 mixed and 59½c for No. 3 yellow on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Rather easy at 31c to 32c for No. 2 white middle freights; 31c north and west and 32c east. No. 1 white are quoted at 33c east.

Oatmeal—Quiet; cars of bags are quoted at $3.50, and barrels at $3.65 on the track, Toronto, and twenty-five cents more for broken lots.

Peas—Easier at 62c for No. 2 high, north and west, 64c east and 63c middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of choice fresh-made creameries and dairies are quite liberal; there is a fairly good demand for the best goods and prices are steady. Creamery prints, 19c to 20c; do., solids, 18c to 19c; dairy pound rolls, choice, 15c to 16c; do., tub good to choice, 15c to 15½c; do., low grade to medium, 13c to 14c.

Eggs—The receipts are fair, there is a moderate demand, and the market is easier but unchanged at 15c for selections and 13c to 14c for seconds.

Baled Hay—The offerings are fair. There is a moderately good demand, but the trade is hampered by scarcity of cars. The market is firmer at $9.50 to $9.00 for cars of No. 1 timothy and $7 to $8 to the grower grades on the track here. Farmers' loads here are quoted at $12.14 for timothy and $7 to $9 for mixed.

Baled Straw—Quiet; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 per ton. Farmers' loads here are $7.50 for sheaf and $6 for loose.

Live Hogs—The offerings the past week have been fair, the demand has not been particularly brisk, but prices have remained very steady at $5.75 for choice bacon, and $5.50 for heavy and light fats. Sows are quoted at $4 to $4.25. Dressed hogs on the local stock market have not been offering liberally owing to the hot weather. Prices are still at $8.50 to $7 for heavy and $7.50 to $8 for lights.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 6.—White wheat, 70c to 71c per bushel; red fall do., 70c to 72c; spring to., 70c to 72c; barley, 48c to ; peas, 6 to 65c; corn, 54c to 56c; oats, to 32c; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; cre ery, 23c to 25c; eggs, 11c to 12c per d potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live h $5.40 to 5.50 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $18 ton; shors, $18 to $20 per ton; flour, $ to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; hay, $ $ per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 6.

About 700 head of butchers' cattle, calves and 500 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir day. The butchers were out strong trade was good with lower prices fo sorts of cattle, excepting prime sta beeves, which sold at from 5c to lb., and a very fine steer was sol per lb. Pretty good cattle sold 3¼c to 4¼c, and the common sto 2½c to 3½c per lb. A considera of the cattle will not be Calves sold at from $2.50 to from 3c to 5c per lb. Shee 3¼c to 3¾c per lb. Lamb $2.25 to $4.25 each. Fat h clining in price and sale from 5c to 5½c per lb. cars.

### AMERICAN CA

East Buffalo, July 4,800 head; market slow, 25c lower; bulls steady; p ping steers, $4.70 to $5.20; bu $3.85 to $4.65; bulls and heifers, $4.40; bulls, $3 to $4.15; stockers a ers, $3 to $4.15; fresh cows and spr slow tand steady; good to choice, $40 to medium to good, $30 to $38; common, to $28. Veals, receipts, 420 head; stea $5.25 to $6.50. Hogs, receipts, 21,300 head; market active; 20c to 60c lower; heavy, $ to $6.10; mixed, $6.06 to $6.10; Yorkers, at $6.10 to $6.15; pigs, $6.35 to $6.40; roughs, $5.15 to $5.25; stags, $4 to $4.50; dairies, $5.85 to $6. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 5,800 head; slow, 10c to 50c lower; top, $4 to $6; yearlings, $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3.50 to $3.65; sheep mixed, $2 to $4; wethers, at $4.25 to $4.50.

Chicago, July 6.—Cattle, receipts, 23,000; market slow; good to prime steers, $4.90 to $5.40; poor to medium, $4 to $4.75; and stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.60; cows, $1.50 to $4; heifers, $2 to $4.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.75; bulls, $2 to $4; calves, $2.25 to $6. Hogs, receipts, 29,000; market light, strong, others, slow; mixed and butchers, $5.70 to $5.90; good to choice heavy, $5.65 to $5.90; rough heavy, $5.40 to $5.65; light, $5.70 to $5.95; bulk of sales, $6.65 to $5.85; Sheep, receipts, 16,000; sheep steady; and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.75 to $4.25; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $3.75; native lambs, $4 to $6.25.

New York, July 3.—Beeves, receipts, 2,994; steady; steers, $4.40 to $5.30; bulls, $3 to $4.20; cows, $1.50 to $4.30; cables are steady; shipments, 5,290 quarters. Calves, receipts, 109; lower; veals, $4 to $5.75; choice and extra, $6 to $6.35; buttermilks, $2.75 to $3. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,827; lower; sheep $2.75 to $4.25; lambs, $5 to $6.75; extras, $6.80; culls, $4.25. Hogs receipts, 1,298; no sales.

### TORONTO CATTLE.

Toronto, July 3.—Receipts to-day, 79 loads, including 1,910 hogs, 1,312 sheep and lambs, 36 calves and five horses. There are also twelve loads of American cattle on the market that were bought in Chicago for export. Export cattle, choice, $5.10 to $5.25; do., medium, $4.80 to $5; do., cows, $4 to $4.25; do., bulls, 4c to 4¾c; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.60 to $4.80; do., medium, $4 to $4.25; do., common, $3.25 to $3.50; feeders, short keep, $4.25 to $4.50; do., medium, $4 to $4.25; stockers, $3.25 to $3.75; milch cows, each $25 to $49; export ewes, $3.75 to $4; steady, bucks, $2.75 to $3, not wanted; butchers' sheep, $2.50 to $3.50 each; lambs, $2.50 to $4 each, dull; calves, 3½c to 4c per lb. or $2 to $8 each, dull; hogs, singers, $5.75 fats and lights, $5.50 off cars. Butchers' cattle steady; export cattle dull. The exporters are buying most of their export cattle in Chicago. Choice milch cows are in demand but medium or common are not wanted.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 22.—Messrs John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been very heavy, and the quality quite up to an average. The best class of bullocks have met a fair trade at quite late rates, but anything of secondary description has been the turn in favor of the buyer. Fat sheep and lambs have been a large and good show. For handy-weighted shop sheep there has been a good demand at recent prices, but heavier classes and ewes have been more difficult to sell at a reduction of quite 1s apiece. Lambs have also made less money. A small number of fat calves met a dear trade, while a large and good show of fat pigs sold at recent rates. In the store market there were very few sheep on offer, and a slow trade was experienced. There were also very few store cattle, which met very little demand, and sales were difficult

## SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

### SULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY A. A. EXAMINATIONS AT McGILL.

...e results of the preliminary A. A. ...inations and the names of those ... have matriculated in the different ...ties, as well as of those who have ...d exhibitions in the Faculty of ... will appear in the course of a day ...

...(Maximum Marks 900.)

... of candidates, 182; number ...

...ouise Ida, High School for ...al, 804; Gould, E. M. Law... ...h School, Montreal, 782; ...s M., the High School, ...Vincent) Irving, Stan... ...ool, 750; McLeod, Allan ...School, Montreal, 727; ...e High School, Mont... ...ert, Naomi, Morrin ...Annie, High School ..., 713; Schafheitlin, ...School for Girls, Mont... ...proule, Gordon, the High ...Montreal, 708; Rider, Ezra B., ...h School, Montreal, 701; Rowell, ...S., the High School, Montreal, ...Ahern, Walter John, Westmount ...demy, 693; McDougall, Stuart, the ...gh School, Montreal, 678; Courser, Ed... ...th Clare, Sutton Academy, 671; Mac... ...donald, Murdoch, Inverness Academy, 670; Crutchfield, Charles W., Hunting... ...don Academy, 655; Cameron, David A., Huntingdon Academy, 651; Wadsworth, Reginald J., the High School, Montreal, 645; Wickenren, Alfred A., the High School, Montreal, 641; Holloway, Edward S., the High School, Montreal, 637; Schafheitlin, Hedwig, High School for Girls, Montreal, 634; Richardson, Ethel M., High School for Girls, Montreal, 631; Macaulay, Esther Evelyn, High School for Girls, Montreal, 630; Hayden, Amy Jane, Westmount Academy, 628; Crawford, Emily C., High School for Girls, Montreal, 623; Dowie, Kenneth William, Westmount Academy, 617; Cousins, M. V., Westmount Academy, 614; Younger, Marjorie Drysdale, High School for Girls, Montreal, 612; Macaulay, Gertrude Forster, Westmount Academy, 611; Bennet, R. Bruce, the High School, Montreal, and Seymour, David C., the High School, Montreal, equal, 606; Ker, Frederick Innes, the High School, Montreal, 601; Thomas, Clara Ellen, High School for Girls, Montreal, 600; Huxtable, Maggie, High School for Girls, Montreal, 597; Balon, Isidore, the High School, Montreal, 592; Taylor, Margaret, High School for Girls, Montreal, 581; McKee, Harry Howard, Coaticook Academy, 576; Cliff, Percy Welsford, the High School, Montreal, 575; Eveleigh, Joe. B., the High School, Montreal, 573; Scarff, Elsa Marjorie, Westmount Academy, 570; Baylis, Inez M., High School for Girls, Montreal, 569; Parker, David Warren, Bedford Academy, 565; Sperber, Marcus M., the High School, Montreal, and Robertson, Eleanor, High School for Girls, Montreal, equal, 560; Belvea, John C., the High School, Montreal, 559; Davis, Charles W., jr., the High School, Montreal, and Elliott, Robert, Granby High School, equal, 558; Smith, Gertrude Ellen, Lachine Model School, 557; Carlyle, Jessie Elizabeth, Lachine Model School, 555; Silver, Samuel, private tuition, 550; Summerby, Robert, Lachute Academy, 543; Dalon, David, the High School, Montreal, and Woodley, Gertrude Annie F., Westmount Academy, equal, 542; Engel, Nathan L., the High School, Montreal, and Savage, Edward B., the High School, Montreal, equal, 531; Armstrong, Louise Frances, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith's school, and Boothe, Gertrude Alice May, Waterloo Academy, equal, 526; Godue, Ruby Josephine, Knowlton Academy, 524; Reid, Mary J. L., Stanstead College School, 523; McKenna, William Joseph, Coaticook Academy, 515; Davis, Stephen, the High School, Montreal, 514; Morgan, Mary, Cookshire Academy, 513; De Kastner, Evelyn, High School for Girls, Quebec, 511; Butteris, Florence, Miss Symmer's and Miss Smith's School, 510; Kydd, Helen, High School for Girls, Montreal, 508; Hunton, Delia Eliazbeth, Westmount Academy, 504; Macaulay, Emily, Cookshire Academy, and Daigneau, Sam, Waterloo Academy, equal, 502; Wood, Harold W., the High School, Montreal, 501; Chandler, Edward F., the High School, Montreal, and Cushing, Dougall, the High School, Montreal, equal, 499; Paul, Flora Helen, Coaticook Academy, 496; Macdonald, Dalraddy, L., Huntingdon Academy, 491; Ladd, Wilbur Hiram, Coaticook Academy, 488; Bohan, Eunice, Danville Academy, 487; Douglas, Mattie L., High School for Girls, Montreal, 483; Neill, Maud E., High School for Girls, Montreal, 482; Windsor, Alfred Lee, St. Johns High School, 479; McPhee, Alexander Murray, Lachute Academy, and Field, Margaret Mary, Stanstead College School, equal, 471; Thompson, Alice E., High School for Girls, Montreal, 458; Lindop, Primrose, Cookshire Academy, 457; Drysdale, Charles W., the High School, Montreal, 454; Lyman, Bernice Aline, Coaticook Academy, 451; Lindop, Henry J., Cookshire Academy, 449; Morrin, Janet May, Lachute Academy, 447; Mowatt, Edith M., High School for Girls, Montreal, 439; Seigler, Ida Lilian, High School for Girls, Montreal, 437; Alford, Jannette Elizabeth, Waterloo Academy, 432; Morris, Abram. Aj., High School, Montreal, 428; Lawlor, Martha Hearn, Westmount Academy, 425; Allan, John John A., Huntingdon Academy, 421; Stewart, Marion McClure, Miss Symmer's and Miss Smith's School, 420; Currie, Edith Christina, High School for Girls, Montreal, 416; Ewart, Violet O., Huntingdon Academy, 412; Chambers, Ruth Winnifred, Lachine Model School, 406; McGreer, Marguerite, High School for Girls, Montreal, and Johnson, Effie Pearl, Coaticook Academy, equal, 403; Armstrong, Thomas Edgar, Shawville Academy, 399; Hitchcock, Effie Marinda, Coaticook Academy, 396; Paxman, Ethel, High School for Girls, Quebec, 390; White, Effie Isabel, Coaticook Academy, 386; Laing, John, the High School, Montreal, 377; Eastman, Ella Jeannette, Waterloo Academy, 376; Percy, Dollie A. P., Lennoxville Academy; Peel, Army, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith's school, and Chaplin, Edna Bradford, Westmount Academy, equal, 367; Smith, Malcolm Livingstone, Westmount Academy, 364; Telfer, Vera Mary, Westmount Academy, 356; Burt, Beth Thayer, Dunham Ladies' College, 354; Geer, Amy Sarah, Knowlton Academy, 353; Parker, Persis A., Cookshire Academy, 347; Short, Helena May, Bedford Academy, 341; Elkins, George, Stanstead College School, 326; Haultain, Helen Lauderdale, King's Hall, Compton, 314; Arnold, Mima, private tuition, 309.

Passed previously and again in 1903.—Heaveysage, Margaret, Lachute Academy, 602; Boyd, Margaret Helena, Granby High School, 580; Stamforth, Sydney, Lachute Academy, 480; Graham, William Douglas, Lachute Academy, 446; Longeway, Marlan Lloyd, Sutton Academy, 434; Hughes, Edith A., Stanstead College School, 404.

## GRAND PROHIBITION PICNIC AT INVERNESS.

On July 1 a very large number of people gathered in a beautiful maple grove to celebrate their annual picnic, which has been held for many years in the interests of the temperance cause. The magnificent picturesque scenery from the hill where the meeting was held could hardly be excelled in any part of this Dominion—a broad expanse of hill and vale, of woodland and meadow, covering an area of some seven townships, presented itself to the view. And what gave an additional charm to that scene was the fact that in six of those townships the infernal curse of a liquor license did not exist.

The meeting was conducted under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Lambly, and on the platform there was quite an array of very able speakers. The Rev. Messrs. Kelly, Dixon, Sutherland and Brundage delighted the audience with a series of admirable addresses.

The Mayor of the town, with several other lay gentlemen, spoke, and it was no uncertain sound they gave as to the benefits of the local option law in their own municipality.

The newly appointed secretary of the Dominion Alliance was also present and gave an address.

Two or three of the officers of the Salvation Army were present and delighted the audience with their excellent speeches and exquisite music.

At the close of the meeting there was an untoward incident—an incident characteristic of the traffic in liquor. Two or three low class toughs had come on to the ground, from one of the outlying townships, where the liquor license existed. They had the whiskey flasks in their pockets, got drunk and drifted into a brutal fight. It was just a sample specimen of the trade.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

*Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.*

*Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.*

### BIRTHS.

GALL.—On July 4, 1903, at 504 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, the wife of A. D. Gall, of a daughter.

GARTH.—On June 30, 1903, at 99 Crescent street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Garth.

JEHU — In this city, on June 25, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Jehu, jr., a daughter.

JOHNSON—At 60 Curtis street, St. Thomas, Ont., on Sunday morning, June 28, 1903, the wife of R. W. Johnson, formerly of the staff of St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, of a son.

MacBRIDE.—At 76a Crescent street, on July 5, 1903, the wife of Professor MacBride, of McGill College, of a son.

McGOUN.—On July 3, 1903, at 4059 Dorchester street, the wife of D. M. McGoun, of a son.

NELSON — At 34 Evergreen avenue, Rutland, Vt., on June 24, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Nelson, a daughter.

PATCH — At Elmhill Farm, Millington, Que., on July 2, 1903, the wife of S. G. Patch, of a son.

### MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG — JOHNSTON — At the residence of the bride's father, Ulverton, Que., on Wednesday, June 24, 1903, Alfred H. Armstrong, of Melbourne Township, to Edna B., only daughter of Mr. Robert Johnston, of Durham Township.

ASCAH—HAMILTON.—At Ste. Therese, on Monday, June 29, 1903, by the Rev. A. Bowman, M.A., Annie Isabella Hamilton, of Ste. Therese, to the Rev. A. C. Ascah, of Terrebonne.

BAIRD — ROY — On July 1, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 213 Chatham street, Brantford, Ont., by the Rev. J. H. Pritchard, B.A., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Peter Roy, to Andrew L. Baird, LL.B., barrister-at-law, of Brantford.

BILLINGSLEY—KERR—At Trinity Church, Kirkdale, P.Q., on June 24, 1903, by the Rev. H. E. Wright, Richard Longmuir, Billingsley to Harriet P. Kerr, daughter of Mrs. David Ross Kerr, of Montreal.

BROUGHTON—SPENCE. — On June 30, 1903, by the Rev. John Burnett, Rosseau, assisted by the Rev. William G. Wallace, Toronto, at the residence of the bride's parents, 620 Bathurst street, Toronto, Catherine Agnew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Spence, to Albert J. Broughton, D.D.S., of Toronto.

CARSON — ROBINSON —On June 24, 1903, in Victoria Methodist Church, Maynard, by the Rev. W. J. Conoly, B.A., assisted by the Rev. T. E. Burk, B.D., George W. Carson, of Charleyville, to Ethel E., eldest daughter of Alex. C. Robinson, of Maynard.

CHRISTIE—ESTEY. — In the Congregational Church, Keswick Ridge, York County, N.B., on June 27, 1903, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, Mr. George P. Christie, of Scotch Settlement, York Co., N.B., to Miss Lydia E. Estey, of Keswick Ridge.

CROOKS — ELLIS — At St. James Cathedral, Toronto, on July 2, 1903, by the Rev. F. E. Howitt, Alexander D. Crooks, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, barrister-at-law, to Ethel May, daughter of Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis.

CROSS — HAWKINS — On June 30, 1903, at St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Canon Renaud, Sophia Jane, third daughter of Thomas Hawkins, to Henry Roland Cross, son of the late Richard Cross, of London, England.

New York and English papers please copy.

DALBEY—ALLAN. — On June 24, 1903, at the residence of the groom's parents, Baltimore ave., Philadelphia, Pa., J. Percival Dalbey, M.D., to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. W. C. Allan, of the Government printing bureau, Ottawa.

DALE—FISH.—At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on July 2, 1903, by the Rev. T. S. Boyle, M.A., Charles Franklin Dale, of Belleville, Ont., to Florence Curlette, daughter of the late E. I. Fish, of Montreal.

DIEFENBACH—SINCLAIR. — At the home of the bride's parents, 1,003 Lincoln ave., Port Huron, Mich., on June 30, 1903, by the Rev. Harry N. Dascomb, Ruth Mabel Sinclair, B.A., eldest daughter of George Sinclair, of Port Huron, Mich., to the Rev. Arthur Charles Diefenbach, B.A., B.D., of New Haven, Ct.

DUNCAN—STEWART.— On June 24, 1903, at 220 McLaren street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. Paterson, D.D., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, Gaylen Rupert Duncan, M.Sc., to Florence Benedict, eldest daughter of Robert Stewart.

FANNING—GULLETT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on June 30, 1903, by the Rev. Richard Duke, Methodist minister, Burrell Aubery Fanning, to Nellie Wirden Gullett, both of Wellman's Corners, Ont.

FULTON — JAFFRAY — On July 1, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 18 Earnsbridge street, Toronto, Helen Jane Jaffray (Nellie), only daughter of Mr. James Jaffray, to Mr. James Fulton, of Toronto, the Rev. A. L. Geggie officiating.

GAGNON — GOBEIL — On June 30, 1903, at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, Que., by the Rev. Arthur Couin, Mr. Paul E. Gagnon, of Ottawa, to Miss Blanche Gobeil, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Gobeil, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

HAMILTON — WALKER — On June 25, 1903, in St. Peter's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Canon Balfour, Henry Jackson Hamilton, to Frances Alice, eldest daughter of George Walker, I.C.R. conductor, both of Levis.

JAMES — TINLING — On June 30, 1903, at the Church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, rector, Mary Woodley, daughter of the late Charles Tinling, of Barbadoes, W.I., to the Rev. Charles J. James, M.A., rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto.

JONES—PURVIS.—On June 30, 1903, at the home of the bride's parents, 19 Major street, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, B.A., LL.B., Mary Leslie, eldest daughter of James Purvis, to Charles A. Jones, youngest son of Henry Jones of Spadina ave., Toronto.

CAVANAGH — STEPHENSON. — In the Methodist Church, Diamond, Ont., on July 1, 1903, by the Rev. J. W. Charlesworth, B.D., Ira Wm. Cavanagh to Ida Mabel Stephenson, both of Kinburn, Ont.

LEBLANC—PARKE.— On June 23, 1903, at St. Louis Chapel, St. Roch's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Kirouac, Ferdinand LeBlanc to Barbara Louisa Parke, eldest daughter of B. S. Parke, Esq., Gros Pins, Quebec.

LIGHTFOOT—MOORE.— On June 17, 1903, at St. James's, Kidbrooke, by the Rev. S. V. Baker, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Morris, rector, Cecil Lightfoot, eldest son of T. B. Lightfoot, of Kemnal Wood, Chislehurst, England, to Cecil, only daughter of Mrs. Moore, 2 Glenluce Road, Blackheath.

MACNAMARA — HARKNESS. — On June 30, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M. Macallister, B.A., Kate Harkness, daughter of Dr. John Harkness, of Irena, Ontario, to Duncan Macnamara, manager of the Bank of Ottawa at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

MAHAN—M'INTYRE. — In Durham, Ont., on June 24, 1903, by the Rev. John Mahan, of Mt. Brydges, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Farquharson, of Durham, John Wesley Mahan, M.D., of Clevelanad, Ohio, son of the officiating clergyman, to Beatrice Norma McIntyre, only daughter of Mayor McIntyre, of Durham.

McEWAN — DALE — At the residence of the bride's parents, Cumberland, Ont., on June 24, 1903, by the Rev. A. D. McIntyre, Cyrus Albert McEwan, of Malakoff, Ont., to Mary Edith Dale.

MONTGOMERY — McRITCHIE—At North Sydney, C.B., on June 29, 1903, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., Donald Montgomery and Martha A. McRitchie, of St. Ann's.

NELLES—MACDONALD. — At St. Paul's Church, Montreal, on June 30, 1903, by the Rev. Professor James Ross, D.D., Frank W. Nelles, son of John A. Nelles, Esq., M.D., London, Ont., to Helena, daughter of the late Mr. James Macdonald, of Montreal.

ORR — BULLIONS — In this city, on June 25, 1903, by the Rev. James Fleck, William Orr, of Riverfield, to Margaret, second daughter of the late James Bullions, of Norton Creek, Que.

PHILLIPS—ROGERS.—On July 2, 1903, by the Rev. J. B. Wass, M.A., at the home of the bride's parents, H. Phillips to Laura M., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rogers, Lambton Mills, Ont.

ROBERTSON—BALDWIN—At St. George's Church, Montreal, on June 29, 1903, by the Most Reverend William Bennett Bond, D.D., LL.D., Lord Archbishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., rector of the Memorial Church, London, Ont., cousin of the bride, and the Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A., brother of the bride, Anna Sarah Jessie, second daughter of the Right Reverend Maurice Scollard Baldwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron, London, Ont., to Alexander Robertson, of Montreal, eldest son of the late Andrew Robertson, Esq.

ROBINSON—ORR.—On July 1, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 66 School street, Concord, N H., by the Rev. C. E. Strout, Oscar U. Robinson, professor of penmanship and mathematics Concord Business College, to Mary Agnes, youngest daughter of John Orr, Esq.

RUSSENSTROM—KNOX. — On June 30, 1903, at Low, by the Rev. Carl Allum, Miss Ida Knox, of Low, to Mr. Orn Russenstrom, of the same place.

SCOTT — WEBB. — At 106 McCaul street, Toronto, on July 1, 1903, by the Rev. Canon Sweeney, of St. Phillip's Church, James Scott, son of James I. Scott, Davenport road, to Olive Gertrude, daughter of C. M. Webb.

SMAILL — ROSS — At Dewittville, P.Q., on Dominion Day, July 1, 1903, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., Annie Marion Ross, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Ross, to Albert Edward Smaill, of Westmount, Que.

SPURR—REYNOLDS.—On June 30, 1903, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Very Rev. Dean Evans, William J. Spurr to Jennie, second daughter of James Reynolds, all of this city.

STRUTHERS — BROWN — At West Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on June 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, Wm. E. Struthers, M.B., M.R.C.S., of Lanark, Ont., to Jennie Bennett Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Irving Brown, of Bellevue avenue.

SUTHERLAND—BENTON. — At the residence of the bride's father, Mayerville, Ont., on Tuesday, June 30, 1903, by the Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A., of Casselman, Ont., Elizabeth M. Benton, youngest daughter of Wm. Benton, to Duncan D. Sutherland, of Roxborough, Ont.

TALBOT—KNEELAND. — At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 24, 1903, by the Rev. Andrew Fairbairn, William Henry Talbot, of the village of Warden, to Lydia Abbie Kneeland, of South Stukely, Shefford County, Que.

THOMPSON—ARMSTRONG. — At the residence of the bride's mother, Clarendon, Que., on July 1, 1903, by the Rev. E. McQueen, of Gould, Que., brother-in-law of the bride, Sara Gertrude, fifth daughter of the late Jas. C. Armstrong, to William J. Thompson, of Devlin, Ont.

TURNER — TULLY — On June 30, 1903, at Knox Church, Midland, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, Mamie Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Tully, to Archibald Stewart Turner, of Toronto.

WALL—MULLIGAN. — On June 30 1903 at Pickanock, by the Rev. Carl Allum, Miss Elizabeth Mulligan, of Pickanock, to the Rev. Alfred A. Wall, of the same place.

WATSON — HUTCHISON — At Ottawa, on July 1, 1903, by the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Frederick B. Watson, eldest son of Robt. Watson, Esq., to Miss Ida C. Hutchison, daughter of George Hutchison, L.D.S.

WILLIAMSON — TANDY — At Havelock, Ont., on June 29, 1903, by the Rev. W. R. Tandy, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, M.A., of Ashburnham, Mary Harriet Norma, daughter of the late Wm. Tandy, of Kingston, to Dr. Archibald R. B. Williamson, of Kingston, Ont.

YOUNG — ATTWOOD — At the residence of the bride's father, on July 1, 1903, by the Rev. J. Currie, of Belmont, the Rev. George M. Young, of Okotoko, Alta., to Miss Elleria, daughter of Adolphus Attwood, Esq., of Lobo, Middlesex County, Ont.

### DIED.

ALBRIGHT — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Smith, north of Treherne, Man., on June 16, 1903, Mrs. G. N. Albright, aged 79 years, 1 month and 29 days.

ALEXANDER—At 'Bellar,' Billings' Bridge, near Ottawa, on July 2, 1903, Dora Grace, aged 21 years, the third daughter of Mr. Fred J. Alexander, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa.

BOVILLE.—At her late residence, 246 Bay street, Ottawa, on June 28, 1903, Mary O'Neill Boville, relict of the late William Boville, aged 84 years.

CARBRAY.—On July 1, 1903, at her late residence, Benburb Place, Hamel street, Quebec, Brigid Carberry, dearly beloved wife of Felix Carbray.

CARROLL.—At Ottawa, on June 30, 1903, John Carroll, aged 83 years, native of County Wexford, Ireland.

CAVEN — At Stratford, Ont., on June 30, 1903, Alexander Caven, Collector of Inland Revenue.

CHAPMAN.—On June 26, 1903, at the residence of Marshall Chapman, Storrington, Ont., William K. Chapman, aged 76 years.

COUSINS — On July 1, 1903, at his residence in St. Johns, Que., Thomas Andrew Cousins, aged 57 years.

DINGWALL.—At Telluride, Colo., on June 20, 1903, of pneumonia, Allan Grant, fourth son of J. M. Dingwall, of Hamilton, Ont.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, at his residence, in this city, on Saturday, July 4, 1903, the Honorable Marcus Doherty, retired Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, aged 88 years.

DUTHIE — At his late residence, 84 Baldwin street, Toronto, on July 2, 1903, Geo. Duthie, sr., in his 82nd year.

FENNER.—In this city, on June 28, 1903, at 16 Balmoral street, Elizabeth Nelson, relict of the late John Fenner, in her 73rd year.

FLANAGAN — On July 1, 1903, Sarah Sophie Hodgins, aged 34, the beloved wife of the Rev. James L. Flanagan.

FORSTER — At St. Vincent de Paul, Que., on June 28, 1903, Geo. Wilfred, dearly beloved and only child of Lillie and Percy Forster, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. George Nixon, aged 11 months and 21 days.

HAMILTON.— At Cheltenham, England, on June 26, 1903, Charlotte Sherwood, wife of Robert Craigie Hamilton, and eldest daughter of the late Archbishop of Ontario.

JARVIS — On June 30, 1903, at his residence, 261 Daly avenue, Ottawa, George Murray Jarvis, in the 80th year of his age.

JOHNSTON — In this city, on June 30, 1903, Edward, son of Thomas and Annie Johnston, at the age of 36 years.

JOSEPH.—In this city, on June 29, 1903, at 'Dilcoosha,' Sarah Joseph, daughter of the late Henry Joseph, of Berthier, and sister of J. H. and Jesse Joseph. Please omit flowers.

KAINE.—At Quebec, on July 1, 1903, Teresa Maria Tucker, beloved wife of John C. Kaine, steamboat owner, aged 48 years.

KIRKLAND.—In this city, on July 2, 1903, at 3 p.m., Percy Alexander Kirkland, son of the late Charles H. Kirkland, aged 20 years.

MACKINTOSH — On June 30, 1903, at the residence of Mr. John Patterson, 208 Shaw street, Toronto, the Rev. D. M. Mackintosh, late Presbyterian minister of Unionville and Brown's Corners, aged 72 years.

McCUAIG.— At Old Orchard, Me., U.S., on Saturday morning, July 4, 1903, Malcolm McCuaig, aged 69.

McKAY.—At Caledonia, Ont., on July 3, 1903, Kenneth McKay, of Montreal, and formerly of Lewis, Scotland.

McMASTER.—On June 19, 1903, at 50 Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey, England, Phoebe Anne, widow of James McMaster.

MORSE.—On June 24, 1903, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Howland, 1373 Dean street, Brooklyn, Lauretta, widow of Charles A. Morse, Ottawa, in the 87th year of her age.

NAISMITH.—At 82 James street, Ottawa, on June 27, 1903, Sarah Cowan, the beloved wife of Daniel Naismith, formerly of Guelph, Ont.

PARTON—At Hawthorne, Ont., on June 28, 1903, Margaret N. Johnstone, widow of the late Thomas Parton, aged 76 years and 2 months.

PRICE — On July 1, 1903, at the Montreal General Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, James Price, aged 66 years and 5 months, a native of Montreal, and president of the Montreal Hide and Calfskin Company.

ROY.—In this city, on July 6, 1903, at 241 Logan street, near Papineau avenue, Calvin Gorden Russell, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin A. Roy, aged one month and ten days.

STEEL.—In this city, on July 2, 1903, David Steel, blacksmith, at the age of 65 years, after a long and lingering illness.

STINSON — At his residence, London road, Sarnia, Ont., the Rev. Joseph Henry Stinson, in his 69th year, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Stinson, and brother of J. T. R. Stinson, of the Education Department, Toronto.

SYKES.—At Long Branch, Toronto, on June 25, of diphtheria, Frederika Edmond, daughter of Dr. F. H. Sykes, and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, aged 14 months.

TOUGH — At his home, Cumberland, Ont., on June 19, 1903, Daniel Tough, aged 79 years.

VANSTONE — In Bowmanville, Ont., on June 29, 1903, Jabez C. Vanstone, in his 50th year.

WHITTET — At 62 Bannatyne street, Lanark, Scotland, on June 14, 1903, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, Jane McPherson Trueman, the dearly beloved wife of James Whittet, aged 66 years.

### IN MEMORIAM.

BRAIN — In loving memory of Francis Henry Brain, died suddenly on July 5, 1902, aged 59 years.

DUFFIE — In loving memory of Margaret McVey, dearly beloved wife of the late John Wilson Duffie. Died July 2, 1899.

SANDERSON—In loving remembrance of Thomas Sanderson, Grimsby Park, Ont., who left us July 1, 1898. 'Only gone before.'

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