

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## THE KING

### HIS HEALTH CONTINUES EXCELLENT.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 28.—An official bulletin issued to-day says: 'The King's health continues excellent and the wound is healing rapidly. His Majesty was able to be moved from his couch to his wheeled chair for a few hours yesterday.'  
(Signed) **TREVES.**

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 24.—An official bulletin issued to-day on board the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' says: 'The King continues to make uninterrupted progress. Although His Majesty is not yet able to leave his couch, his strength is returning satisfactorily.'  
(Signed) **TREVES, LAKING, BANKHART.**

London, July 23.—King Edward, to-day, enjoyed the improved weather at Cowes, Isle of Wight. His Majesty spent the forenoon in an invalid chair on the open deck. He is still under the most strict supervision. His diet menu is signed daily by one or the other of the Royal physicians before it is submitted to him. He submits good naturedly to the somewhat severe regime. There is every indication of His Majesty's continued progress towards complete convalescence. Weather permitting, the Royal yacht will probably go on a short cruise to-morrow.

'Truth' says that the Emperor William's visit to King Edward will be brief and strictly private, the German Emperor sailing from Kiel on the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern' on Aug. 2, and remaining at Cowes through the regatta week, when his schooner yacht 'Meteor III.' will compete for the King's Cup.

London, July 24.—The 'British Medical Journal' says: 'We are glad to be able to state that the King is doing well in all respects. The wound is granulating well, but the King still keeps a strictly recumbent position and has not left his couch. He is moved from the bed to the couch daily and is wheeled on deck when the weather permits. There is no truth in the statement that he has walked, nor is there any foundation for the assertion that he is worse. His Majesty's health is excellent.'

London, July 28.—Orders for the naval review which is to take place off Spithead on Aug. 16 were issued on Saturday. They provide for the assembling of a fleet on Aug. 11 at Portsmouth to consist of 23 battleships, 24 cruisers and 29 torpedo boats, gunboats, training ships and smaller craft.

London, July 27.—The meeting of the Privy Council on board the Royal yacht on Saturday was brief. King Edward signed proclamations fixing the coronation for Aug. 9, and making a bank holiday of the same date. The Privy Councillors, who had luncheon with the King, spent two hours on board the royal yacht.

The 'Times' says that Lord Lister, in his speech last evening at the Atheneum Club's banquet to the members of the new Order of Merit, said that in his opinion no indiscretion was committed in fixing Aug. 9 as the date for the coronation of King Edward.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 27.—King Edward is well, but is not yet able to walk or stand. Yesterday afternoon, for the first time, His Majesty used his new invalid chair, which enabled him to move himself about.

The weather at Cowes to-day is favorable. King Edward passed an excellent night, and experienced no ill effects from yesterday's cruise around the island.

London, July 24.—At a public meeting to-day the Earl of Durham read a letter from his brother, Mr. Hedworth Lambton, captain of the Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' saying that the King is looking better than he ever did. The King has issued an official denial of the report that he intends to retire from the turf.

King Edward will hold a council aboard the 'Victoria and Albert' next Saturday when it is expected the new Cabinet appointments will be settled. These appointments are likely to be announced next week.

London, July 25.—The 'Daily Telegraph' this morning says the King sat up for a time yesterday and for the first time since the operation upon him was permitted to stand and take a couple of steps.

London, July 25.—This was the first brilliant day since King Edward's arrival at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and His Majesty enjoyed the sunshine on deck. At 2.50 p.m. the royal yacht left her moorings and cruised westward.

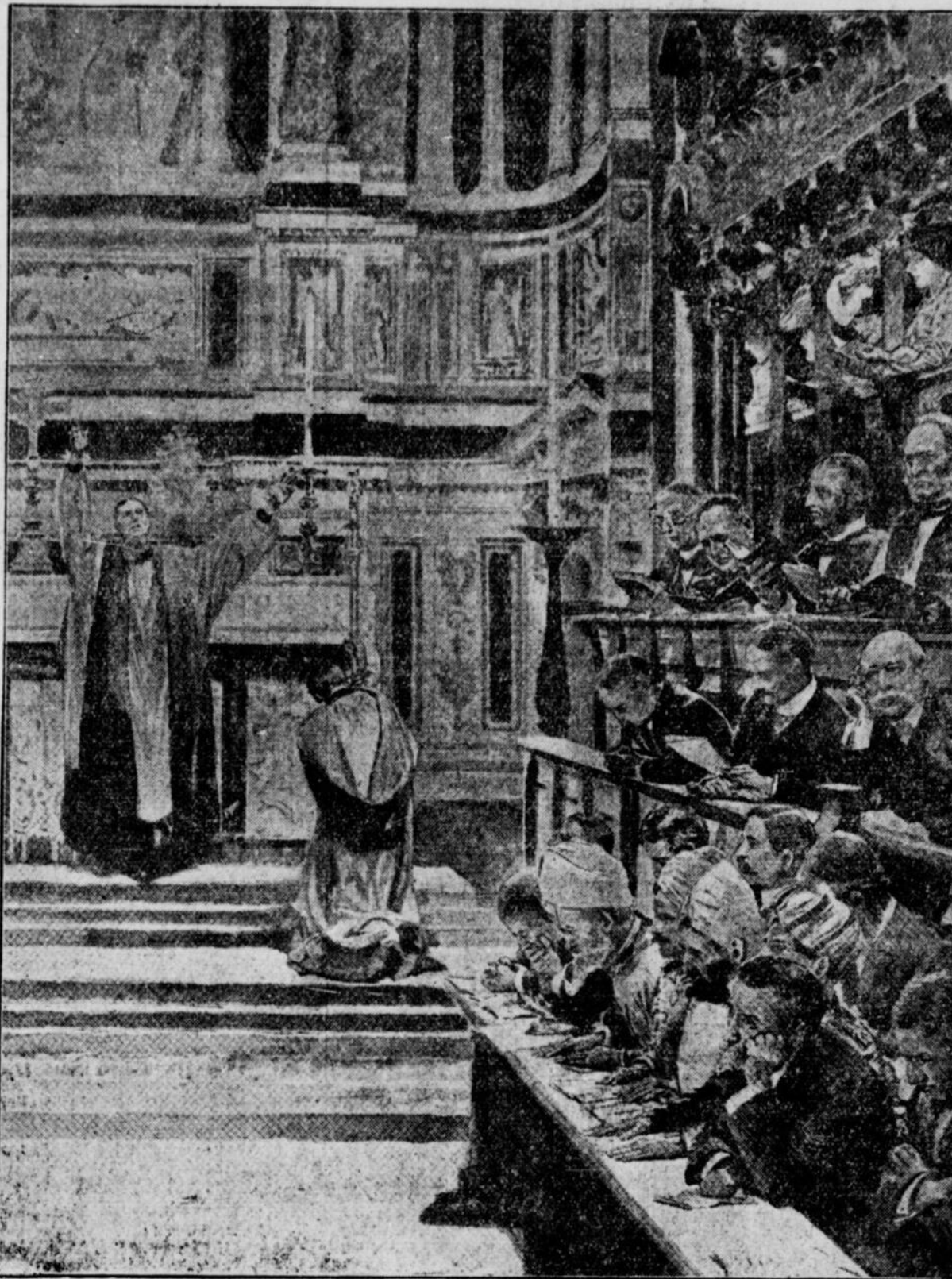
All reports from the yacht agree that the King is steadily improving.

There was another rehearsal this morning of the royal procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. It was witnessed by a large crowd.

The very strict fire precautions at the Abbey and its vicinity have been accentuated since the recent fatal blundering at the Queen Victoria street conflagration. A special detail of firemen has been added to the regular Westminster force and a private telephone solely for emergency use connects Westminster Abbey with the Francis street fire brigade station. Equal precautions are taken at the great stands surrounding the Abbey. Hose has been laid and attached to all the neighboring hydrants and is ready for instant use.

## CORONATION ESCORT

Ottawa, July 22.—The Militia Department to-day completed the list of men to serve in the King's coronation escort. It is as follows:—



'IN ALL TIME OF OUR TRIBULATION'—THE SERVICE OF SUPPLICATION AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Conducted by the Bishop of London, and attended by representatives of many nations, took place at the hour fixed for the Coronation.—London 'Black and White.'

In command, Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.

The ranks given below are the ranks held in the coronation contingent.

Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, non-commissioned officers and men—Regimental Sergeant-Major James Widgery; Sergeant-Instructor, T. Leblond; Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Rhoades; Sergt. G. Hudson, Sergt. H. Fuller; Sergt. H. Baldwin, Sergt. A. Skinner.

Canadian Mounted Rifles, Winnipeg—Squadron Sergeant-Major J. Page; Sergt. H. S. Square.

North-West Mounted Police, Regina—Sergt. H. S. Knight, Sergt. A. Richardson, V.C.

Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto—Private F. D. Burkholder. Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa—Private G. H. A. Collins.

They sailed by the Allan Line SS. 'Pretorian' on Friday last.

**BIG DURBAR TO BE HELD IN DELHI.**  
Delhi, July 23.—A coronation durbar will be held on Jan. 1, 1903, in a great amphitheatre about four miles from this city. The place will accommodate 12,000 persons.

## CORONATION EXPENSES.

London, July 21.—The government, in the supplementary estimates, asks for £25,000 additional for the expenses of the coronation, caused by its postponement. This brings the total up to £125,000 (\$625,000).

## SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH

**HIS RETIREMENT WILL NOT AFFECT THE POLICY OF THE CABINET.**

London, July 21.—Replying to a question of Mr. Henry Labouchere (Advanced Liberal), in the House of Commons, intended to elicit a statement as to whether the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated the possibility of the adoption of a protective policy, the premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said to-day that there was no ground for believing that any policy settled upon by the cabinet while the chancellor was a member of it would be changed by his retirement.

## COLONIAL PREMIERS

**Receive the Freedom of Edinburgh.**

**SIR WILFRID ON THE RACE QUESTION IN CANADA.**

Edinburgh, July 26.—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was ceremoniously conferred on the colonial premiers to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in replying, said the only merit he claimed was his endeavor to bring the French and British sections in Canada to love and respect each other and to be true British subjects.

Toronto, July 26.—The 'Evening Telegram' special cable from London, says: Edinburgh extended an enthusiastic welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other colonial premiers, who made a special visit to the Scottish capital. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon each of the premiers at McEwan Hall to-day by the great Scottish University. Great applause followed this interesting ceremony. Luncheon was served at noon by the Students' Union. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Edmund Barton and Lord Grenfell replied to the toasts of the colonies and 'Our Guests.' In the afternoon the freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Edmund Barton, the Hon. Richard Seddon, Sir Alfred Hime and Sir Robert Bond in Synod Hall. This evening the corporation of the city of Edinburgh gave a banquet to the colonial premiers at the Balmoral Hotel.

On Monday the premiers will be entertained by the city of Glasgow. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, therefore, be unable to return to London on Sunday, as he had intended.

London, July 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, had a conference with Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, to-day. They discussed the question of government support for subsidies to a new mail and passenger line of high grade steamers between England and Canada.

Toronto, July 21.—An 'Evening Telegram' special London cable says: The Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, at the opening of the Conservative Club, at Fulham, on Saturday, referred to the Colonies. He said that if the results

of the Imperial Conference should bring about increased prosperity, or peace, or aid in times of trouble, it would be well for the Empire. If, however, no formal agreement is considered necessary, it will also be well. Formal agreements, Mr. Balfour suggested, are good and even necessary, but treaties and protocols are nothing unless they represent sentiments of the populations behind them. The Colonies had shown their patriotism in a national emergency. 'Evidence of such a spirit being there, it matters relatively little,' declared Mr. Balfour. 'I do not say it does not matter at all in which particular form these great sentiments of the Empire are embodied.'

The opinion prevails that Mr. Balfour's speech warrants slight hopes of results from the Imperial Conference.

## GROSS EXAGGERATION.

The 'Morning Chronicle' has an article concerning the status of Canadian provincial agents. They are dissatisfied, the article states, because they are not getting proper official recognition and have formulated their disabilities in a petition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, so that official status may be obtained. As the article may be cabled to the Canadian press, it is necessary to state that the story is a gross exaggeration. The provincial agents made no such representation. It looks as if the article was inspired by Australian interests, as the states of the Commonwealth will, no doubt, each have a London representative when the Australian High Commissioner is appointed. Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, manages the office admirably.

London, July 22.—A forecast of the result of the conference of Colonial Prime Ministers from a source that is friendly to Imperial federation, makes it appear that not much has been accomplished. According to this authority the chief decisions that can be expected are that the Prime Ministers will henceforth hold conferences every three years, and that the Colonies will increase their contributions to the Imperial navy. Some of the Colonies will grant certain increased preferential trade to England, not in exchange for similar concessions, but as an evidence of Imperial feeling. Great Britain will not grant preferential treatment, but will make isolated revenue and tariff alterations, for instance, in favor of

Australian wines. It is not expected that any action will be taken on the question of ship subsidies.

London, July 25.—The whole session of the Colonial Conference to-day was devoted to the discussion of Imperial defence. An interesting proposal was submitted by Mr. Richard J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, looking to the establishment in each colony of a militia reserve selected from the local forces of the colony. The matter was thoroughly canvassed, but no action was taken.

Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of War, it is understood, submitted certain plans of his own, which will be separately considered by the various delegates who will thereafter acquaint the Imperial authorities with the military resources and requirements of their respective colonies.

## BOTHA AND DE LA REY

**URGE THEIR PEOPLE TO WORK HAND IN HAND WITH THE BRITISH.**

Capetown, July 23.—Generals Botha and De La Rey, who started from Pretoria, on Monday, on their way to Europe, arrived here to-day, and were met at the railway station by large crowds. At a meeting held in the Dutch Reformed Church, later, in thanking those present for the welcome extended to them, General Botha said he wished to impress upon his hearers the necessity for working hand in hand with the British, as South Africa was the only country they could call home. General De La Rey said the Boers had buried their Mausers and their flag, but not their traditions.

## WHAT CAUSED THE WAR.

**MR. RHODES BECAME CONVINCED THAT PRESIDENT KRUGER WAS IMPRACTICABLE.**

Berlin, July 23.—Dr. B. O. Kellner, Mayor of Bloemfontein, has arrived here. Mayor Kellner says he attributes the war in South Africa to a trivial incident, namely, the impoliteness shown by President Kruger to the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes during their last interview, which took place on the street in Pretoria, where Mr. Rhodes had arrived to carry on negotiations with Mr. Kruger. Before Mr. Rhodes could state the object of his visit, according to Mayor Kellner, Mr. Kruger, who had a Bible under his arm, growled: 'I must go to church,' and broke off the interview abruptly, leaving Mr. Rhodes standing in the street. That was the last time Mr. Rhodes saw President Kruger, and he left Pretoria convinced that the old man was impracticable.

## DR. LEYDS

**AND ALL NOT OF AFRICAN BIRTH MUST NOT RETURN.**

London, July 23.—Denying a rumor that Dr. Leyds, who was the European agent of the Transvaal, was returning to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, made the important announcement to-day that all those not of African birth who had fought against the British would not be allowed to return to South Africa.

## MILITARY SENTENCES

**ROYAL COMMISSION PROCEEDS TO CAPETOWN TO INQUIRE WHETHER THEY SHALL BE REMITTED OR REDUCED.**

London, July 23.—Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir John Bigham, judge of the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, and Major-General Sir John Ardagh, recently agent of the Government on the South African claims commission, have been appointed a royal commission to proceed to South Africa on Aug. 9 and inquire into the sentences imposed by the military courts with a view to ascertaining whether it is expedient that such sentences and fines be remitted or reduced.

## GEN. MEYER

London, July 26.—General Lucas Meyer, the former commander of the Orange Free State forces, landed at Southampton to-day, this being his first visit to England. He made the trip from South Africa on board the British steamer 'Briton' with a big batch of returning British officers and men, with whom he appeared to be on excellent terms. General Meyer is going to Dresden, Saxony, to visit his wife and daughter and will return to South Africa in October. He said he thought the outlook in South Africa was decidedly favorable, and that, provided the British fulfil the promises held out to the Boers, there was every reason to expect lasting peace and return of prosperity. He expects soon to be followed by Generals Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey. He would not say if he intended to visit Mr. Kruger.

## LORD METHUEN.

London, July 27.—General Lord Methuen, who was wounded and captured by Boers, but subsequently released, and who arrived in England early this month, has undergone a successful operation for the extraction of the bullet.

## CALLS FOR IRISH REFORMS

**Questions Pressing Upon the British Ministry**

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

London, July 26.—The delay in the appointment of a successor to the Earl of Cadogan as Viceroy of Ireland, revives the suggestion that the Lord-Lieutenancy is to be abolished, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught residing in the vice-regal lodge during the Dublin season as the direct representatives of the Sovereign, and that the whole system at Dublin Castle is to be recast on lines consistent with Ireland's administrative equality with Scotland and Wales.

The annual labor statistics confirm the expectation of a wave of trade depression. Wages show a net weekly decrease of \$392,500, compared with the high water mark of 1900. The decrease is largely due to the heavy fall of wages in the metal industries, where an increase of \$922,500 in 1900 became a decrease of \$418,500. It is when the decline is more widely realized that the free-traders will have their hardest fight against protectionist tendencies, allied, as these now are, with the schemes for the commercial unity of the Empire. At present the Ministry stands firm, as was shown in the statement in the House of Commons this week of Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade. A representative of industrial Sheffield asked what the government proposed to do to remedy the excess of \$462,000,000, of imports over exports during the last six months. Mr. Balfour replied that he refused to admit that an excess which had continued many years was an evil demanding a government remedy.

The Colonial Conference is now discussing these commercial problems. While the ideas of a Zollverein, or British preferential tariff favoring the colonies, have been abandoned as impracticable, Australia and New Zealand have expressed the desire to follow Canada's example, and grant tariff preference to British goods as a free gift, the preference being confined to British goods carried in British and Colonial ships, in order to encourage the mercantile marine. The British Ministers, on their part, are expected to place the Admiralty and postal subsidies on Canadian and Australasian shipping at the highest possible figures, considerably beyond anything now granted; also to extend the operation of the present preference for colonial over foreign products in all contracts for British war and administrative supplies generally, admitting Colonial meat to contracts for the home army now confined to British meat, and so on.

British manufacturers are also being urged, through Chambers of Commerce and other channels, to employ travelers on a systematic basis in South Africa, and the Colonies generally, not simply to sell to large colonial importers, but to follow the example of the German and American firms which, before peace was declared, had representatives waiting at Durban and other South African ports, through whom large orders are now received from the interior. In a word, the Colonial Premiers and British Ministers echo the Prince of Wales's message to the British manufacturers—'Wake up!'

## A NOBLEMAN'S ASSASSINS

**BROUGHT TO JUSTICE BY HIS WIDOW.**

Tunis, July 21.—At Susa, near here, the trial of the murderers of the Marquis de Mores, who married a daughter of L. von Hoffman, the banker, of New York, opened to-day. Three of the assassins were arrested in August, 1898, by the cad. One of them, Hamma Ben Youssef, has since died. The remaining two, El Kheir and Hamma Cheikh, were in the prisoners' dock to-day. Seventeen accomplices belonging to the Toureg tribe are still uncaptured. Hamma Cheikh and Ben Youssef, before the latter's death, admitted taking part in the murder, but accused El Kheir of being the instigator of the crime and the actual murderer.

The widow of the Marquis de Mores, whose perseverance led to a thorough investigation of the affair, has been at Susa for the past three days awaiting the trial. She blames the government for not taking proper measures for the safety of the marquis, which, she asserts, was tantamount to inviting the massacre of his party. At the opening of the proceedings this morning El Kheir denied his guilt.

The Marquis de Mores was killed in 1896 in the Soudan, where, it has been asserted, he had gone to enlist the Arab chiefs against the British. He and his party were attacked by a band of tribesmen and all save a few of the thirty-six in the expedition were killed.

De Mores was the son of the Duke of Vallombrosa, a Frenchman who obtained an Italian title, it is said, by purchase. He came to this country in 1883, bought 15,000 acres of the 'Bad Lands' in Dakota and founded a town called Medora. He erected slaughter-houses and soon had a war with cattle thieves on his hands. In a battle he, or one of his men, shot and killed William Sufley. He was tried and acquitted. His cat-scheme proved a failure.

## MR. MARCONI DECORATED.

Rome, July 28.—The Czar has decorated Mr. Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, with the order of St. Anne.

LAST YEAR'S WIND.

(By Lillie Barnes, in 'Sunday Companion'.)

The houses in Thorngrove all appeared to have been standing in that grim, frowning row ever since there had been any houses at all in that old northern town.

Thorngrove had always been respectable—deadly respectable. The windows and steps were always immaculately clean, and it seemed as though the inhabitants vied with each other in the polishing of the quaint brass knockers and door-knobs which relieved the dull green of the doors themselves.

One house presented a somewhat brighter appearance even than the rest, although it was no larger, and had the same carefully cleaned windows, shaded by the whitest of muslin curtains.

It was better so, she had told herself in those old days. She could not have borne to see her sister's happiness, and knew that Sarah had gained without effort, and valuing little, what she herself would have prized beyond measure.

That was long past. She had almost forgotten it, as old people do, and her thoughts were more frequently in the days farther back still—the days of her girlhood, when mother and father had been alive, and she had been happy in the learning of clear-starching and the working of samplers.

At the time of Sarah's marriage the elder sister had a small income—the interest of some money left by an aged relative; but just as Hannah was growing feeble the bank in which it was placed had smashed, and the old woman found herself obliged to support herself in her old age by doing plain sewing for people she considered beneath her in birth and position.

She never complained—never sought sympathy from any, and took nothing except what she had worked for and justly earned.

No one guessed that the old woman went to bed hungry more often than not; and no one dreamed, seeing her turn in on the Sunday on coming from church, that no dinner awaited her. Indeed, if the next-door neighbors had been asked about it they would have declared that they heard the rattle of pots and the scraping of plates, and were sure that the old woman looked well after herself in the matter of meals.

That beautiful morning Hannah had taken nothing save a cup of weak tea, without either sugar or milk, and a piece of dry bread.

Weak and faint as she was, her soul loathed the food—which was all she could get, for she would have scorned to ask credit at any of the shops, and she had no money until she finished that piece of work and took it home.

She put away the bath-brick and leather, and then she washed her hands carefully and carried her work up the narrow, rickety stairs.

It would be a bit of comfort, she thought, to sit in the sunshine and see the blossom-covered trees.

Her fingers were stiff and her eyes dim, but she sewed on bravely. At 12 o'clock she saw the children pass on their way from school, and she pitied them because they had so many years to live, and life is hard.

It was past three o'clock before the work was finished, then I will buy something to eat. I will work and eat as long as I can, and then—

She raised her eyes to the blue sky and thought how blessed a thing it would be when she could just lie down and die.

'If I did but know who would have the glass and china!' she said, as she tied on her rusty black bonnet, and drew a veil over her wan face.

It never occurred to her that she might have sold some of that china and glass—if it had occurred to her she would not have done it. She would rather have died, this proud, foolish old woman, than have allowed any one to think she needed to sell her treasures for food.

The neighbors imagined that she was parsimonious, and they would joke among themselves about the old lady's stocking, which they thought must be hidden somewhere, full of gold.

The afternoon sun shone hotly upon the pathetic old figure as she walked down the street and toiled up the hill to Grove Bank. It was to one of the Grove Bank mansions she was going that afternoon, to carry home the dainty canbico work which her clever fingers had not yet lost their power to embroider.

Hannah leaned for a moment against the iron railings before attempting to mount the steps.

She was very tired and faint, and the sun had dazzled her.

'Is Mrs. Lucas in, if you please?' she asked of the servant in her stately old-world manner.

'Yes, she's in, ma'am,' said the girl; 'but she has visitors just now.'

For a moment the old woman hesitated, then she put the parcel into the girl's hand, saying:

'If you will kindly give her this as soon as you can convenient, I shall be glad. And as I have come rather a distance, I would like to sit down and wait.'

The girl looked a little surprised. Then, concluding that such a feeble old woman could do no great harm, even if she were an impostor, she opened the door a little wider and said:

'If you will come in and sit down here I'll tell the mistress.'

her mother had died, and the one who had broken it was now dead also.

It had been Sarah, her younger sister, and they had never been the same friends afterwards. It had not been the mug alone that had made a rift in their lives, but the broken mug had led to the discovery that Sarah's interests were not all behind the green door and white-curtained windows; but that, out in the world, amid the song of birds and the happy sunshine, there was one whom she loved better than sister or the memories of the past.

Sarah never dreamed, as she confessed her love to her stern-eyed sister, that every word she uttered sank like a knife into that sister's heart, and cut out all that remained of a beautiful dream which had begun before the illness of the mother had kept Hannah so constantly away from the laughter and sunshine without.

So Sarah had married and gone, and Hannah had stayed on alone in the old home year after year, holding herself more and more aloof, as the time went on, from anything without the shadow of her own roof.

Year after year she had watched the trees in the orchard behind the fence come into leaf and blossom, and she had seen the luscious fruit hanging on the branches out of her reach.

Letters had come telling her of the birth of a niece, and she had answered briefly and coldly, refusing the invitation to go to her sister, and giving no encouragement for them to come to Thorngrove.

They had gone away to America, and after that she had heard no more.

It was better so, she had told herself in those old days. She could not have borne to see her sister's happiness, and knew that Sarah had gained without effort, and valuing little, what she herself would have prized beyond measure.

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'If you will come in and sit down here I'll tell the mistress.'

The girl took the parcel and disappeared, and the old woman looked round at the handsomely-furnished, square hall.

Presently her eyes fell upon some blue vases, which stood on an old oak bureau, and her eyes brightened.

'Dearie!' she said, in a low, pleased voice, 'so Mrs. Lucas sets store by old china, too. I wonder, now, whether she's had them vases as long as I've had mine.'

Then she fell to dreaming about the old days when, as a child, she had gazed with awe at the tall blue vases on the polished sideboard at home.

She was aroused by the return of the servant.

'Mistress says the work will do very well, and if you will call on Monday you can have some more. She will pay you then; she is engaged just now.'

'I do not mind waiting,' said the old woman desperately.

'I don't think the mistress wants to pay you until Monday,' said the girl; 'I heard her say she had no change—nothing but cheques in the house.'

'Thank you. Then it would be no use for me to wait,' said Hannah, rising. 'I will call on Monday—if I can.'

The girl opened the door, and gazed after the old woman pityingly.

'It's a shame of the mistress to ask the poor old soul to come again for the money! She looks as though she wouldn't be here long.'

As Hannah retraced her steps she wondered vaguely whether she would be alive on Monday. There was a tiny piece of bread left—that was all standing between her and starvation. The brass door-plate looked up at her, and she fancied there was a gleam of sympathy in it. She touched it lovingly with her trembling hand as she stumbled into the room.

Then she shut the door and turned her eyes to the white-curtained window.

She could see a little of the apple-blossom against the blue sky, and it spoke to her. She lifted her hands, encased as they were in their thin black gloves, and she cried in a trembling voice:

'God! God! The room seemed to swim round, and she put out her hand to steady herself; but she could feel nothing, and she slipped upon the ground.

'God!' she cried again, and then all was darkness.

When she awoke the sun had gone down, and the evening had grown chilly. She dragged herself slowly and painfully to her feet and tried to remember what had happened.

'I'll eat the piece of bread,' she said to herself, when she remembered; 'and then I'd better get to bed. I feel a bit faint-like still!'

She crept down the stairs into the kitchen and began her meal. The bread was dry and hard—too hard for her poor teeth; but she ate it with a relish, and then she drew a cup of water.

She felt better then, and turned to the shelf to take down her Bible.

It opened at the twenty-third Psalm, and she read aloud in a quivering voice: 'The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.'

'I've not liked to ask him for money, she said, musingly. 'It hasn't seemed as though I ought to ask for worldly goods; but now I reckon the time's come when I must ask for something. Either he must send me food or he must take me away. I hope he don't mean me to starve to death!'

She could not read any more, but the words she had read came to her lips again and again. 'The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.'

'Lord,' she sobbed through her dry, parched lips, 'I've been wicked and unprofitable. I've shut my eyes to the sunshine, and now I'm old and broken-down. There's no one to have the glass and china—for there's no one belonging to me. I drove poor Sarah away long ago, and now I'm dying alone—dying of hunger, Lord. Take me quickly, Lord, or else send help.'

As she clasped her hands over the Bible, and with tears streaming down her wrinkled cheeks, lifted her eyes to heaven, the little gate swung open, and there came a knock at the brass knocker.

To Hannah it seemed as though her prayer was about to be answered.

She placed the Bible further on the table, and hobbled slowly across the kitchen, up the stairs to the front door.

She unfastened the door with difficulty—there was so little strength left in her fingers. When at last she got it open, she saw a stranger standing there—a woman in the garb of a widow.

'Is this Miss Heyworth's?' asked the woman.

the kitchen; there she lit a candle and carried it back into the sitting-room.

She went up to the woman, who sat with her handkerchief to her eyes, and she said:

'Let me look at you, lass!'

The widow threw back her veil, and in the dim, uncertain light of the candle they two looked into each other's eyes.

Sally's grandchild, murmured the old woman in a soft, crooning voice. Then, putting the candle on the table, she took the young, sorrowful face between her hands and kissed it.

'You've got Sally's eyes, lass!' she cried, 'and I'm right fain to see you; but it's a poor place you've come to.'

'I'm used to poverty,' said the young widow, throwing her arms round the old trembling form. 'But, oh, you can't think how terrible it has been not to have a soul belonging to me in the whole world!'

A great struggle was going on in Hannah's mind. Never before had she spoken of her poverty to anyone; but now she must perforce either tell the truth or be inhospitable to this new relative.

'I'm dreadfully sorry,' she said, 'but I haven't a scrap of food in the house.'

'Never mind, Aunt Hannah! you did not expect to see your niece. I've got a few shillings left over from my journey. I'll slip out and get something—I've got my bonnet on, and I'm young and strong.'

'What is your name?' quavered the old woman, putting her thin, bony hand on the girl's arm.

'They called me Sarah, after my grandmother; but it was always Sadie at home. Jack's name was Vereker—John Vereker.'

Hannah peered into the girl's face again, and then she said suddenly:

'You are one of the family, and I can tell you; but you must not tell anyone else. I'm poor, almost starving. When you came I had just come round from a faint. I had but just taken some work home, and they had not paid me; and for two days I've had nothing but a crust of bread and a drop of tea. You must not spend your money, lass, and reckon on my paying you—I have nothing; but when I'm gone the glass and china will be yours.'

The old woman's eyes were streaming with tears, and the girl drew her into her young arms with a little cry.

'Then it was God who sent me to you, Aunt Hannah!' she cried. 'He sent me to help you, and—we will comfort each other. Sit down now and rest till I come back; then I'll light a fire, and we'll have a bit of supper. To think that you should be working for your living!'

She hurried off, and Hannah sat down to think out the wonderful thing that had happened.

'God must have forgiven my hardness of heart,' she murmured, 'since he has sent Sarah's own grandchild to help me in my old age. I needn't mind her, for it's all in the family.'

Her eyes rested for a moment on the empty grate, and she determined that she would light a fire. When Sadie came back with her arms full the kettle was boiling, and for the first time for many a long day the old woman had a decent meal.

Sitting over the fire on that chill spring evening, Sadie Vereker told her grandmother had spoken in her last illness of the sister whom she had left alone in England.

'Go to her if you can, Sadie lass,' she said, 'and tell her that I did not love her any the less because I loved your grandfather. Give her my love, and ask her to forgive me the sorrow I caused her.'

'Your grandfather died first, then?' asked Hannah.

'He died when I was a baby. I never remember him; but granny used to say that my John was like him, and that is how she first came to take a fancy to Jack. She loved him as if he had been her own son. And now he has gone, too.'

Sadie's voice broke and Hannah turned to the window and looked up at the darkening sky.

'Ay, lass,' she said softly, 'they've gone, like the leaves blown down by last year's wind; only when the springtime comes it blows blossoms instead of leaves. And I'm thinking that to-day the sweet pink blossom has blown right into my withered old heart.'

From that day Sadie Vereker tried to forget her own sorrow, and devote her whole life to the old woman who had passed so many weary years alone, who had known so little love.

Her grandmother had taught her the same fine needlework which Hannah was accustomed to do; and Sadie's young, nimble fingers did it quickly, and found plenty to do. So the shadow of want passed away from the house in Thorngrove, and none of the neighbors ever guessed that it had been there, nor how near the old lady had been to starvation.

Sadie never forgot the first Sunday spent at Thorngrove, for when their simple dinner was over the old lady said:

'Set the pantry window open a bit, lass, and make a clatter with the plates and scraping the dish. I've always done it, even when the pots have been clean, because there's been nothing in the house. You see, I liked folks to think I'd had a good dinner.'

Advertisements. What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria. 'Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.' Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass. Castoria. 'Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.' H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Charles H. Fletcher APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. VENIS AND VINERVA.

(Jeannette A. Marks, in the 'Congregationalist'.)

Little Georgia Oakley came dancing up to me; over each arm, helpless and limp, dangled a yellow kitten. It was the first day of my vacation at the shore and I was very glad to see Georgia, who was an old friend of mine. But I did not know the kittens, so I asked:

'Well, Georgia, where did you get the kittens?'

'Uncle Benny brought 'em to me from Salem. He says they're real turtle-shell cats. You can touch them, Miss May; they're not hard. First I thought they would be hard like Max's turtle, till Uncle Benny explained the turtle meant yellow, and no kitties ever has shells. Only lobsters and crabs has shells.'

With Georgia's gracious permission I took one kitten from her. I am very fond of cats and this little one was so pretty I held it close in my arms. Georgia looked at me very anxiously.

'Miss May, I've found these kitties very soft. Mother says I must hold them only loose round the waist.'

'Oh, am I holding it too tightly?' said I at once, and held the kitten as gently as I could.

'I don't know, but I've found these kitties very soft. Kitty-Without is the softest. Whenever I run very fast with her I hear her makin' a little miaow. Kitty-With never does that.'

I looked with curiosity at the two yellow kittens, trying to discover how they got their strange names. They were exactly alike—two little, white faces, two little pink noses, two little topaz eyes, two tiny, yellow, pointed ears, two thin white and yellow striped little bodies, and two thin little tails, with a little white paint-brush tip at the end. Georgia's big blue eyes followed my perplexed examination.

'Don't you recognize them, Miss May? I didn't first when Uncle Benny brought them, for they was twins even then. Uncle said I must call one Who-is-Who and the other Which-is-Which. And for 'most a week I did, but after more'n five days, Miss May, I couldn't tell Which-was-Which and Who-was-Who any more than before. I never knew Which-was-Which and Who-was-Who, 'cept one day when I dipped one tail in the red paint of my paint box.'

Georgia looked quiet and hesitated when she spoke of the paint box, as two tears rolled out over the long dark eye-lashes.

'Why, Georgia, what did mother say to that?' I exclaimed.

'Mother? She tried to comfort me. Which-is-Which or Who-is-Who, I don't know which, heked the point off her tail and 'most died with poison. It was the softer one, I think, 'cause she miaowed so till Dr. Hiram gave her some sweet oil and it all comed up.'

'What made you think of dipping the kitten's tail in paint?' I said.

Uncle Benny told me when he brought them he would ink one for me some day, and then I'd know which had a saucer of milk last. But every time I asked him he said he was going in bathin' or out sailin', and then he'd laugh. So I thought of my paint box 'cause my kitty's tail looks so like a paint brush, and Madeline Jones always used her kitty's tail to paint with.'

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

Advertisements.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

'My health was poor, and I suffered much from liver and kidney trouble. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was cured. I regard this medicine as superior to all others.' MRS. JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, Harrison, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes all humors, overcomes all their effects, strengthens, tones and invigorates the whole system.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BILLS HAVE BEEN PASSED BY THE U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEST, TROY, N. Y. PURELY VEGETABLE. CHINESE, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BLACK DIAMOND MEN.

The coal region of Pennsylvania contains a motley un-American population. Stories of their odd ways and of some efforts to civilize them form the principal interest of 'Those Black Diamond Men: a Tale of the Anthrax Valley,' by William F. Gibbons. (Revell Co., Toronto.)

Italians and Hungarians form their own haphazard settlements. Their children grow up without acquiring enough English to attend the public school, and thus are sometimes more illiterate than their parents, some of whom can read in their own tongue.

The English or Irish-speaking children are somewhat better off, but many of these go to work before twelve years old, and their only serious studies thereafter are minor phases of the labor problem.

While the wives of some of the men were eager for the strike, most of the women of the community were strongly opposed to it.

Those who were most desirous were the younger men and boys, who had never known its miseries.

'Now, Mickey, darlin', be sure ye vote agin the strike in the union to-night,' Mrs. Phelan had said.

'Sure, mother, how c'n I vote agin the strike an' me the president of the "Malgamated Terrorers"?' 'If ye do vote to strike, ye'll find ivry stitch iv yer clothes in the toob to-morra,' concluded Mrs. Phelan.

Mike secretly determined to escape the consequences by sleeping in his clothes that night.

A most amusing part of the book concerns a fresh air fund, as badly needed in the hot, burnt, leafless mining locality as in the cities. The chief mover in this enterprise is a little girl who earns the idea of leaving home herself, though a present of money has been given to her.

'Ketch me goin' to the country! Why, I'd die of lonesomeness. I'm goin' to get a lovely new dress. I am! One like they have in the show window at the Bee-hive. I'm goin' to Mountain Lake. I'll ketch on to a different excursion every day. I'll go to the merry-go-round every night and ride all the time. I won't get off, except to change from one kind of animal to another. An' I'll go to the dime museum, an' the bicycle road, an' the roller toboggan slide, an' the crystal maze. I'll have ice cream for breakfast, an' for every other meal, an' all the gum I want, an' I won't go home from the shows till the very last light's turned off. I wish I was a boy, 'cause there's some shows that it ain't just so nice an' proper for a girl to take in.'

A week later Mary Lis came into Mr. Warne's library, wearing the same faded dress she had worn on the day of her visit to the Old Mogul. 'Why, Mary, I thought you had gone to the country?' he exclaimed. 'I did go to the Mountain Lake with the Third Ward Tigers on Monday,' she said. 'I think I could find you a pleasant company for a picnic than that,' Mr. Warne began.

'Oh, the crowd was all right. We had a pretty good time. One of the men swum out in the lake till they thought he'd drowned. An' there was some men on the train that's goin' to vote for some other man, an' they 'most had a fight. Owen's Independent Club is goin' up to-morrow.'

It was evident that Mary Lis was not seeking advice on the question of excursions. 'Say, Mr. Warne!' she broke out, 'can't there be somethin' done for that baby of Mrs. Jindy's?'

'Why, I thought it was well again. Hasn't Dr. Creigan been attending it?'

'It was better till the hot weather came back last week an' now it's worse than ever. It cries most all the time. Monday the last thing I heard when I went down the street, was its poor, little, weak cry. I couldn't get it out of me ears. I heard it all the time the orchestra was playin', an' at the lake I could hear it like it was out in the waves. It's cryin' now. I know it is. I can't have no vacation if that baby's going to die! See! But it ain't goin' to die. God mustn't let it die!' she added fiercely. 'Not if I can help it. I've

brought you the money Miss Ann Creigan give me—what's left. I wish I hadn't spent any of it. They took the dress back, 'cause I used to work in the Bee-hive. The gum's all been chewed; that can't be returned. But here's twenty-two dollars and thirteen cents. Won't that do some good?'

'Mary, you dear girl, it will do some good! I'm sure we'll get more money, if you can give like this! But you've been planning to do so many things with this money; can you give them up?'

'I reckon I can give up better'n the baby can; see! Besides, I've got to get that cryin' out of me ears, or I'll be prostrated nervous.'

'Well, then, I replied, pointing to the interrupter, 'what do you think of this man? We are in a world of sin, men all round us are a-dying of sin. But when I come to warn you and tell you of a way of escape, this man, instead of heeding the message or permitting others to heed, says he wants to know nothing of the escape from sin until he finds out its origin.' But the interrupter did not wait for their opinion, and I had the undivided attention of my audience while I continued to tell them of the escape from sin.'

On another occasion a priest was defending idolatry by the usual pantheistic contention that all things were divine, therefore the image. I could not but feel that, with his intelligence, there was more of a mercenary motive than faith in his profession, as I glanced over the almost shapeless mass under the neighboring archway, smeared with red paint and grease, surrounded with broken cocoanut shells and the scraps left by the village dogs. Picking up a stone from the roadside, I asked him:

'Is this divine?'

'Yes,' he replied, hesitatingly, not quite seeing whether I was leading him.

'And the rupee (which I had requested him to produce from a fold in his turban), is that also divine?'

'Oh, yes,' he answered, not quite so reluctantly.

'Which,' said I, 'contains the more divinity, the stone or the silver rupee?'

'Oh, the stone, it is the larger.'

'Well, then,' I replied, 'let us trade.'

But he did not.

A great change has gone on in the mind of the people with regard to Christianity, Mr. Russell says, and the hearts of the people have been softened towards

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the Gospel message. In order, however, to have one missionary to every 20,000 of the heathen population of India it would be necessary to have a staff of 15,000 foreign missionaries, or an increase of 750 percent on the present number.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. The report by the Canadian Red Cross Society of its operations in the South African war, 1899-1902, is to hand in a well-edited volume of eighty pages. This Society, as is well known, is a branch of the British Red Cross Society. The names of the officers and members of the parent society and of the branches throughout Canada, together with details of the work they accomplished during the war are given. In an appendix is contained a lengthy report of the Canadian Society's commissioner in South Africa. A picture of Colonel Ryerson and staff at Red Cross Depot, Bloemfontein, makes an attractive frontispiece. (The hon. secretary of the Canadian society is Captain Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Toronto.)

FROM FUNK AND WAGNALLS. A First Reader with colored pictures, songs, patriotic teachings, nature studies and various novelties is published by Funk and Wagnalls. It is edited by Isaac F. Funk, the editor-in-chief of the 'Standard Dictionary,' assisted by Montrose J. Moses. The illustrations are by artists and a small manual for the exclusive use of the teacher accompanies the work, which is the result of years of labor and much consultation with the leading philologists and practical educationists in the United States, Canada, and England. It is, however, only suited for use in American schools.

'The Courtship of Sweet Anne Page,' by Ellen V. Talbot, is the working out of a Shakespearean story in the form of a novelette. (The illustrations are by Sewell Collins. It belongs to Funk & Wagnall's 'Hour Glass Series.' To the same series belongs 'The Sandals,' by the Rev. Z. Grenfell, an idyl of life in Palestine in the days of the apostles.)

COLLEGE PUBLICATION. 'St. Margaret's Chronicle' is the title of the very creditable magazine published quarterly by the young ladies of St. Margaret's College, Toronto. A pretty picture of the six editors is given, as well as illustrations of various rooms in the college. Numerous articles and stories, together with a musical department, personal and examination particulars, go to make up this bright midsummer number. (St. Margaret's College, Toronto.)

FORESTRY. 'Ethetic Forestry' is the title of an interesting and instructive pamphlet by Frederick G. Todd, landscape architect. General principles are given which will be helpful to those wishing to develop their woodland property. 'Forestry,' says the author, 'which deals with the training of forests so as to increase their usefulness and value, does not interfere with nature, but seeks to assist nature by doing for her in a very short time and without injury to the remaining tree, what she herself would do, but would take years to accomplish, and at the risk of crippling the remaining trees.' (Fred. G. Todd, Camden, Maine.)

JOURNALISM TAUGHT. A school of journalism has been started in New York offering a course extending over two years. The interesting catalogue which we have received can



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. L. DOUGLAS, K. C. B.

There is a special appropriateness in the appointment of Sir Archibald Douglas to the command of the North America station, for he was born and educated at Quebec, and is the son of a Canadian parent. Sir Archibald has served since 1899 as Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, having previously held several high and responsible appointments in various parts of the world. In 1860

he served with the naval brigade up the Congo and in Gambia; later he was director of the Japanese Imperial Naval College, and commanded the 'Serapis' during the Soudan expedition of 1884. In 1883-89 he was commander-in-chief in the East Indies. That his name appeared in the list of coronation honors as a K. C. B. will be a source of satisfaction to all who know him.—Navy and Army.

be had from 243 Ryerson street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

BROME COUNTY.

The first volume dealing with the transaction of the Brome County Historical Society has just been published. The Society was organized in August, 1897, the object being to obtain all possible information concerning the early and subsequent history of the county. Full-page portraits are included in the volume of every man now living who has represented the county of Brome in the Provincial or Dominion Parliaments. The transactions make very interesting reading. (Brome County Historical Society, office, Knowlton, Que.)

LITERARY CHAT

The latest catalogue of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., reveals the fact that this firm have added 738 new volumes to their list during the present year.

RUSKIN'S FIRST PUBLISHED POEM.

Francis William Bourdillon, the author of 'The Night Has a Thousand Eyes,' writes to the 'Athenaeum' concerning the recent discovery of a poem by John Ruskin, which is claimed to be his earliest poetical production that appeared in print. This is a poem, consisting of thirty-two lines of rather dull blank verse, which appeared in London in 1834, over the signature 'J. R.' in a volume entitled 'The Bow in the Cloud; or, The Negro's Memorial, a Collection of Original Contributions in Prose and Verse, Illustrative of the Evils of Slavery and Commemorative of Its Abolition in the British Colonies.'

This is an interesting bibliographical discovery, though the money value of the book is not likely to be great. As most collectors now know, Ruskin's earliest literary work came upon the market last year and was privately sold to Mr. Severn, of Brantwood, England. This was 'The Puppet Show; or, Amusing Characters for Children,' an unpublished manuscript in printed characters on thirty leaves, with fifty-seven original drawings in colors. It was written when Ruskin was nearly ten years of age.

SUMMER READING.

'Youth's Companion.'

A competent observer remarked, several thousand years ago, that 'Of the making of many books there is no end.' The statement is more than ever true to-day. The variety of books is great enough to gratify every taste. Consequently, instead of finding in the papers of literary criticism essays on the value of reading, one sees nowadays lists of books for summer reading or winter reading, reading in the mountains or at the seashore, in the hammock or on the piazza, in bed or sitting up; indeed, everywhere save in the harvest field or over the cook stove. But wait a bit! There are books for kitchen reading—cook books which tell how to make a square meal out of a turkey's wing, a lobster's claw, an ox's tail and a few eggs.

The reading habit is well-nigh universal. The intellectual diet for the heated term must be made light, for when the mercury stands at ninety-eight degrees in the shade one does not feel like trying to master the abstruse questions of philosophy. Even the daily newspapers pass through what they call the silly season about this time, when they discuss everything save matters of importance. So the lists of books for summer reading are made up of novels rather than of historical or philosophical essays.

These lists are intended for the town dwellers whose greatest leisure is in the summer. Why does not some one prepare a list of books for winter reading for the farmer, whose leisure begins in the cold weather, when the frost is on

Could Scarcely Straighten Up

On Account of Severe Pains in Small Back—Deranged Kidneys the Cause of Trouble.

Kidney Liver Pills.

A great many people who suffer from backache, lame back and pains in the limbs think they have rheumatism and that there is no cure for them. At least nine cases in every ten can be cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Mrs. Lessard was badly crippled before she began the use of this great kidney medicine. Here is her letter:—

Mrs. J. Lessard, 150 Aqueduct street, Montreal, Que., states:—'My main trouble was with my back, which was very weak, and whenever I stooped I could hardly straighten up again on account of the severe pains which would catch me in the small of the back. Believing that my ailment was caused from deranged kidneys, I began a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and to-day I am all right again. This medicine seemed to act directly on the kidneys, and as a result improved my health generally. The distressing pains in my back have entirely disappeared and I feel real strong and well.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE LARGE SALE OF 'LORNA DOONE.'

Mr. E. Marston, writing in the 'Publishers' Circular,' representing a new popular issue of 50,000 of 'Lorna Doone,' says: 'As regards this sixpenny edition, I may say that Mr. Blackmore was for a long time averse to such an issue, but at length yielded, and wrote me a characteristic letter, from which I give the following extract: "It would not surprise me much if you made a hit with the sixpenny L. D., such is the thick-headedness of the many-headed." If the other books, some of which are of a higher order than 'L. D.', could be made to go, I might defy the few seasons yet before me. Vainly do I look for pearls; but to know why there are none is or ought to be a comfort.' His consent was given, however, on the understanding that the edition was to be limited to 150,000. These were issued some two or three years ago, and promptly sold out, and the fact of such a success has probably already been almost forgotten by the public; at all events, as is the fashion nowadays, an urgent demand has again arisen for another "Sixpenny Lorna." Accordingly the publishers have prepared an edition of 50,000 copies, which is now being issued with the satisfactory knowledge that every copy had been ordered beforehand, and doubtless the number of 150,000 will soon again be reached. . . . "Spring-haven," which is now announced for publication next month in the sixpenny form, was, I have reason to believe, regarded by Mr. Blackmore as his masterpiece. I do not think, however, that this opinion of his work is likely to be thrown "Lorna Doone."

HER QUERY.

Agent—'I have a book you should buy for your son, telling how to become a politician, statesman, President of the United States, banker, broker,—'

Mrs. Henneay—'G'wan, did yer mother buy for you?'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restfulness 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.

'How is a truly successful man to be distinguished?'

'By his initials. He wears them after his name instead of before.'—Washington 'Star.'

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.

Diggs—'I tell you, sir, it's a great thing to be a poor man.'

Diggs—'How do you figure it out?'

Diggs—'Why, my inability to buy an automobile is alone a clear saving of at least \$1,000.'—Chicago 'News.'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Biekle'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.

'Judge,' said the colored prisoner, 'is I expected to tell de truth?'

'Of course, you are!'

'Well, then, des go ahead en sentence me fust!'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

It Keeps the Muscles Pliant.—Men given to muscular sports and exercises and those who suffer muscular pains from bicycle riding, will find Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil something worth trying. As a lubricant it will keep the muscles pliant and free from pains which often follow constant use of them without softening or impairing their strength. For bruises, sprains and contusions, it is without a peer.

NOT HER PORTE.

'She says she would like to get away somewhere where she would have time to think.'

'Well, I always feared she was not out out for a society girl.'—'Life.'

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

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

'Her reception was a great success, wasn't it?'

'Yes. There was scarcely an enemy of hers but felt she ought to come.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

SHE REFUSED HIM. Ella—'Fred. is a confirmed bachelor.'

Stella—'Yes, and I assisted at the confirmation.'

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

Mrs. Jones—'Anything unusual happen to your children on the Fourth?'

Mrs. Smith—'Oh, yes; two of them were not injured at all.'—'Puck.'

Be there a Will, Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, at a dinner last week concluded his speech in this fashion: 'I am like a photographer who has shipped his pictures to a distant city—I have simply expressed my views.'

A Clear, Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

HER QUERY.

Agent—'I have a book you should buy for your son, telling how to become a politician, statesman, President of the United States, banker, broker,—'

Mrs. Henneay—'G'wan, did yer mother buy for you?'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restfulness 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.

'How is a truly successful man to be distinguished?'

'By his initials. He wears them after his name instead of before.'—Washington 'Star.'

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.

Diggs—'I tell you, sir, it's a great thing to be a poor man.'

Diggs—'How do you figure it out?'

Diggs—'Why, my inability to buy an automobile is alone a clear saving of at least \$1,000.'—Chicago 'News.'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Biekle'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.

'Judge,' said the colored prisoner, 'is I expected to tell de truth?'

'Of course, you are!'

'Well, then, des go ahead en sentence me fust!'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

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

Advertisement for Radway's Ready Relief. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. ACHES AND PAINS. For headache, whether sick or nervous; tooth-ache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief, will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. STOPS PAIN.

# The Boys' Page.

## Billy's Graduation.

(By Emma L. Mathew, in the 'Youth's Companion'.)

'I won't graduate, not much I won't!' declared Billy.

'O Billy, why not?' cried his mother. 'What's the use,' inquired Billy, 'of graduating when there's only ten grades? Professor Bean says we ought to have twelve, so we can take our diplomas and get into the university with them.'

'Ten grades are all right,' asserted Mrs. Harkins. 'You've ciphered some enormous hard examples this last year, and I'd like to hear anybody tell how the digestion goes on in the blood better'n you can.'

'Anyhow,' said Billy, 'I haven't got clothes good enough, and it'll cost too much to buy 'em. You can't afford it.'

'Yes, we can, too,' his mother assured him. 'Katie and me have planned out everything; we're going to sell the Polled Angus heifer and buy you a suit like the one Newt Perkins had last year. You're collar, white necktie and all. You're going to look fine up on the stage amongst the others, with your hair brushed up pompadour and a bouquet in your buttonhole.'

'Billy ain't thinkin' about the ten grades, or his clothes, neither,' remarked Katie, who was setting the table for supper. 'He'd just as soon wear grain shacks, tied on with shoe-stings as anything else. It's the piece he's got to speak he's worryin' about.'

'Well, I can't write an oration, you know I can't,' retorted Billy, 'and I'd be too scared to speak it, anyhow! Newt Perkins said when he graduated his heart come up into his throat, and he couldn't swallow it down again all the evening.'

'Newt done the best of any of 'em,' said Katie, 'and you've wrote some real good compositions this winter.'

'There's a big difference between a composition and an oration!' cried Billy, desperately. 'A fellow can write what he thinks about things in a composition, but an oration's got to have a lot about Greece and Rome in it, and what Shakespeare says, and how the world is getting bigger all the time. I can't do it, there's no use of talking. I ain't smart enough.'

'It ain't smartness you're lackin',' answered Katie. 'It's spunk. How are you goin' to feel, lookin' at the rest and knowin' you wasn't man enough to stand by the class and do your part?'

'Oh, what do you know about it? Old red head!' burst out Billy, wrathfully, flinging argument to the winds and taking himself to the wood-pile, where the

'We'll try it, anyway,' said the judge. 'Have you thought of a subject yet?'

'Not very much,' said Billy. 'But I think I'd like to have something about war or freedom or the flag.'

'The flag! Good idea! History of the American flag, past, present and future. You go right home and get at it, sonny. You encouraged, Billy went to work with a will, and presently, out of the chaos of boyish thoughts, a creditable production began to grow. He had a good memory, and the history he had learned at school afforded him a good foundation upon which to build.

After school, when he sat down to write, Katie permitted nothing to disturb him. When, at six o'clock, he emerged from the throes of genius, hungry and tired, but hopeful, she told him tenderly that the hopes were done and that there was pie for supper.

The composition was finished at last, and Billy submitted it with many doubts and fears, sitting on the edge of a chair while the judge read it, and wishing he could slip away unseen. But his suspense did not last long. Presently his honor looked up and smiled.

'When you know it all by heart and can repeat it without your paper,' he remarked, after pointing out a few errors, 'we'll go over in the cottonwoods and I'll give you a lesson or two in delivery. It's going to be quite an oration for a fifteen-year-old.'

'I knew you could do it!' cried Katie. 'Makin' up your mind and then givin' it all do 'most anything.'

As the graduating exercises were to be held in the evening, school was dismissed earlier than usual on the afternoon of the fifteenth. When Billy reached home, all was bustle and excitement. His mother was dressing young chickens to fry for an early supper, and Katie was preparing to meet Uncle Job, who was coming on the four o'clock train.

'You'd better go and lie down a spell, Billy,' said his mother; 'you can go in my room.'

But Billy put away his books and wandered off to the creek bank, where he threw himself down on the sandy floor of a cave he had there. Everybody understands, of course, that a cave is the proper place of retirement for a boy when matters of grave import require deep and uninterrupted thought. In two minutes he was fast asleep.

When he awoke, the shadows of the trees on the opposite bank were growing longer and he heard voices. Katie and Uncle Job were standing by the pasture gate, and were talking about him.

'He's the best and smartest boy in the country,' Katie was saying. 'I used

'I don't know,' answered Katie, 'but I shouldn't wonder if he'd put on everything he could find and gone to the exercises.'

'Oh, dear, I've known something'd happen all the time!' groaned Mrs. Harkins. 'He's forgot his hair and his handkerchief, and the O Katie, where can Uncle Job's coat be? You don't think he wore that, too? If he has, his uncle'll have to stay at home.'

'Don't take on,' said Uncle Job, soothingly, when Mrs. Harkins sank down on the bed and began to weep. 'I'm goin' just the same. I've come a good way to see this here graduation, and I'm goin' to see it, coat or no coat, and I'll run over to McFadden's,' cried



'SAY, BILLY, HOW PUNNY YOU LOOK IN THAT COAT!'

Katie, 'and get Jimmy to ride down to the hall and see if Billy's there! If he is, he's got time to come home again, if Jim rides fast.'

Jimmy went, but returned with the news that Billy was not at the hall, and nobody had seen him.

'We'd better go to the exercises, anyhow,' advised Uncle Job. 'He'll turn up when the time comes, most likely, and everything'll be all right.'

Billy was late when, after his private rehearsal, he went straight to the hall. The orchestra was already playing the march, and the class were taking their seats on the stage. He crept up the back stairs, through the wings and slipped into a seat behind one of the girls, perspiring and out of breath.

'My, it's an awful warm evening,' he whispered to Art. Miller, who sat next him. 'Isn't it?'

'Oh, not so very,' replied Art; then glancing around, 'Say, Billy, how funny you look in that coat! It's too big for you, isn't it? And how red your face is!'

'Yes, it's pretty big,' admitted Billy, 'but I grow so fast!'

Joe Harper politely saluted the audience in the name of the class, Mollie Haynes read her essay on the 'Women of the present century,' the orchestra played, 'We'll smile and be happy,' and then came Billy's turn.

He rose and advanced to the front of the stage courageously, although his knees were shaking and streams of perspiration running down his face. Mindful of his mother's suggestion, he had opened his oration with a quotation from the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' and lifting up his voice after an embarrassed nod to the audience, he began: 'Oh, say, can you see—' but at that point a bit of stage fright laid hold of him, and his memory completely deserted him.

He glanced appealingly about, and Mollie whispered loudly, 'the dawn's early light'; but unfortunately Billy did not hear, and after searching in vain for his handkerchief and hitching up his long sleeves, he started out again louder than before: 'Oh, say, can you see—' Here was another pause, broken in a second or two by Jimmy McFadden, who sat in the front row: 'Yes, you bet we can see! You got your Uncle Job's coat on.'

There was a ripple of laughter, and Jim was promptly hurried out of the side door, while Billy looked blankly down at his coat and then at the reserved seats where the friends of the graduates sat. His mother was holding her handkerchief up to her eyes, Katie wore an agonized expression on her face, and Uncle Job sat beside her in his shirt-sleeves.

As he became conscious of his ludicrous appearance, Billy wavered. The audience was laughing at him, and his family was mortified and disappointed. He was making a failure of his oration; should he give it up and retire in shame and confusion? He glanced once more at Katie. No, never! He was man enough to stand by the class and do his part.

He caught Judge Warren's eye, and his courage rose. What did coats matter, anyway? The heroes whom he was there to talk about, who had upheld their country's flag and the nation's honor, had thrown their coats away on many a weary march and gone on to victory. Tearing off the troublesome garment, he flung it aside, and the moment he began to speak, with his head uplifted and his eyes fearless and glowing, there was a hush, while the audience listened intently.

It was not the excellence of his oration that claimed attention, for at best Billy's oration was only a boyish effort, but the manly ring in his voice and the determination of his manner demanded respect. He had achieved a moral victory.

The applause was long and loud as Billy took his seat, and only after he had disposed of bouquets so numerous that they threatened to extinguish him, did he discover himself wearing his own new, well-fitting coat, decorated with a white rosebud.

'Oh, he laughed, softly, 'I had Uncle Job's on over mine! That's why I was so warm.'

Billy joined in the laugh at his expense as his friends congratulated him at the close of the exercises. He felt light-hearted enough, now it was all over, not to mind a little teasing.

'Billy,' whispered Katie, joyfully, 'O Billy, Uncle Job says you've got good stuff in you to get out of that scrape the way you did, and he's goin' to send

you off to school for two years, and mebbe more.'

'Yes,' grinned Uncle Job, 'you ought to make a scholar—you're absent-minded enough! But they'll take some of that out of you at a good military school.'

'You did first-rate, after all,' said Mrs. Harkins, 'and I should feel real pleased if your hair had been brushed up off your forehead, or even parted nice and straight.'

On a sunny morning in September, when the corn-fields were golden and the blackbirds were holding their annual convention along the telegraph wires, a little group of friends gathered at the railway station to say good-by to Billy Harkins. He wore his graduation suit and his trunk was addressed to the Kentucky Military Academy. He was looking pale and very serious as he received the parting admonitions of his friends.

All his class had come to see him off, glad of his good fortune and generous of kindly wishes. They would always be his friends, he knew.

'You want to take your grip along with you,' said Leander Bowen, holding Billy's hand in a grasp of iron, 'and hang on to it like a pup to a root.'

'I'll come to see you graduate,' promised the judge, 'if you'll agree not to wear my coat.'

Then, after Billy had kissed his mother, he put his arms around Katie, regardless of the boys and everybody, and hugged her hard. 'You've always been an A number one sister to me,' he whispered, and the words lingered sweetly in her heart thereafter, comforting her for his absence. 'I ain't smart enough to make a great man, but I'll do my best, and, Katie,' he added, choking back a sob, 'your hair isn't red at all; it's only chestnut.'

He sprang aboard, and as the train moved out of the station, Newt and Joe, Dick and Hal and all the rest shouted after him, 'Good-by, Billy!'

## The Life of a Grass-Hopper.

(Mary Regis Miller, Instructor in Nature Study, Cornell University.)

Walking in the tall grass of a meadow or country roadside or even along the border of a city street one is almost sure to disturb and set in motion dozens of long-legged, short-horned locusts or grasshoppers. If they did not jump and turn summersault like circus performers we should hardly discover them. So well protected are they by the stems and leaves among which they live. They disappear so suddenly on alighting that it is difficult to see what they are like. Close watching will discover that they are of various sizes and colors, but are alike in having enormous hind legs. No wonder they can jump! If one is held between thumb and fingers he will struggle manfully, using the hind legs as levers and pushing with all his little might to get free.

Every neighboring weed patch, vacant lot or friendly backyard will furnish locusts enough to keep nature students busy and delighted through many hours, and the hoppers will fare just as well or even better than when they had to shift for themselves. Now is the time to find them.

Take a flower-pot, six inches or so in diameter, and plant in it a small piece of sod. Get a glass lantern globe of a size to set just inside the rim of the flower pot. Now tie over the top of the globe some very thin muslin or fine wire gauze and you have a cage in which grasshoppers, or crickets can be kept in sitting room or school room all through the drowsy October days. It will not be hard to get the flower pot, the globe and the muslin, but if one is to get any fun out of watching grasshoppers he must have the patience to pursue and the courage to handle them. When a dozen locusts of assorted sizes are safely housed the student may well have a sigh of relief and self-congratulation. It is very important that several of the smaller insects be obtained for during their development are most fascinating.

When the young locust hatches from the egg he creeps up out of the earth where his mother had so carefully hidden her eggs months before, and looks about. He finds himself a real grasshopper, but such a fuzzy, big-headed baby, looking very much as if he were bewildered and sorry he came and wished he could crawl back again. As he feels the warm sunlight on his little tender back, his courage increases. He tries his legs and finds that 'he only has to steer them, and they ride him everywhere.' A grass blade tickles him under the chin and all at once he is hungry and eats. His appetite grows and grows. It becomes his most prominent characteristic and goes with him through life.

As he eats he grows and his skin gets hard. Pretty soon he finds himself in what seems to us a sad predicament. His skin is too tight. When a boy's clothes are too small he has a new suit and his little brother takes the old ones. There is no such exchange of courtesies and garments in the grasshopper world. We know how it feels to wear a coat that is much too small. It is uncomfortable. We want to hide away from the others and be miserable. So does the little grasshopper. He doesn't know where his next suit of clothes is to come from. He has been too busy eating to think of the future. He hides away under a grass blade moping and uncomfortable. Suddenly he begins to feel freer, but weak. He can only squirm feebly, and blindly push and wriggle this way and that. He lifts his head and it feels light and cool as if he had his hair cut very, very short. Then the awful weakness comes again. Woe unto our little grasshopper if a toad or insect-eating bird comes along while he is in this sorry plight. After a while he wakes and rubs his back gingerly with his hind leg, finds that he is all there, forgets everything else and falls to eating. On the grass blade where he clung so long, and so helplessly there is a bit of something, fragile and almost transparent but hollow. There are the six legs, the large eyes and the little body, all empty. The grasshopper is away leaping in the sunlight of running races with dew-drops

along grass-blades, while his cast-off clothes are waiting in a forlorn little heap which the first falling twig or dash of rain will scatter. Some thrifty ant may pick up a detached leg, but will abandon it when she finds it empty.

The young grasshopper does not know that he has moulted, and passed into the second stage of his nymph-hood. The growth of grasshoppers is by successive moults in its immature or nymph stage. They are said to have an incomplete metamorphosis. That is, they do not have four distinct changes of form, the egg, the larva, the pupa and the adult, but only three, namely: egg, nymph, and adult. Butterflies, moths, bees and wasps all have four changes of form, while grasshoppers, crickets, dragon flies and katy-dids have only three.

If a young grasshopper were to examine his new skin after the third moult he would discover that he had reached the age when pockets are provided him. He has four of these and they are 'back-pockets.' If he were to try his best, however, he could find no way to put anything into them for they are more like shams than like real pockets. We call them wings but they look as little like wings as like pockets. The grasshopper pays no attention to them whatever and we never see him trying to make them go. His legs can leap higher than ever and it is almost like flying when he can throw his body through the air a distance fifty times as long as he is. Probably most of the nymphs found at this season will be in the last or next to the last stage, and the transformation from the nymph to the adult stage can be watched through the glass. One who has seen this transformation and realized its meaning will not soon forget the experience.

How a grasshopper gets the main part of his living we can easily see by watching a grass blade disappear behind his four hungry jaws. How he takes care of himself, how he breathes and sees and hears—these are not so obvious.

Examine the head for any trace of nostrils for breathing. There are none. We must look elsewhere. Over and over we turn him seeking for the breathing holes and find them at last along the sides of the body, two on each little ring or segment. They are not on the head at all.

That grasshoppers can see and hear is quite evident for they lose no time in getting out of the way at the approach of danger. The eyes cover a large part of the head and are very unlike the eyes of human beings. Nothing short of a microscope will tell us the marvellous story of the insect's eye. It is a compound eye, made up of thousands of tiny six-sided eyes. When we look for the ears we must not expect to find large flapping ones like an elephant's, nor pointed ones like the cat's. The locust has a very perfect ear-drum, but no external ear properly speaking. On some grasshoppers one should look under the wings just back of where they are joined to the body for these small oval ear-drums. Some of the large green grasshoppers have them conveniently situated on their front legs. Fancy hearing with one's elbows!

If the student is fortunate enough to secure some of the musical members of the grasshopper family, there will be cause for great rejoicing in the school-room. An insect concert is a very enjoyable affair, especially if one is near enough to see how the music is made. At the approach of the cold weather the grasshoppers become fewer and fewer until no more are seen. Tucked away in innumerable little earth cells along the roadside or in dry meadows are the eggs which will produce next year's supply of hoppers. Their life cycle or generation is but one year long, and the old hoppers are all gone by the time snow falls. Next year will have its own story to tell.

## WHAT A BOY CAN DO.

(Nixon Waterman, in the 'Christian Endeavor World'.)

These are some of the things a boy can do:

He can shout so loud the air turns blue; He can make all sounds of beast and bird, And a thousand more they never heard.

He can crow or cackle, chirp or cluck, Till he fools the rooster, hen, or duck, He can mock the dog or lamb or cow, And the cat herself can't beat his meow.

He has sounds that are ruffled, striped, or plain; He can thunder by like a railway-train, Stop at the stations a breath, and then Apply the steam and be off again.

He has all of his powers in such command, He can turn right into a full brass band, With all of the instruments ever played, And march away as a street parade.

You can tell that a boy is very ill If he's wide awake and is keeping still; But earth would be—God bless their noise!— A dull old place if there were no boys.

## FISHING-TIME.

I cannot fix my mind to-day On what I have to do; A picture haunts my inner eye Of waters swift and blue, My fingers itch to cast a fly, The bells of memory chime And call me to the woods and fields, For this is fishing-time.

I dream of mossy stepping-stones In lazy amber brookings, Of grassy banks with blossoms bright, And silent, shady nooks, Where I forgot the world of toil And wash away its grime In crystal depths of running streams That sing of fishing-time.

I long to see the sunfish play, The minnow's merry school, The trout beneath the shelving bank Or in his favorite pool, And all the silver finny folk That throng the watery chime; So hand me out the old brown coat I keep for fishing-time. —Mianna Irving in 'Leslie's Weekly.'

## Advertisements.

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## EXPOSING A FRAUD.

Dishonest holders of accident insurance policies frequently put the companies' physicians to needless trouble by claiming damage for trifling hurts, which under the law entitle them to nothing. Some deliberately practice fraud, says a physician quoted in the Atlanta Journal, and pretend to have ailments when they are sound in every part.

A few days ago, says the physician, I was summoned to a hospital to examine a man who pretended to have had his hearing totally destroyed by the premature explosion of a blast. I had an idea from the start that the man was shamming, but all the tests that I could apply seemed to show that he was stone-deaf. Still I was not satisfied, and resolved to try a little strategy.

Coaching the nurse beforehand how to act, I entered the room hastily and cried: 'Quick, quick! The fire-extinguisher! Where is it? Never mind the deaf man! Save yourself!'

Then we both rushed for the door; but the patient was quicker than we were, and got out before us. He had the good sense, however, to realize that the game was up, and he never appeared again.

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



'IT'S GOING TO BE QUITE AN ORATION FOR A FIFTEEN-YEAR OLD.'

chips flew amazingly until his mother called him in to supper.

When Katie, tactfully ignoring his recent outbreak of temper, interrogated him as to whether his preference was for plum butter or 'jell,' and his mother intimated that he might possibly gain her permission to attend the magic-lantern show in town the next Saturday evening, Billy knew that surrender was inevitable. Unless Providence intervened and sent him an attack of smallpox or brain fever—and Billy felt that no such good fortune was in store for him—he was doomed to suffer to the end and receive his diploma with the rest of the class.

Mrs. Harkins promptly entered into negotiations with a cattleman for the sale of the Polled Angus heifer, after which she wrote to Uncle Job that his only nephew was going to graduate on June 15, and she thought it was his duty to be with them on so important a trying an occasion, seeing that Billy's father was dead, and there was no other male relative for her to rely upon.

Katie carefully tended her roses, and the neighbors promised that Billy should have as many flowers as any one.

'You want to get lots of action into your piece,' said Leander Bowen, who had long been a firm friend of Billy. 'The more fire and tow there is in it, the better it'll take.'

'Put in some poetry and make it real patriotic,' advised his mother.

'You better go and see Judge Warren,' commanded Katie. 'He likes boys, and he'll help you to get started.'

After a fruitless endeavor to gain inspiration from an old Rhetorical Sixth Reader, Billy went to the judge and laid the case before him.

'You are sure, then, that you can't write an oration?' asked the judge, when the evidence was all in.

'Yes, sir, I know I can't,' replied Billy, 'and I don't know what to do.'

'Do you think you could write a composition?'

'Yes, sir, I guess so. I've written a few in school.'

'Well, I'll tell you what we'll do,' said the judge, smiling. 'You go and write a composition, and then we'll get at it and make an oration out of it.'

'Could we?' asked Billy, doubtfully.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Vienna papers report a serious revival of piracy in the Red Sea. Japan has 150 varieties of rice, many of which are adapted to American soil. Ninety percent of the 128,000,000 people of the Russian Empire are farmers.

The United States Weather Bureau employs more than 1,400 trained officials at 180 stations. English is studied by 95 percent of the students attending the higher schools in Egypt. Philadelphia now boasts a Wayfarers' Lodge, where the hungry may get food in exchange for work.

Swalecliffe Church, Kent, England, has a communion chalice which dates back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. The largest bird of prey in the old world is the lammerger, which has a wing expanse of from nine to ten feet. Corncrakes travel thousands of miles yearly to reach their homes, but during the summer months barely fly at all.

Chicago City Council is contemplating the establishing of nine small parks for the benefit of the 'no-room-to-live' poor. Only the church steeple of Zuydcoote, near Dunkirk, now rises above the sand which overwhelmed the entire village in 1777.

The first American railway was laid in 1826. It was three miles long, from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., to Neponset River. Alien immigrants to the number of 6,379 landed in the United Kingdom in April last, as compared with 5,832 during April, 1901.

Ecuador has a record in volcanoes—three active, five dormant and twelve extinct. Eleven of these peaks have never been climbed. Two Russian students have been hanged at Paltava for signing forged proclamations, apparently to rise in revolt.

Telephone wires have been strung through the San Gabriel forest reserve, California, for the purpose of warning the rangers of the presence of forest fires. A philanthropic society in Philadelphia peddles ice in the summer to the poor at one cent for as many as several pounds, and pure sterilized milk at one cent a bottle.

For a target during big gun practice recently the French northern fleet used the old transport 'Suroret'. The range was over three and one-half miles, and the vessel sank in less than ten minutes after the first gun was fired. The house erected by General George A. Custer, in Topeka, Kan., in 1868, is being torn down to make room for a modern residence.

The walls of one of the rooms are decorated with notes and figures made by Custer, while planning his campaign against the Indians. Mr. E. T. Reed, the cartoonist, of 'Punch,' in a recent address in London, contrasting the freedom enjoyed by cartoonists in England with the lot of their brethren in foreign countries, said that in Turkey he understood the average life of a cartoonist was one week.

In Germany they dare not meddle with a single hair of the Emperor's moustache. That sparrows are not the pest they are painted has just been proved by the well-known English naturalist, Mr. Bradley, who observed that a pair of sparrows brought to the nests of their youngsters no less than 3,200 insects during a single week.

In the course of one summer, Bradley states, a pair of sparrows destroy at least 50,000 insects. The Empire building in New York, which stands at the corner of Rector street and Broadway, houses the most powerful group of capitalists in the world. There are the offices of the United States steel corporation, capitalized at \$1,400,000,000, and of various other vast enterprises, the total capitalization of which exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

The banana is the coming fruit, some scientists contend. It is to supersede wheat as the article of consumption by the human family. The banana is 25 times as nutritious as wheat of equal weight and 141 times as prolific. The average cost of cultivating an acre of wheat in the United States is about twelve dollars. An acre of bananas can be cultivated at the same cost, with a yield 141 times greater than that of wheat. Bananas have 44 times the nutriment of potatoes, and 30 times that of rice, the main item on the daily board of more than a billion people on the globe.

With transportation facilities perfected, such heartrending scenes of famine as have been witnessed in India, Russia and elsewhere would be made impossible with the banana in general cultivation. ODD CURE FOR DEAFNESS. (London 'Globe.')

One of the most singular cures for deafness ever recorded is quoted by the 'Independent' from the Dutch papers. An old man of seventy living at Kromme, who had been deaf for twenty years, got involved in a dispute with some neighbors, and became literally transported with rage. In this semi-demented state he suddenly recovered his hearing, which he has retained ever since.

THEY GO TO BED EARLY. (Chicago 'Record-Herald.')

In Vienna every man's home is in his dungeon from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Vienna is a city of flats, and at 10 p.m. the common entrance door of each block is closed and bolted. Thereafter persons passing in or out must pay a fine of 4 cents from that hour to 6 a.m. To go out to post a letter costs 4 cents, and the same amount to return. To prolong a visit to a friend after 10 p.m. means 4 cents to get out of the house, and 4 cents to enter your own. A natural result of this tax is that of all capital cities, Vienna is earliest to bed.

ASSASSINATION BY MONTHS. (From the London 'Chronicle.')

In the last century twelve chiefs of states were assassinated (including the Austrian Empress). All these murders occurred in the seven months beginning with March and ending with September. March claims three—Paul I., Charles III. of Parma, Alexander II. June has also three—Michael of Serbia, Abdul Aziz, Carnot. July claims Garfield and Humbert. The other months, separately, Lincoln (1865); the Shah (1866); Danilo of Montenegro (1860); and the Empress Elizabeth (1898). The winter months seem, therefore, to be a close season for monarchs. Republican Presidents occupy three out of these twelve places, and we have in this century) to add the name of McKinley.

LONDON'S FRAUDULENT HISTORIC TABLETS. (London 'Times.')

Mr. Algernon Ashton writes from 44 Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood: 'Up to midsummer last year there stood a house in Gerrard street bearing a Society of Arts tablet with the inscription: "John Dryden, poet, lived here. Born 1631, died 1700." This memorize building, one of London's most cherished literary landmarks, was then ruthlessly demolished, and a hideous and wanton act of vandalism thereby committed, as the house was a handsome and strongly built one, showing no sign of decay whatever. A few days ago I happened to be passing down Gerrard street again, when to my utmost surprise and disgust, I noticed that on the site of Dryden's old dwelling-house not only was there erected a jerry-built monstrosity, but the same old memorial tablet affixed on to the brand new wall. This is, unhappily, not the only instance of a house bearing



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

a tablet stating that a certain great man lived there when he never did live there, as the fraudulent tablets to Hogarth in Leicester Square, to Turner in Queen Anne street, Marylebone, and to Byron in Holles street amply testify. It is an insane practice, and ought to be stopped forthwith, as it only tends to entirely mislead future generations, who will naturally believe these houses to be the actual historical ones.'

KING EDWARD AND A FACETIOUS BOBBY. (London 'Globe.')

His Majesty the King had an amusing experience while driving in his motor car in Norfolk not long ago. He was stopped by a very young policeman, who informed the driver that he was going too fast. The latter was rather indignant. 'Don't you know who I'm driving?' he said. 'It's the King. Get along with your nonsense,' replied the policeman. 'That's the fourth King who's passed me this morning.'

THE INCREDULOUS GUARDIAN OF THE PEACE thereupon insisted on riding a short distance on the box to see that his injunctions were obeyed. His face grew bluer and bluer as the short distance was traversed into a long distance, and that into a longer one still, till at last he found himself landed at Sandringham.

SIR THOMAS BARLOW, BART. (Ottawa 'Citizen.')

Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., one of the eminent surgeons whose names appear upon the bulletins from Buckingham Palace, was a personal friend of Alderman Coates, president of the Board of Trade, and was associated with the latter in the conduct of a Wesleyan Sunday-school in London. His early career gave promise of distinction. He rose rapidly in his profession, but retained his interest in Christian work. When he had removed to the West End, near Harley street, he regularly traversed the two miles to King's Cross to teach the young men of his Bible class, and generously prescribed for members of the school, never once charging a fee. Step by step he rose till he was appointed a physician to the Royal household and four years ago was knighted by the late Queen. Sir Thomas is a son of the late Ald. Barlow, of Bolton, a noted temperance reformer and a leading light in the Wesleyan Church.

WHEN DE WET WAS CAUGHT. (London 'Daily Express.')

A short time before peace was declared in South Africa an energetic young British officer, in command of a column, received information that General De Wet was in the neighborhood and had taken up his headquarters in a farmhouse close by. Here at last was the chance of securing the gallant Boer who had so long and successfully defied pursuit. The officer laid his plans most astutely, by which he was able to surround the farm and break into the house. There, sure enough, was De Wet in bed and sound asleep. He was aroused, and then the officer, full of justifiable importance, informed him that he was a prisoner.

'How can that be?' asked De Wet. 'Here is Lord Kitchener's safe conduct to allow me to join the other delegates at Vereeniging.'

THE BLACKBIRDS AND THE KITTEN. (Longman's Magazine.')

The Duke of Devonshire, who succeeds Lord Salisbury as the government leader in the House of Lords, made his reputation in political life while a member of the House of Commons, where he sat as the Marquis of Hartington. He was sixty-nine years of age on July 23, and his entry to the House of Commons was made in 1857 as one of the members for North Lancashire. He was then a Liberal and soon made himself felt, for two years later, on the opening of the new parliament, he moved a vote of want of confidence in Lord Derby's Government, which was carried by a vote of 323 against 310. In March, 1863, he became a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year, Under Secretary for War. He entered the Cabinet in February, 1866, as Secretary for War, under Lord John Russell. In December, 1868, he became Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet, and in 1871 succeeded Mr. Chichester as Chief Secretary for Ireland. When Mr. Gladstone announced his determination to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party, in February, 1875, the Marquis of Hartington was unanimously elected to succeed him, but in 1880 he declined the Queen's offer to form an administration, becoming Secretary of State for India, under Mr. Gladstone. In 1882 he was Secretary for War and in 1886 he declined to join Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Government, taking up the position of leader of the Liberal Unionists. In 1891 he succeeded his father as Duke of Devonshire, and entered the House of Lords. He has been Lord President of the Council in the Salisbury Government since 1895.

bles, chiefly belonging to the coster class, from all parts of the East End, who took advantage of the one occasion on which they could be married without having to pay the minister's fee. The custom originated through the then vicar of the parish becoming disquieted at the decreasing number of marriages in his district and offering to forego his fee on this one day annually as an inducement to tarry couples who hesitated. The appeal was not without effect, for the first year thirty free weddings took place; on the second anniversary more than double that number and in succeeding years the marriages performed became so numerous that couples from every parish in the East End used to make the 'Red Church' their objective on Easter Monday and they had to be married in batches and at last restrictive measures had to be taken. Now the offer is only available to inhabitants of the parish who, however, show a disappointing lack of enthusiasm to take advantage of it. The costers are to-day much more 'class' than they used to be.

IMPERIAL LEADERS. ('M. A. P.')

The present Cabinet members have all been in office nearly seven years, a tremendous strain on anybody, however robust in health or ardent in ambition. And then there are few of the ministers who have any reason to care for the big salaries they get. Mr. Balfour is a comparatively rich man; so is Lord Salisbury, so is Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Chamberlain, curiously enough, is now one of the men to whom the £5,000 a year of his office is a consideration. He had £200,000, it is said, when he was bought out of Nettelford; but he has not made any money since he entered politics. It is to his credit that in this respect he has been devoted to one purpose—he has been too absorbed in politics to think of anything else. Now and again he has speculated and usually he has lost. It is certain—he himself has said it—that he is poorer now than when he entered political life. And therefore it is that £5,000 a year may mean something to him.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION IN GERMANY.

There are at least three active journals in Germany devoted to the spread of temperance doctrines, one of them being the organ of the Anti-alcoholic League and of the Association of Abstinence Physicians of the local opt countries. A modified form of local opt German Empire, prohibiting the establishment of taverns and retail liquor stores unless there is a distinct demand. Hotels with bars attached cannot be opened in towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants, unless there is a necessity for them. Towns above 15,000 have the privilege of enacting laws similarly regulating the licensing of liquor-selling hotels. In some towns transfers of licenses are granted only after reopening the question of the necessity for the particular tavern. A bill has also been introduced into the Prussian Diet, prohibiting the sale of whiskey before seven or eight in the morning, to persons under sixteen, to drunkards, etc. In some of the cantons of the army the sale of spirits has been entirely forbidden, as also in some of the government ordnance factories. In Bavaria, however, the consumption of beer is still on the increase, particularly in the Bavarian army. Many of the recruits drink daily from 10 to 15 liters (20 to 30 pints) of beer. Flade also refers to the experience of English assurance companies, which have adopted the custom of dividing the assured into abstinent and general. According to recent statistics the expected mortality among the former was much less than among the latter. The report contains other items of interest, but we have no space to give further details.—American Medicine.

BRIGHT AS A SPEAKER. (London 'Truth.')

I have noticed a discussion in the papers as to whether Mr. Bright was in the habit of writing out his speeches. I do not suppose that he ever did write such a thing. But although I have often heard him speak well without a note, he generally had very copious notes in his hand when he spoke. I remember once in 1866, sitting with him in the smoking room of the House of Commons. He was going to make during the evening a set speech, and he had before him a bundle of sheets of paper with which he had come provided. He happened to say that he wished his speech was over, on which I asked him how far he prepared his speeches. On this he handed me the

bundle and told me that I might read his notes if I pleased. They were very copious, and every now and then a lengthy phrase was inserted. This, he told me, was his usual habit. When speaking he held the bundle before him in one hand, and as soon as one sheet was exhausted he threw it away. There was no sort of concealment in this, although he seemed to follow the notes closely without apparently reading them. He told me that in acquiring the art of public speaking his greatest difficulty was to avoid a rapid utterance. A speaker should not, he explained, pause between his words or his syllables, but he should pronounce each syllable of a word more distinctly than he would do in conversation.

STORIES OF WOMEN DOCTORS. EXPERIENCES MET WITH IN FOLLOWING THEIR PROFESSION, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT. (Philadelphia 'Record.')

While women physicians are now becoming too numerous to be regarded any more as novel, it is doubtful if many people realize the amount of real courage which a woman doctor in general practice is at times called upon to display. Competition in a city is always keen, and the woman physician, like her male rival, is generally on the alert for patients—consequently, no call is refused because it should happen to come at a late hour of the night or from a part of the city that is not the pleasantest to visit. The meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Women's Medical College held recently brought numbers of women physicians together, and, while talking shop is generally tabooed among themselves, to a layman several were willing to tell some stories connected with their work.

'I can truthfully say that I never was frightened but once in my life,' said a quiet-looking, dark-haired lady, whose manner denoted primness and determination. 'It was after midnight on a winter's night when a man came for me to go down to Alaska street, in the slums, to see a woman he said was dying. He was a rough-looking man, and I told him to go on down and I would follow. I went to my room and gathered together the things I felt needful, intending to go over to Broad street station and order a cab, as I did not wish to be dependent on the street cars in that downtown neighborhood at night. But the man was waiting outside my house, and insisted upon escorting me, and I could not get rid of him. Before I reached Broad street station I made up my mind it would not do to run the risk of offending the man by taking a cab by myself, and that I might be safer walking the streets with him than shut up in the confines of a cab. So we walked all the way down together.

'I found my patient in a very dangerous condition, and the squid room in which she lay was occupied by no less than ten other people. I promptly ordered every one out before proceeding with my examination. All went save one gigantic negro, who said he would not go out in the cold. I insisted, however, that I could do nothing for the patient while he was in the room, and finally the other tenants succeeded in getting him out.

'It was an hour or more before I was ready to go home, and I intended to walk up to Eighth street and take a car. The man who had accompanied me down offered to go home with me, but I refused and started alone. Before I had gone a block I saw I was being followed, and by crossing over the street I managed to turn my head, and saw it was the negro I had sent out of the room. I walked steadily on, but my heart beat faster than ever before or since in my life. I missed the car I wanted to take, and, knowing it would be a long time at that hour of the night before another would come I walked on, still hearing those footsteps just behind me. When we reached the shadow of the Pennsylvania Hospital wall I felt sure of an attack. My knees fairly knocked together as I walked, and I prayed for a policeman to appear, but none was in sight.

'I still kept on, however, until I got to Chestnut street, and from there, block by block, to Fifteenth and Arch streets. I still heard those footsteps, and at times I almost imagined I felt the man's breath upon me.

'I made up my mind the negro would attack me as I reached my own door, but, fortunately, my key turned easily, and I stepped in. Then from a window I looked out, only to see my pursuer had evidently turned some time before I had entered my door and was now retracing his steps. The next morning when I went back to see my patient I was received like a princess. It seems that they had doubted my ability to go home alone, and that rough negro, whose aspect had struck terror to me as I remembered how I had ordered him out, had determined to act as my guard in case someone should attempt to attack me. I then learned that two men physicians who lived nearer had refused to go to the house at night on account of it being in a dangerous neighborhood, a murder having been committed there a few weeks before. This was some years ago.'

'I am constantly having rather amusing things happen to me,' said another feminine M. D., who has one of the largest practices of any woman in the city. 'Some time ago I was standing near Ninth and Race streets, waiting for a car. It was about nine o'clock in the evening. A very well dressed man came up to me. He was reeling from drink. "Lady," he hiccupped in most respectful manner, "Lady, I want to go home. I ought to go home, and I don't know how, so I've been waiting for a lady or a gentleman to tell me. See lots of women going past; seen lots of men, too, but you're the first lady. Now, lady, I need to go home. I want to go. I didn't know"—and the rest was unintelligible. I saw the man was irresponsible, and while I finally got the words "Thompson street" from him, I could not get his name or the number of his house. However, I realized it would not be safe to leave him in his helpless

Advertisements. Pond's Extract Used over Half a Century

CURES SUNBURN CHAFING MOSQUITO BITES ITCHING SCRATCHES SPRAINS STIFFNESS FATIGUE and ALL PAIN. Note this Face-Smile and Refuse the Dangerous Preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract.

condition in that neighborhood, for he had a gold watch and chain and several other pieces of valuable jewellery, so I told him to come along with me and I got on the car with him. I explained the situation to the conductor, whom I knew, and he promised to exchange the man on Thompson street and, if possible, ascertain the number of his residence, which he could tell the conductor of the other car.

'The next day the drunken man's wife came down to my office to repay his car fare, which I had paid, and she was almost ready to get down on her knees to me, she was so grateful that I had taken him out of the neighborhood where I found him. It seems that the man had had a fortunate business transaction that day and had gotten drunk on the strength of it. At the time I took him on the car and paid his fare he had eleven thousand dollars on his person. Had I not happened to be in the "Tenderloin" that evening he would probably have fallen into some one else's hands and been robbed. That man is in very good circumstances, and I think I may truthfully say that there is nothing I could ask of him or his wife that they would not grant.'

'I had an experience of rescuing a drunk,' said a younger doctor, who was extremely petite in size. 'I was coming along Fifteenth street, and at Arch a young man accosted me. He was a stranger in the city and did not know one street from the other, but he wanted to go to his home and did not know where the railway station was. As he was quite verdant in appearance, I thought home was the best place for him, so as I was going past Broad street station I took him with me and went right up to the ticket office with him. A good-natured looking man was there, and he looked surprised to see a little woman like me in charge of a great big drunken countryman, but I said: "This man wants a ticket to —, and he wants to take the first train. Will you see that he gets on all right?"

"All right, little mother, I'll look after him," the good-natured man answered, and he did so, and I have often laughed since at the funny appearance I presented as I came up to the ticket window with my helpless companion.'

Advertisements. Powley's Liquified Ozone will cure All forms of Summer Disorders. Ask the Drug Man

Fits Cured Free KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. E. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1550 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Dr. White's Electric Comb The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Affections, prevents and stops Baldness, the Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gent 40c. sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency 13 ST. JOHN STREET, Montreal. Good Agents Wanted

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Advertisements. BRIGHT AS A SPEAKER. (London 'Truth.')

Advertisements. Powley's Liquified Ozone will cure All forms of Summer Disorders. Ask the Drug Man

Advertisements. Powley's Liquified Ozone will cure All forms of Summer Disorders. Ask the Drug Man

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## THE IRISH HOMESPUNS.

### Co-Operative Housekeeping—Children's Games—Selected Recipes.

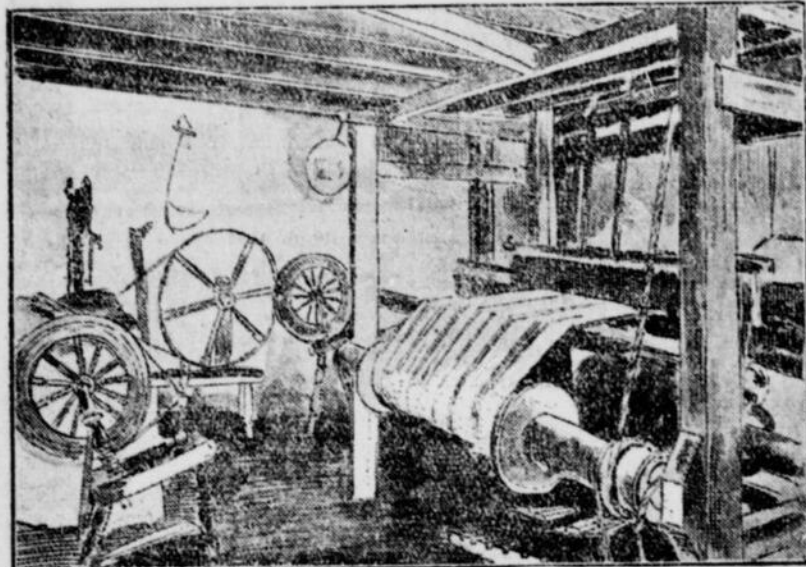
#### THE HOME OF THE HOMESPUNS.

In the little thatched cottages of Donegal and Connemara looms and spinning wheels manufacture homespun for royal wearers. The kings and queens of Europe have decided that these manufactures are fit for court attire, and the peasant of the north and west of Ireland are reaping a golden harvest.

Some years ago Queen Victoria ordered a large quantity of Irish home-made wools. This immediately created an outside interest in the goods, and a few weeks sufficed to set all the idle looms in motion. Orders are now being received from every city in Europe, and several lots have been exported to the United States. A large order recently came from Persia, and even in Australia the homespun is not unknown. The peasants are rapidly becoming prosperous, compared with their circumstances a few years ago. The new market for the goods has claimed every

orders royalty may send for homespun these hardy hill folks will 'take things easy in summer days.' These simple peasants live to please themselves and their pleasure is usually the fulfilment of a general desire to take their own time for doing things. They like the sunshine and the growing meadows, the green pastures and the moss-covered banks; there is something in the whitethorn that calls them to the hedgerow when it is white with blossoms, and not for gold would they miss the small birds' chorus. Therefore, it follows that the homespun harvest will be reaped only when the rain beats pitilessly on the roof and the wind moans and groans in the wicker chimney.

A cottage owning a loom may always be known by its unusual length. The loom fills one end of the cottage, which is only one story in height. Additional floor space for spinning wheels makes a greatly increased frontage necessary. This is done



AN IRISH LOOM.

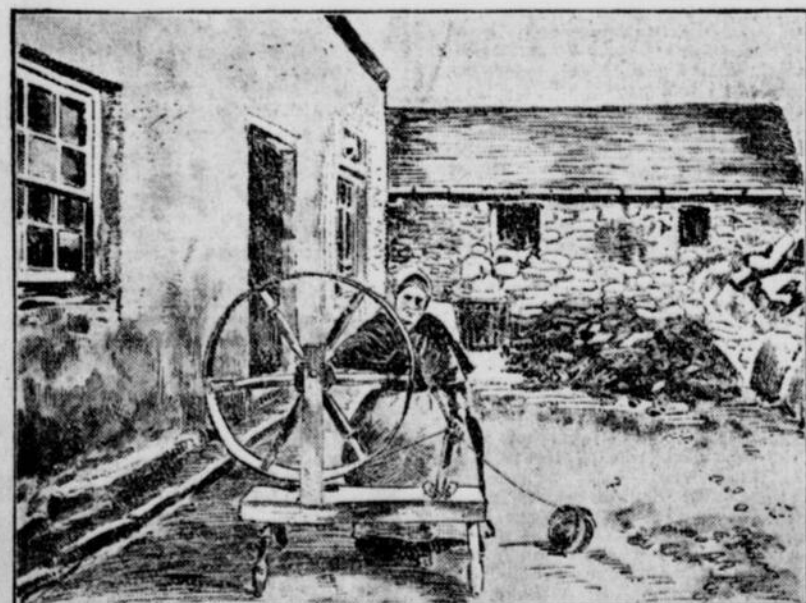
yard they can manufacture, so that while royalty flaunts the homespun the cottiers are content with the cheaper mill article. For hundreds of years the peasantry of Ireland clothed themselves in garments of their own manufacture. Less than fifty years ago no wedding was complete without a spinning wheel heading the list of presents from the parents of the bride. Even in 'poor Old Ireland,' however, machinery made such strides that had Queen Victoria delayed much longer in placing the first royal order for the homespun the sound of the loom would not now be heard in the land. As it is old wheels are being dusted and renovated; fingers that had almost forgotten the duties required of them are being quickened again to work, and young hands are rapidly becoming expert with practice.

The accompanying pictures are illustrative of the homespun industry. An attempt has been made to convey an impres-

at the expense of proportion and gives the abode a squatly appearance that is deceiving. The walls of the cottages are whitewashed a couple of times each year and are remarkable for their cleanliness.

The machines used in manufacturing the homespun are amazingly crude in appearance. They are very serviceable and enduring in spite of their lack of finished workmanship. Looms are handed down from one generation to another and the secret of the age of most of the spinning wheels belongs to the workers of another time. All the machines are permeated with the odor of turf smoke, and the natural color of the wood used in their construction has long since been dyed black by the burnt peat.

It is astonishing with what accuracy these century-old machines operate. On a loom similar to the one pictured above was woven the Irish linen presented to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee in



THE OLD SPINNER.

sion of the people engaged in the work, and also the houses in which they live. The workers are quite as interesting as the study of the cloth they manufacture, and their abodes are always a great attraction to the tourist.

Donegal is the centre of the present activity in homespun circles, and the cottages along the mountain sides are filled with the hum of busy workers. The entire family spend the winter months at reel wheel and loom. When the days lengthen and the sun grows more genial work on the little patch of ground necessitates a decrease in their production. Potatoes must be planted, a few cabbage plants 'dibbled' in the ridges, and a rood or two of oats 'trenched.' Then follows the hay-making season, with its delightful weather and cloudless sky. No matter how many

1887. The linen was said to be the finest ever manufactured.

Predictions have been made to the effect that the homespun industry will again spread over the whole of Ireland. Little surprise will be caused by the growth of the lace industry during the past few years. In many districts it has been almost impossible to engage servants on account of their being busily employed making the most costly Irish lace and other kinds of fancy needlework. Schools have been established at different centres of population for instruction in lace-work, and as many as fifty pupils attend single seminaries daily. Special sales of Irish home-made products have been held with great success in London, Dublin and Belfast.

The lace and homespun industries are closely allied. The peasants of the south

have practically a monopoly of the lace business, while the homespun weaving centres in the north. Years ago large quantities of woollen fabrics were manufactured near Belfast, but the cottage looms have long since been ousted by the big factories employing thousands of men and women.

Most of the homespun are sold to the merchants of the many small villages dotting the country. They are then purchased in bulk by the big retailer, who receives orders from all parts of the world. At present an attempt is being made to deal directly with the people without the interference of the middlemen. As there is every chance of its succeeding it is to be earnestly hoped that the weavers themselves will reap the profits.



SOMETHING TO PLAY.

If it is a rainy day, and the children have grown tired of all the more active games which can be played in the house, one of them may begin the game in the following manner: He gives the name of some article of furniture in the room, such as a 'chair,' then another answers as quickly as may be by giving the name of some other article, the first letter of which must be the last letter of the word just pronounced, for instance, 'rug.' When several children are playing, the one who answers most promptly holds precedence. In the present case 'glass' might be the next word, which would perhaps be followed by 'zefa,' in its turn followed by 'album,' then 'mattel,' 'lamp,' 'pillow,' 'waste-basket,' and so on, as the children think of the words.

Sometimes the children start the game by saying, 'Now we will furnish a house, and we will begin in the hall.' Then they 'put down' rugs or carpet, or matting, as their fancy dictates, following the words by names of articles of hall furniture. From the hall they proceed to the parlor, thence to the library, the dining-room, and finally to the kitchen, in which room, with true childish spirit, they always take the most delight. Upstairs, they have the nursery, bathroom and bedrooms.

It so happens that the little woman who originated the game had a friend quite as clever in adaptability as she was in invention. This mother lived in one of four small cities. In pleasant weather they always drove down to their country home, and the rich farm lands that stretched on either side of the road as far as one could see, proved oftentimes most monotonous to the little son. When his weariness was finally about to overthrow the last stone in his monument of patience, the mother would say: 'When we went down to grandma's house we saw a fence.' The boy's face would brighten as he answered, 'I saw an elm.' Then perhaps the father would say, 'It grew in a meadow,' and the child, after a moment's quick thought, would add, 'By a stream of water.' Again the mother would take up the thread, 'In its branches sang a robin,' and the boy continue, 'I saw its nest.' Then 'I saw a thrush, too,' might be followed by any number of ideas, for the letter h held many possibilities and suggestions.

The possibilities suggested by these two simple plays are almost endless. The children might plant a garden, beginning with potato, oyster plant, tomato, onion, thus carrying it on through the entire catalogue of vegetables; or they might plant flowers, or go to the 'zoo.' When they are older they might 'put the books on the shelves,' using their titles instead of the nouns; and they will know and enjoy the dear old 'mother game'—the geography game.—'The Presbyterian Review.'

#### IS THE KITCHEN THE BASIS OF THE FAMILY?

The German student of domestic problems, Lily Braun, has published a book on 'Woman's Work and Domestic Economy,' the burden of which is 'Dietitianism in the kitchen and a sentimental regard for the traditional hearth-stone must be met by co-operation and a consciousness of the historical development of the family.' She agrees with Charlotte Perkins Gilman that a 'family unity which is only bound together with a tablecloth is of questionable value.'

Frau Braun says that while, in course of time, the hearth has been supplanted by the central heating system and the hundred and one hearthstone activities become specialized, the hearthstone idea has become so incorporated in the social creed that to disagree with those who believe the individual cook stove is as necessary as the individual conscience, is to be accused of social heresy. She proposes a plan for co-operative housekeeping which is not altogether novel upon this side of the water. The points of advantage for the working people are most evident where the care of the children is concerned. Trained nurses, as well as trained cooks, are regarded essential in her plan. In a large apartment house, built for co-operative housekeeping, the privacy of the family would still be maintained in spite of the disappearance of the private kitchen. Meals, cooked in the central kit-

chen, could be eaten in the common dining-room, or could be taken to the apartments of those who preferred their own dining-rooms. The means for undertaking such an establishment are discussed with a recognition of the present dependence of labor upon capital. The author suggests building and loan associations, or interested capitalists willing to take the risk of investment. She thinks the result of such a change are evident. When at home, working mothers would have time to devote to their husbands and children and to the cultivation of their minds and bodies.

Frau Braun quotes Krapotkin: 'The emancipation of woman does not mean the opening to her of the doors of the universities, courts and parliaments; it means much more, the freeing of woman from cook stove and wash tub, and the establishing of a system which will allow her to educate her children and take part in the social life.'

Charlotte Teller, who reviews Frau Braun's work for the current 'Journal of Political Economy,' says the student of social evolution knows that the small kitchen must go, as did the small work-shop.

#### A GAME TO AMUSE SUMMER GUESTS.

The latest novelty in the way of an afternoon amusement is a personality tea, which creates a great amount of fun for both young and old. The hostess has prepared a bagful of labels cut out of writing paper and on each she writes the name of some well known person, from Julius Caesar to Queen Alexandra; the greater the variety, both as to nationality, period and occupation, the better. Li Hung Chang, Columbus and Cleopatra are all equally appropriate. The hostess also furnishes programmes with pencils, and where artistic talent prevails these provide scope for decoration either with pen or brush. One of the labels is pinned on the back of each guest, and then they set to work to discover what name they bear. This knowledge is arrived at by asking questions of one another, such as: 'Am I a man?' 'Am I a woman?' 'Am I living?' 'Am I popular?' etc. And the reply should be merely 'Yes' or 'No.' As each questioner discovers what name she bears, she inserts it on her programme, and at once applies for another label. The effect is excellent; everybody speaks to everyone else, abundant topics of conversation are provided, all stiffness and formality vanish like smoke, and all the guests are moving about, so that no one is isolated, no one is afraid to speak, and no one feels shy. The hostess has no difficulty in keeping the ball of conversation rolling; her only problem is how to change the labels quickly enough. Indeed, in this matter, she needs the help of at least two intimate friends. Three prizes are bestowed on the most successful competitors, and an hour is none too long for the questioning to continue.



Sauté or Tossed Potatoes.—Slice as thinly as possible about eight cold potatoes of medium size. Melt 1½ ounce of butter in a frying pan, or omelet pan, put in the potatoes, season with pepper and salt.

Cook over a quick fire for five minutes, toss very frequently; put them on one side of the pan, so as to give the shape of an omelet. Allow them to color nicely, then turn out on a hot dish and serve.

Potato Salad.—In many families cold, boiled potatoes are considered as waste, and do not make their appearance a second time at table. If cut into thin slices, and dressed with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar; also, if possible, with beet-root and celery added to them, they compose a most excellent and refreshing salad, especially when lettuce is scarce. A little chopped parsley should always be sprinkled over this dish as a garnish.

#### MONDAY PUDDING.

Cut bits of whole wheat bread into dice. Use half a cup of any fruit that may have been left over—prunes, raisins, chopped dates or candied fruit. Grease an ordinary mould, put a layer of the bread in the bottom, then a layer of the fruit, and so continue until you have the mould filled. Beat three eggs, without separating, with four tablespoonsful of sugar; add a pint of milk; pour this carefully over the bread, and let it stand for ten minutes. Put the lid on the mould, and steam or boil continuously for one hour. Serve with lemon or orange sauce.

Chocolate Cookies.—Beat to a cream half a cupful butter and one tablespoonful lard. Gradually beat into this one cupful of sugar, then add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and two ounces of chocolate melted. Now add one well beaten egg, and half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonsful of milk. Stir in about two cupfuls and a half of flour. Roll thin and cutting in round cakes, bake in a rather quick oven. The secret of making good cookies is the use of an little flour as will suffice.

Sugar Cookies.—Beat together one cup of butter and three cups of sugar. Add to these the beaten yolks of six eggs, and enough flour, to which have been added two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, to make a soft dough, alternating this with the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. The baking powder should go into the first cup of flour that is put in. Flavor the dough with the juice of a lemon. Roll

out into a thin sheet, cut into rounds, sift granulated sugar thickly over them, and bake in a steady oven. These are very good cookies.



#### SUMMER DRINKS.

Miss L.—Will you kindly give me directions for making several summer drinks? Ans.—For those who like the flavor of oatmeal water a pleasant simple drink may be prepared by putting into a large pitcher a quarter of a cup of oatmeal, half a cupful of granulated sugar and half a lemon cut in slices. Add a gallon of boiling water, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. When cool place on the ice. Fruit vinegars substituted for the lemon impart an agreeable flavor, and barley in place of the oatmeal makes a drink that many find very palatable.

Raspberry vinegar makes a delicious summer drink. To four quarts of red raspberries put enough good cider vinegar to cover and let stand in stone jar twenty-four hours; scald and strain; add one pound of sugar to a pint of juice; boil twenty minutes and bottle. It may be used at once if desired, but will keep an indefinite time. To one glass of water add a generous spoonful of the vinegar.

A very agreeable fruit drink is made from red raspberries and currants. Place the fruit in a preserving kettle, allowing a pint of berries to a quart of currants. Crush the fruit with a potato masher to start the juice, and add two quarts of cold water. Let the mixture heat gradually on the back of the range, and when it has scalded thoroughly pour into a jelly bag to drip. This fruit juice is for immediate use, and when it is clear and cold put several tablespoonfuls in a glass one-quarter full of crushed ice and fill up with ice water, adding sugar in quantity desired.

Cherry syrup may be added to the family store by taking a couple of pounds of tart cherries of good flavor, and, after stoning and crushing, letting them steep in a quart of boiling water, taking care not to let the mixture boil. At the end of two or three hours strain and mix with a boiling syrup made from two pounds of water and two pounds of sugar. Put in glass jars and seal tightly.

#### WASHING MUSLIN.

A.R.—Please tell me a satisfactory way to wash muslin dresses. Ans.—Muslin dresses, even of the most delicate color, can be cleared in ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, without losing their color. Melt half a pound of soap in a gallon of water; empty it in a washing tub; place near two other large tubs of clean water, and stir into one a quart of bran. Put the muslin in the soap, turn it over and knead it for a few minutes; squeeze it out well, but do not wring it, lest it get worn, rinse about quickly in the bran for a couple of minutes in clean water. Squeeze out dry, and hang it between two lines. A clear, dry day, should be chosen to wash muslin dresses. Half a dozen may be done in this way in half an hour. The last rinse may be prepared in the same way as the rinses for woollen fabrics. A colored pattern on a white ground must not be bleached. The bran may here be dispensed with. When the dress is dry, make the starch; for a colored muslin, white starch, and unboiled, but made with boiling water, is best for muslin dresses. Stir the starch with the end of a wax candle; dip the dress, hang it again to dry. When dry rinse it quickly and thoroughly in clear water; hang it to dry again; sprinkle and roll it up, afterwards iron it.

#### RECIPE WANTED.

F.B.A.—Could any reader very kindly give me a good recipe for pickling walnuts?



#### 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.

#### A GOOD IDEA.

It has been suggested before that Sunshine members write an account of their summer holiday trips for the benefit of invalids and shut-ins, who are debarrd from similar enjoyments. Such an action would be greatly appreciated. An invalid lady in the Eastern Townships writes: 'I think the cheerful correspondence club a good idea. I greatly enjoy descriptions of places and things I can never hope to see. Some of my Sunshine correspondents are most kind in that way. One who spent four months travelling in the South has written me about it. It must be so pleasant to be able to go where one likes. . . . Now that it is warm I spend all the time I can out of doors, but regret that I must lie down some hours each day.' Most of the members probably know ore or more shut-ins to whom cheerful letters, describing scenes and holiday incidents, would give great pleasure. If not, addresses can be given by the sec-

#### Advertisements.

#### HOT WEATHER AILMENTS.

Careful Mothers Should Keep at Hand the Means to Check Ailments That Otherwise May Prove Fatal.

When the weather is hot the sands of the little life are apt to glide away before you know it. You can't watch the little one too carefully at this period. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum and disorders of the stomach are alarmingly frequent during the hot most weather of the summer months. At the first sign of any of these, or any of the other ailments that afflict little ones, give Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets will speedily relieve and promptly cure all hot weather ailments. Keep them in the house—their prompt use may save a precious little life. Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., says: 'When my eldest child was six weeks old he had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised me to use Baby's Own Tablets, and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength rapidly. I have used the Tablets for other ailments of children since and always with the happiest results. I can sincerely recommend them to mothers as a medicine that should always be kept 'in the house.'

Little ones thrive, are good natured and grow plump and rosy in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Children take them as readily as candy, and crushed to a powder they can be given to the youngest infant with the best of results. Sold at drug stores or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

retary of the Westmount Branch, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount; or letters can be sent to the secretary to be forwarded.

#### INDIVIDUAL SUNSHINE.

A good deal of beautiful Sunshine work is done by individuals, sometimes in places where there is no organized Sunshine branch, or working with a branch at a distance. A lady in Woodstock, Ont., herself a 'shut-in,' writes cheerful and encouraging letters to lonely ones in some of the mining districts of British Columbia, and sends them magazines. The descriptions of some of the miners arouse one's sympathy and admiration. One prospector, to whom 'The Outlook' is sent, is described by the former minister of the district as 'with a heart as big as his body, a perfect hatred of the hermit life he leads, but intelligent and a great reader. He will devour 'The Outlook' from cover to cover, be grateful for it, and pass it on.' Another, to whom the 'Popular Science Monthly' is sent, is 'a first class draughtsman, reads science and higher mathematics as a pastime, is white clear through, but all alone in the world.'

An active Sunshine member in Minnesota also works in connection with the Westmount branch. Of the appeals which have appeared in the Sunshine column, he has helped to respond to several, and is always glad to assist whenever possible. He has recently sent magazines to a family in a newly settled part of Manitoba; also, some books to a lonely woman in Missouri, and a boy in Texas. The latter is a little boy, aged twelve, a patient invalid. His mother is poor. She longs to give him pretty books to pass the weary time, but she has not the money to purchase them. This active sympathizer alluded to writes: 'I feel the time goes fast, and we must work while opportunity is given us. What we think small things are not small to many suffering or sad ones.'

'If I can live To make some pale face brighten and to give A second lustre to some tear dimmed eye, Or e'en impart One throb of comfort to an aching heart, Or cheer some way-worn soul in passing by.

'If I can lend A strong hand to the fallen or defend The right against a single envious strain, My life, though bare Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair To us on earth, will not have been vain.

'The purest joy Most dear to heaven, far from earth's alloy Is bidding clouds give way to sun and shine, And 'twill be well If on that day of days the angels tell Of me "She did her best for one of thine." —Helen Hunt Jackson.

#### NOTES OF BRANCHES.

The St. Andrew's Branch have not discontinued their meetings, during the summer. At the last meeting it was decided to send \$1.00 to the children's ice fund. The girls take their turn in couples, sending flowers away each week. Books are also sent. This branch subscribes for the 'Sunshine Bulletin.'

The secretary of the Westmount Branch acknowledges with thanks: Canadian postage stamps from headquarters of the I. S. S., New York; literature from Mrs. W. D. Lighthall; a nice collection of pictures and books from Mrs. Ralnes; numbers of 'Sabbath Reading,' from Miss W. E. Metcalfe. Mrs. Wakely, Bolton, Ont., has obtained the address of the Sunday-school at Baidur, where papers were wanted.

One of the American Sunshine Branches has some 400 members. They are divided into circles. Some make over garments for the poor. Others are raising money to purchase an artificial leg for a cripple. The Hartford, Conn., branch has over 1,000 members. They have furnished a ward of twenty beds in the hospital near Hartford.

The Indian Sunshine children at Lac du Flambeau, Wis., sent to headquarters the first arbutus that appeared in the woods near them. They sent it in dainty baskets of birch bark tied with bright red ribbons. These baskets were passed on to sick children in hospitals in New York.—'Sunshine Bulletin.'

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



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ALL IN ADVANCE. Daily Witness . . . . . \$3.00 Weekly Witness . . . . . 1.00 World Wide . . . . . 1.00 Northern Messenger . . . . . 30c

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 50c per line per insertion. "Parus to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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ADDRESS.—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province. REMIT.—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection. Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.50 or under, 3c; \$2.50 to \$5.00, 4c; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 5c.

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New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to "Witness" subscribers for \$10 worth of new subscriptions to the "Witness" at full rates. For sale, including the "Daily Witness" one year, \$25.00, or including "Weekly Witness" one year, \$27.00.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JULY, 1902

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

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

TO BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Chicago, July 23.—Within two months Chicago may be in direct communication with the coast of Nova Scotia by a system of wireless telegraphy. Options on two sites for the proposed station of the new system have been secured near Evanson by the agent of a wireless telegraph company and within six weeks, it is expected, the plant will be installed.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

A western editor says that if the irreconcilables among the Boers who refuse to take the oath of allegiance are anything like the southern irreconcilables, they will be by no means dangerous. They will become the aristocratic representatives of the best families, survivors of a bygone chivalry, with rank among the oldest inhabitants all the way up from colonel to general.

Congress having flagrantly violated the engagements of the United States in the treaty with Cuba, the President, who is honest, has declined to demand that Cuba shall fulfil her side of the bargain. He has accordingly directed the Navy Department to hand over to the Government of Cuba the docks, warehouses, plant and property held by it in the suburbs of Havana.

We sincerely hope the story of the row in the Life Guards is greatly exaggerated, but, true or not, that story is at least a parable of the evil which has done most to waste the strength of the British army and the money it costs. The army is looked on as a preserve for lords and gentlemen whose social standing and not their fitness is their claim to positions in it.

The first case to be submitted to the Hague tribunal is a long-standing dispute between the United States and Mexico, arising from a claim made by the former, on behalf of the Roman Catholic bishops of California, against Mexico for a million four hundred thousand dollars. Previous to the war with Mexico a fund had been set apart by the government of that country for the education of the Indians.

for the adjustment of such disputes, displays reasonable celerity in giving its award, it will confirm public confidence in its methods, and give assurance of its usefulness as the most speedy and least expensive court of international law and arbitration.

It is counted only a piece of border skirmishing to send a military expedition across a vast waterless desert to kill a hundred and fifty Arab herdsmen and plunder them of four thousand camels and twelve thousand sheep. People wonder where it is and what it is done for, and suppose it is all right, and pass on. These operations are taking place in the British Somaliland Protectorate, in the easternmost corner of Africa.

The electrical exploitation of water powers goes on apace, the latest announcement being that one of the Niagara Falls companies has made arrangements which will enable it to develop four hundred thousand horsepower when required. As there is hardly that much steam or electric power now in use in the whole of Canada, it is not likely to be wanted for some time.

The municipal corruption in Minneapolis is the worst of recent times, even in the United States. The revelations that have been in progress before the grand jury of that city during the past two months have brought to light an almost incomparable rotteness. The whole city government is involved, from the mayor to the humblest policeman.

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demanded the return of his latest instalment of hush money. When this was refused he gave the story to the newspapers, and afterwards swore to it before the grand jury. Alonzo A. Ames, the mayor, has, it seems, been elected to that office four times. He is a doctor by profession, and a Democrat in politics.

We had hoped that we might be allowed to forget the Buller controversy, but it will not do. Sir Edward Grey is the latest defender of that typical English officer, and his defence of him, as reported, was as courageous and useless as any of General Buller's actions. Sir Edward Grey even went so far as to deny that General Buller advised General White to surrender Lady-smith.

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THE FAST LINE.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has, at length, announced that the railway is a tenderer for the fast line on the basis of \$1,500,000 a year subsidy. That the C.P.R. is willing to inaugurate and administer the line is almost a certificate of success. The London cables intimate that the proposition will be ratified on the basis of the \$1,500,000 annual subsidy and a weekly service between Quebec or Montreal and Liverpool in the summer and Halifax or St. John and Liverpool in the winter.

If that is so, the new fast line will probably be in commission even before the new trans-Canada Railway is an accomplished fact. The projected map of this railway shows a line from Port Simpson, on the Pacific, to the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, touching at Moose Factory, on James's Bay. It will use the Pine or the Peace River Pass, each of which has comparatively easy gradients, and run through the Peace River district, in Athabasca. Then it will dip southward, passing through the north-eastern corner of Saskatchewan and going north of Lake Winnipeg through Keewatin and northern Ontario to Moose Factory.

Branches will also be built to Winnipeg and Toronto. It is a big contract, but it is certain to come, and it will greatly help the fast line and all the ports of Canada. The projectors of the line expect great things from the development of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, and considering the wonderful fertility of the great North-West, they are quite justified. The country in which most of the United States immigrants are now settling was considered to be in the Arctic regions, even by Canadians, not so many years ago, and now it is growing the finest wheat in the world.

Supposing, however, the present plan to be carried out the subsidizing governments would, we presume, make what provision they could that they should not be nursing into life a new partner for the merger. The 'White Star' line did not let the little matter of its subsidy from the British Government stand in the way of its going over to Morgan. Probably such action on the part of the proposed new fast line could be provided against under the present laws, but special railway legislation might be required.

INDEPENDENCE?

If Canada were an independent republic, as desired by Mr. Moyer, she would exist by the tolerance of her neighbors. What that tolerance would be, let the history of her relations with her nearest neighbor show. We do not care here to recall details which are, we hope, by-gones, but it is safe to say that had we not had Great Britain behind us not the slightest respect would ever have been shown to our boundary or our fishery rights. There are plenty of honorable men in the United States. The people there are as good as we are, and probably honor would rule if ignorance could be overcome; but the moment a question of difference arises the whole country flashes into fury under the conviction that no Canadian claim can possibly be other than a scheme for robbery, and that no American claim can be other than an indefeasible right, and governments cannot act reasonably, no matter how much they want to. When we recently spoke of the parting of the ways as before us, in which we should have to pay something for the defence we enjoy or else provide for our own defence, we could not imagine any but one response, namely, that to get the most powerful protection in the world for a small contribution to it was infinitely preferable to providing for it all ourselves. We would certainly have a say in the councils of the empire, at least in proportion to our share in helping it.

FAST LINE TERMINUS.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has returned home from his trip to England, is of opinion that if the conference between the Imperial and colonial statesmen results in the inauguration of a real steamship line between Great Britain and Canada it will not have been by any means in vain. But Mr. Clouston feels very strongly on the question of speed and thinks that Canada will benefit little unless arrangements are made to have a service in two years as speedy as any then existing. The North German Lloyds are now building a steamer equal to twenty-five knots an hour, or one knot faster than anything at present afloat. Twenty-five knots, it appears, is to be the speed of the fast mail boat of the future between Europe and New York, and Mr. Clouston thinks we shall cut a very poor figure if our

service were only a twenty-knot one. The questions of speed and subsidy are, however, very nearly related, and \$1,500,000 a year is understood to be the figure for a twenty-two-knot service. Besides, if Quebec or Montreal were made the summer terminus of the fast boats, a speed of twenty-five knots could scarcely be maintained with safety, and recurring accidents would likely compel the company to trade between seaport and seaport all the year round.

Yet it is of the utmost importance that Montreal should be one of the termini of the fast line. Where the fast line goes there we may be certain to find trade of all sorts flowing, the gulf and river safeguards will be kept up to their highest efficiency and insurance rates will be obtainable at a minimum. If the fast line, however, with its auxiliary fleet of freight vessels, does not use the St. Lawrence route, old prejudices, instead of being swept away, will be as it were authoritatively confirmed, and we shall be the losers. It may be assumed that if the Canadian Pacific is to have the contract the enterprise will be conducted on a great scale and the Canadian termini will be made entrepots for much business that would not reach them otherwise. The Board of Trade is alive to the enormous importance the fast line would be to Montreal, and every legitimate means should be taken to bring it here. In two years from now, when the fast line is expected to be ready, we shall have a truly modern port, provided with the finest possible terminal facilities. Already, we are taking much of the western grain from United States ports and when we get our elevators built we shall probably take even a larger proportion. The general trade of the west and North-West is also a factor to count upon in the future if we keep true to ourselves. It would be a grand thing for the port if, in two years' time, when the channel has been deepened and widened all the way from Montreal to Quebec; when all the lights and buoys, and signals from here to the Gulf are put into good shape; when the harbor grain elevator and the new Grand Trunk elevator should be working to their full capacity, and all our wharves and permanent sheds and cranes full of business; it would be a grand thing to feel around us in addition all the consequence of the new fast line and its business. But to this end our port should be a free port and so much the more attractive for business. The motto for Montrealers should be that during our season of navigation we cannot afford to let another port have the fast line.

carried Americans over to see it at a cost to them of perhaps from five hundred to a thousand dollars each. Canada has at all events had nothing to pay for the expenses of royalty except when entertaining a prince at her own pleasure. Her people even had good seats at the coronation procession reserved for them at a specially cheap rate.

When Mr. Moyer undertakes to speak for a majority of Canadians, however, he may be at fault. He begins with those Germans whom he speaks of as 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' and who, he says, must be all republicans in sentiment because they lived in the United States during the eighteenth century. The argument seems incomplete. America was monarchical during the greater part of the eighteenth century, and when it became republican these Germans removed to Canada. Would it not be equally good reasoning to say that having lived almost continuously under monarchy, they must be all monarchists? We make no deductions, but do not see the force of Mr. Moyer's deduction. As for the French-Canadians, it is their boast that Canada would have joined New England at the revolution but for them. In 1812 again they were at the front fighting for British monarchy against United States republicanism. Among all classes of Canadians there may be stray annexationists. Possibly Mr. Moyer may be one. But the public man who should advocate that measure would hardly survive an election in any Canadian constituency. We shall not undertake to dissect Mr. Moyer's peroration in eulogy of the neighboring country. We desire all Canadians to think nothing but good of the great country which, next to our own, we all love best. No doubt the time was when the United States boasted every Fourth of July of being an 'asylum for the impoverished of all nations.' In the presence of Mongolian exclusion laws and drastic immigration restrictions specially directed against poverty this would probably not be repeated now outside of some back-woods village. As for the prosperity of our neighbors, let us rejoice in it while we give thanks for our own. Our leading banker says we are, man for man, richer than they. When Mr. Moyer speaks of resigning in any degree the inestimable boon of self-government he travels apart from any question before the country or any proposal that has been made by anybody.

ARBITRATION.

There is no question more clamant today for a solution and none on which economists have more completely failed to find solid bottom than the question how to regulate labor disputes. Arbitration is the ready reply of the irresponsible. Yet what does that mean? In the first place it implies dealing with men as an organized mass and a practical wiping out of individuality. Men should certainly be free to combine if they choose, but there is no freedom within a combination if men are not equally free to act individually if they choose. To enforce combination is to enforce a despotism of the majority over the individual, whether the latter prefer it or not, with the result that things will be managed not for the good of the best but in the interests of the average not only in capacity but in moral intention. In the second place, arbitration means not only that the majority of the workers shall rule the minority, but that it shall also rule the industrial organism. If the majority in question can demand an arbitration whenever it will it is obvious that things will never come to stable equilibrium seeing that the workers will never be as well off as they want to be. Every gain will only act as an encouragement to new demands. It may be said that it is well that the organism should be carried on entirely in the interests of the workers. This is as it should be, supposing the workers to be the gainers or losers by its success or failure. But to this end the work must be co-operative from the beginning like that wonderful enterprise at Rochdale. If the interest of the operatives is simply to get all the wages they can out of the business, it is obvious that for that interest to rule it would be to ruin it.

Arbitration is assumed to result in justice. But, so long as there is no principle on which to determine what is just, the best of intention cannot result in justice. A jury in determining between a large company and a poor person takes sides with the poor person. Even where there is an obvious legal right and wrong sentiment of this sort is likely to rule, but where there is none arbitrators are pretty sure to proceed on the principle that Solomon proposed to follow in the case of the disputed baby, namely, to cut it in two and give each half. As this cheap process of splitting the difference is always a gain to the appealing party the process of arbitration is likely to be invoked unremotely. Compulsory arbitration is the rule in New Zealand and in parts of Australia with curious results. A dispute arose between the Newcastle Steamship Company and the Wharf La-

borers' Union as to whether the men should be engaged by the hour or by the week. Both plans had been tried, but at last the company, whose operations had been paralyzed by the union men refusing to work on Picnic Day, decided to put an end to the shilling an hour system, and notified the workmen that in future they would be employed by the week of sixty hours at forty-eight shillings a week. The unionists declined to accept these terms, and appealed to the court, and the company employed non-union labor in the meanwhile. The court decided that since the passing of the arbitration statute the company had lost the power to employ men on its own terms, that the men had been 'locked out,' and that they must be taken back at once, under a penalty, on the previous terms. The company is only safeguarded to the extent that if the union does not supply the full number of men requisitioned, night or day, it may fill vacancies with non-unionists, with whom, under a penalty, the unionists must work in harmony. The company must pay the rates and observe the holidays fixed by the union rules, and if it introduces machinery to simplify loading and unloading, it is threatened with a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offence.

It appears, according to the 'Australasian,' that the parliaments of the Commonwealth are at the bidding of the labor leaders, who are having all their own way. Only last session the parliament of New Zealand discussed proposals for reducing the hours of labor to forty-five hours a week and for compelling payment for all holidays. In Victoria labor legislation has been converted into an instrument for raising wages, shortening hours, and limiting the opportunities of boys to learn trades. In prosperous times such demands may be borne, but all the eastern states of Australia are just now in the midst of bad times. The drought which for years has been devastating the pastoral interior of the continent is worse this year than ever, stopping or restricting operations in some of the mining fields, creeping nearer to the coast, and exhausting the stores of fodder and water, which had been severely reduced by previous demands upon them. There is said to be no disposition on the part of labor to assist the drought-stricken producers. On the contrary, the unions are even now demanding higher rates for shearing and other pastoral services than ever. The ruin of the harassed flock-owners and others is nothing to them, and the unions are busy with preparations to use the Arbitration Court as a huge wage-earning and tool-lessening instrument, thus making more anxious and apprehensive the already nervous employers of labor and driving capital out of the country. The 'Australasian' speaks of this attitude of labor as astounding folly, and is gloomy concerning the future.

WAGES AND MARRIAGE.

The decision of the directorate of one of the banks to forbid its clerks to marry under a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, whereas formerly they were allowed to marry on a thousand dollars, has naturally given rise to much discussion among bank clerks, and seems likely to raise a storm in the country. Such regulations have long prevailed and have been acquiesced in as a custom. This decree has, however, drawn public attention, and the common impression seems to be that the move is in the wrong direction. This standard made general would, it is said, preclude four-fifths of the bank clerks from marriage. The same standard would certainly preclude all schoolmasters and most of the press and the clergy from marriage. At a time when the English-speaking community of Canada has been seriously realizing that, with the English race generally, it has almost ceased to multiply and that this is largely due to the postponement and neglect of marriage, such a regulation seems to most men directly unpatriotic while to the eye of a clergyman like the Rev. Dr. Langtry, it appears immoral, to say nothing of its being an assault upon an indefeasible right of man. Trades unions have been rightly accused of despotism in prescribing what salary men shall receive or go without, and who shall be engaged, how many hours a man shall work, what amount of work he may not exceed and in limiting the opportunities of lads to learn trades in a way that threatens communities with an increase of the larrikin and the hooligan. The present regulation at the hands of the employer seems of a piece with those which thus both invade individual liberty and trespass upon the best interests of the community.

It is said that Lord Strathcona, who is mythically reported to have married on seven dollars a week, is to be appealed to in this instance, and it would no doubt be interesting to know what so wise a man really thought about it. The story of seven dollars a week, though not true in his case, is certainly in accord with the record of a large proportion of the men who have been noted for wealth, and many of these ascribe to the carefulness thus enforced upon them the foundation

of their fortune. It is suggested that marriage creates necessities which add to a man's temptations in positions of trust, but no one would for a moment seriously maintain that the domestically-minded man, who is surely the best citizen, is more open to such temptations than the youth who, knowing he may not marry, lays out to live generously and seek pleasure among like companions. If trustworthiness is an element in the question, surely the argument is all the other way. On behalf of the bank it is said that it is frequently found necessary to remove a clerk at a moment's notice from one branch to another; that these removals invariably imply promotion, and that, as it is harder to ask a married man to move than a single man, the former often loses well-deserved promotion. We think if it was put to the thousand-dollar married men whether they would accept promotion at the expense of moving, they would readily, as a rule, take all the inconveniences. Such liability to movement is among the conditions of the service, and it would be a specially fortunate clerk who would have to move oftener than a Methodist minister, who does not always have the incentive of promotion. Another thing this bank claims, and this certainly does put a different face on the matter, namely, that it pays its clerks so well that they are almost invariably in the enjoyment of a salary of fifteen hundred dollars by the time they reach the age of twenty-five or thirty. This seems almost like saying, We pay a rate that will enable our young men to live in some style, and we do not want them to adopt a mode of life which will force them to economize. There are peculiar mischiefs arising from any embargo on marriage. Those who are free to do as they choose are, among us, all too ready to postpone it, but, as the Irishman said, 'A muzzled dog is the worst dog at all.'

A TREATY WITH CHINA.

The new treaty with China is not a duplicate of that with Japan. It is called simply a commercial treaty. Yet it contains some significant clauses, introduced at the instance of the progressive viceroys of the Yangtse provinces which are summarized as an undertaking on the part of Great Britain to support China in a policy of reform. One of these clauses provides for the abolition, so soon as the judicial system of China and the administration of justice shall warrant it, of the right now enjoyed by British subjects resident in China of being tried by their own courts. This may mean much or little as things may develop, but it reveals a pathetic ambition on the part of the more progressive Chinese to be recognized like Japan in the category of civilized nations. The other provision is a promise on the part of Great Britain to fall in with any international investigation that may be appointed into the missionary question. This request coming from the viceroys seems to imply that they regard the conduct of the missionaries as an irregularity requiring investigation. Great Britain might well consent to this, as the conduct of her missionaries and of those from the United States has been unimpeachable. These have sought for themselves and their converts nothing more than common law protection as citizens and residents whereas the Roman Catholic missionaries have in many places aroused bitter resentment by demanding magisterial rank and consideration for their clergy and by obtaining the intervention of their governments on behalf of their converts to such an extent that Chinamen sought baptism for protection. It was a dispute of this sort resulting in an assault upon missionaries that brought about the seizure by the German Emperor of the port of Kiaochow, which, with the new audacity it gave to the missions, was perhaps the principal cause of the Boxer uprising. It is to be hoped, however, that the commission will not have to be appointed till the task of investigation shall fall to a government more sympathetic with the missions than the present government of Great Britain. Lord Salisbury, perhaps as a pleasantry, told the Church Missionary Society that missions were a nuisance, or at least used words to that effect, knowing probably as much about them as the ordinary Shanghai resident who stuffs every passing globe trotter with his own contempt for men who should want to convert the Chinese. The commercial provisions of the treaty are most important, particularly the abolition of internal Chinese duties on British goods.

ANTIPODEAN FINANCES.

The Empire is so vast that few of us have more than a very hazy idea of many of the component parts of it, and, strange to say, one of the least discussed is Australasia. The institution of the Commonwealth aroused a languid interest and the sending of the various contingents perhaps more; but the economic interests of that colony, important as they are to us from an imperial and commercial point of view, are

too remote to be followed. Financial students, however, cannot fail to be interested in the federal banking act that is promised for next year. Hitherto, the separate states have had their own banking laws, and they were so framed as to invite disaster. If this is denied, it is still the truth that disaster has attended them. Hitherto, the weakness of the Australasian banks has been caused by their dependence upon returns from real estate and the writers of the financial press are now advocating in chorus the adoption of the Canadian banking system, especially the advantages of its elastic note circulation. Not only is the probable composition of the new banking law interesting of itself, but it is likely it may be made to play a part in relieving the Commonwealth of its enormous load of debt. Governmental economists there envy us the fact that the Canadian banks are compelled to hold at least forty percent of their cash reserves in government notes, which gives the Dominion Government a large sum permanently and without interest. Also that the use of government notes means a small regular income from notes that are accidentally lost or destroyed. The magnifying of such an incidental profit is to be expected in a country such as Australasia where direct taxation is regarded as a personal injury, but, so far as this profit is concerned, we, also a protectionist country, do not count upon it; while, quite apart from the money rendered inert by seclusion in the government vaults, our system of banking may be safely recommended to our Australasian brethren. As a matter of fact, it is now practically certain that every state of the Commonwealth except Westralia will close the year with a deficit, and Westralia is only saved by the fact that it is still allowed to collect inter-state duties, a privilege no other state enjoys. This condition of things is due to all sorts of extravagance. The present revenue is not sufficient to keep the different states solvent, for which the swollen representation and the extravagant salaries of the representatives are to blame, and if the new banking laws are to be complicated with the burdens of past and present political extravagance it needs no prophet to forecast disaster.

AN ANTI-TRUST COMBINE.

To the recent rumor that the King of Italy had undertaken an apostolate of reductions of armaments, and had begun by whispering his longings, and, we may as well own, his necessities, into the sympathetic ears of the Czar, may be added the movement originating with the Czar to call the nations together to consider what should be done about commercial trusts. Such colloquies are delightful foretastes of the parliament of man. They suggest a millennium without its antecedent Armageddon. It is a good thing that the rule of the nations should have fallen into the hands of such excellent young men. As for the Czar, no one on earth doubts his excellence of character. A circumstance, however, which rather spoils the quality of his reforming crusades is that his reign has been as infamous as those of his wickedest ancestors. It began by committing Stundists to the companionship of all slimy things in black, wet dungeons or holding Bible reading meetings out of accord with the spiritual rule of Mr. Pobiedonosteff. Its next phase was to veto intervention on behalf of the Armenians when these were being massacred wholesale for not being Mohammedans. A later achievement was the sweeping of the inhabitants of a Chinese town indiscriminately, men, women and children, into the Amur, so far as appears, because the government thought pigtailed out of place on the Amur's banks. The most ignoble of the present Czar's official deeds, because most directly his own doing, in so far as he may be said to do anything, is the present crusade against the liberties of Finland, liberties which he and his ancestors have from the beginning sworn to maintain, and which previous Czars have maintained. The fact that the institutions of Finland had become the most advanced in Europe was hateful in the eyes of men like the pious and amiable Pobiedonosteff, for privately he is both. So with none to help her she is obliged to see those institutions wiped out by the hands of comparative savages under the mandate of this most estimable Czar, who knows nothing about the Finlanders but what his advisers tell him. When a man who can be so managed in the interest of a combination of despotism and superstition devotes himself to international reforms it is generally supposed that his keepers look with a smile on such eccentricities. They regard them as being an excellent diversion for his well-disposed mind, and as giving him the notion that he is himself doing something. They may also possibly to some extent blind outsiders to the despotism and territorial aggressions that are being planned behind his back. The anti-trust conference will find at its very start that trusts cannot be discussed without discussing tariffs. To imagine the nations coming together to arrange their tariffs to each

other's satisfaction is indeed a millennial vision. It is certain, however, that the nations cannot discuss trusts or their relation to tariffs without great edification, and we hail the move as a step towards the time when all despotisms, whether imperial or financial, will melt in the sunlight of a Christian public opinion.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

In a recent interview with the 'Morning Post,' of London, England, Mr. Clouston said that while there were few millionaires in Canada, there were no beggars, and that the wealth of the country was spread over such a wide area that nearly every man has a competency. In a broad sense this is true, there are derelicts here, of course, as there are everywhere, but every man physically and mentally fit has a chance to succeed and poverty is the exception and not the rule, while the reverse is the case in older countries. Mr. Clouston told the interviewer that Canada was one of the wealthiest countries in the world and proved it by figures, while the soundness of our banking system he proved by the fact that we have been absolutely unaffected by crises in the European and United States money markets, excepting in so far as we have come to the assistance of other people. Taking our population at 5,400,000, it is found that our foreign trade has grown from \$45 a head in 1871 to \$71.50 in 1901. The deposits of the people in the banks and investments in joint stock concerns was \$19 a head in 1871, compared with \$27 in 1881, \$40 in 1891 and \$74 last year. The amount of money now employed in daily business is \$11 a head, compared with \$7.70 twenty years ago. Not only that but very largely indeed the business of Canada is now in the hands of Canadians, whereas, only a short time ago some of the biggest enterprises were in the hands of United States people,—notably, the coal mines and steel works of Sydney. The increase of Canadian business continues in all directions. For the fiscal year ending June 30, the customs show an increase of revenue of \$3,807,632, compared with 1901, the excise \$822,145, the post office \$379,029, and the public works and railways of \$678,264, a total increase of between five and six million dollars. Our foreign trade increased very appreciably during the same period, and if the figures were obtainable it would be found that our domestic internal trade, the trade we do with one another, had made even more rapid progress. In the report of the chartered banks for June, just issued by the Finance Department at Ottawa, the story told there is one of continued and notable expansion. The circulation was nearly fifty-four millions, compared with fifty and three-quarter millions for May, forty-nine millions for June, 1901, and only slightly more than thirty millions for June, 1896. A growth of eighty percent in circulation in only six years is the best proof perhaps of any that the increase of business has been continental in extent and has been very universal in character. The more hands through which the business passes the greater will be the use of the notes of the banks.

The public deposits in Canada, with and without interest, amounted to \$465,103,425 last month, compared with \$450,089,961 for May, \$325,775,429 for June, 1901, and only \$183,709,992 for June, 1896. These figures, in round numbers, deserve to be borne in mind as they denote a growth in the wealth of the people in general that is probably without a parallel. For June, 1896, the call loans of Canada only amounted to \$13,024,606, for June, 1901, they had increased to \$33,573,539, for May of this year the amount was \$41,308,894, and for last month \$45,828,253. This shows how rapidly business has increased on our stock markets during the past few years, not an un-mixed blessing perhaps when it exceeds certain well-defined limits, but largely necessary as an aid to growth and always accompanying it. The Canadian current loans and discounts, or money lent very largely on commercial paper, were only some \$208,000,000 in 1896 and last month they were \$300,714,347, which was a decline of three millions compared with May. For the six years, however, it marks an increase exceeding forty-four percent on general business, which is 'good enough.' The total assets of the banks amounted to \$381,876,985 last month, compared with \$369,361,675 for May, \$328,304,110 for June, 1901, and \$316,122,706 for June, 1896. The total liabilities were \$463,103,425 for June this year, \$450,089,961 for May, \$417,320,761 for June, last year, and \$228,338,219 for June, 1896. The returns for the Sovereign Bank of Canada are given in the report this month and show that the capital paid up is \$844,222, the reserve \$141,629, the notes in circulation, \$135,180, the deposits of the public without interest \$606,010, and with interest, \$186,000, the call loans \$1,027,777 and the current loans \$389,288. It is interesting to note that the vast increase of business

and prosperity during the past six years had been accomplished by fewer banks than were chartered in 1896, that the total paid-up capital of the thirty-five banks now in operation is \$69,584,308, compared with \$62,189,413 for the thirty-eight chartered banks of 1896; while the present total reserve accounts of the banks now amount to \$40,407,911, compared with \$26,348,799 in 1896. Since 1896, the Banque du Peuple and the Ville Marie banks have gone the way of all things badly done, the Provincial Bank of Canada has taken the place of the Banque Jacques-Cartier, the Bank of Commerce has absorbed the Bank of British Columbia, and the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island has taken over the business of the Summeride Bank of Nova Scotia. The only actually new bank to start in the six years has been the 'Sovereign,' which is said to have strong support, and the principal items of whose first month's business we have quoted. If the weather is propitious for the next few months and the harvest comes up to present expectations, the next half of the year will doubtless show as much growth in proportion as the first half, and the complete returns for the year will be 'greater than has been.'

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

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

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Irene. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Lord Kitchener's Farewell to His Troops.—'The Spectator,' London. Lord Kitchener.—'Daily Chronicle,' London. Some Anecdotes of Lord Kitchener.—'Birmingham Daily Gazette.' A Radical's Estimate of Mr. Chamberlain.—By H. W. Massingham, in 'The Speaker,' London. The Betting Report.—'Daily Telegraph,' London. Mr. Bryce on the Relation between Whites and Blacks.—By A. V. Dicey, in 'The Nation,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Coquella Interviewed.—'Actor, Politician, and Philanthropist.'—'Daily Mail,' London. Music and Manliness.—'Evening Post,' New York. Mosaics and Mural Painting.—'Academy and Literature,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Waiting—Poem, by L. B. Walford, in 'The Westminster Budget.' General Viscount Kitchener—Poem, by R. Marriott Watson, in 'The Morning Post,' London. Sans Pareil.—'Daily Chronicle,' London. Theory and Practice.—'Punch,' London. Ruskin at the English Lakes—Part I.—By the Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley, in 'St. George's.' George Eliot.—'The Pilot,' London. A Yorkshire Poet.—By Herbert Morrah, in 'The Week's Survey,' London. Samuel Butler.—'The Athenaeum,' London. Signed or Unsigned.—'New York Times Saturday Review.' William Hazlitt: A Writer's Writer.—By W. L. Courtney, in 'The Daily Telegraph,' London. Hunting Quotations.—'New York Times.' A Russian Religious Reformer.—By E. J. Dillon, in 'The Sunday Magazine.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

What is Memory?—'Academy and Literature,' London. Materialist Sociology.—Manchester 'Guardian.' The First Magnetician.—'Nature,' London. Unpopular Astronomy.—'Saturday Review,' London. A Cold Stove.—'New York Herald.'

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RUSTICATED STUDENTS

RECEIVE SCANT COMFORT FROM THE FIELD MARSHAL.

London, July 25.—The long-expected address of Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, to the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, where the outbreak of a number of incendiary fires caused the 'rustication' on July 3, of twenty-nine cadets because they failed to name those supposed to have been concerned in the incendiarism, was delivered to-day and conveyed scant condolence to the young men who have been rather posing as martyrs to the arbitrary methods of the War Office. Lord Roberts's visit was nominally an official inspection of the Military Academy, and it was carried out with considerable ceremony, for he was accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Lieut.-General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, and a number of staff officers. The address was frank and rather curt. The commander-in-chief said he had been a cadet himself and he stayed longer at school than any of his hearers. He thought he ought to know how cadets felt and how they should act. He had tried leniency. When the fires first broke out at the academy he stopped the punishment of the cadets in order to allow them to attend the coronation. Instead of taking their discipline in a manly, soldierly fashion, they behaved in a mutinous and most improper manner. He was glad to say, however, that as a result of his investigations he was able to reinstate all but two of the 'rusticated' cadets, and he hoped that on the occasion of his next visit to Sandhurst in December he could congratulate the cadets on the proper tone prevailing at the academy.

VENICE

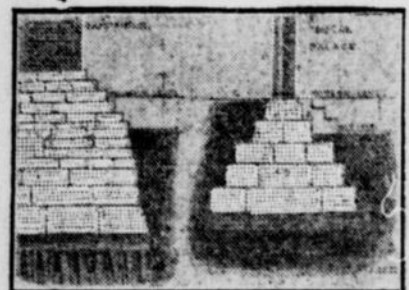
City Famed in Song and Story.

FOR HER STATESMEN, MERCHANTS, WARRIORS, ROMANTIC SITUATION, WEALTH AND BEAUTY.

'I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs; A palace and a prison on each hand; I saw from out the wave her structure rise...

It was thus that Byron sung of the 'Queen of the Adriatic' in his 'Childe Harold'; Shakespeare made the fair city the scene in which the famous characters in his 'Merchant of Venice' play their parts...

An excellent example of the old method of forming foundations is shown in that of the great campanile of St. Mark which has so recently collapsed. Here the builders dug down to the bed of stiff clay...



FOUNDATIONS OF VENICE.

Two methods of forming foundations, one with piles, the other with wider footings, and no piles, as exemplified in the campanile and the ducale palace.

ite or porphyritic rocks from the Euganean Hills. Above these were built six courses of similar stone arranged in step-like offsets, forming a base or plinth to the tower.

Mr. Thos. Hastings, an eminent United States architect, says he doubts whether the falling of the tower had anything to do with the foundations and thinks it was caused by disintegration of the walls nearer to the top of the structure.



COURTYARD OF THE DUCAL PALACE.

This is a portion of the inner courtyard of the building which faces on the Piazzetta. The marble steps are known as the 'Giants' Staircase' because of the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune which decorate its summit.

century, when the Campanile had been built to an altitude of 180 feet, a heavy addition was constructed, bringing the height of the tower to something like 225 feet.

loss to the poet and the painter.' Already a hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed for the restoration of the Campanile, which is expected to cost some three to four hundred thousand, without including the reproduction of the fine art, statuary and sculpture, much of which can never be restored.

bridges are all very steep, and as they are only intended for foot passengers, they are cut into steps on either side. Mr. W. Pembroke Petridge, among others, has described these canals minutely.



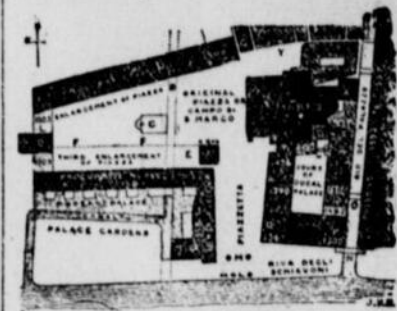
VIEW OF THE GRAND CANAL.

This is the princely avenue of Venice. It winds through the city in a graceful curve and the gondolier will stop awhile to point out by turns to the visitor the house of Doge Dandolo, conqueror of Constantinople, the Palace of Marino Falieri, executed for his crimes, and innumerable reminders of past power and glory.

city, the famous Rialto, built of marble by Antonio da Ponte in 1301. There were formerly no springs or wells and the inhabitants were compelled to use the water collected in cisterns on the tops of the houses...

The history of Venice dates from the time when the inhabitants of Venetia, one of the twenty-nine provinces into which Italy was divided by Constantine, were forced by successive barbarian invasions to seek shelter among the numerous marshy islands of the lagoons...

Venice was conquered and occupied by Napoleon, then the territory was abandoned to Austria, and finally was incorporated in Italy in 1866. Of the architecture of Venice many works of value have been written.



SQUARE OF ST. MARK AND SURROUNDING BUILDINGS.

'A' shows where the great campanile stood. The figures give the dates when the buildings were erected.

which, woven together, combined to form the magnificent web of Venetian architecture were chiefly the Byzantine, itself a most complex mixture of older styles, blended together and vivified with new life in the hands of skilful builders and craftsmen of Justinian's time...



A CHARACTERISTIC WATER-STREET.

est prosperity and power. At the beginning of the thirteenth century it had, indeed, become so powerful that the Byzantine empire fell into its hands through the conquest of Constantinople by the doge Enrico Dandolo, 1204.

of decoration, the walls were built in solid brickwork and then covered with thin slabs of rich and costly marbles. The columns, with their capitals and bases, were, as a rule, the only places where solid blocks were placed.

Advertisements.

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IMPERIALISM'S PROBLEM

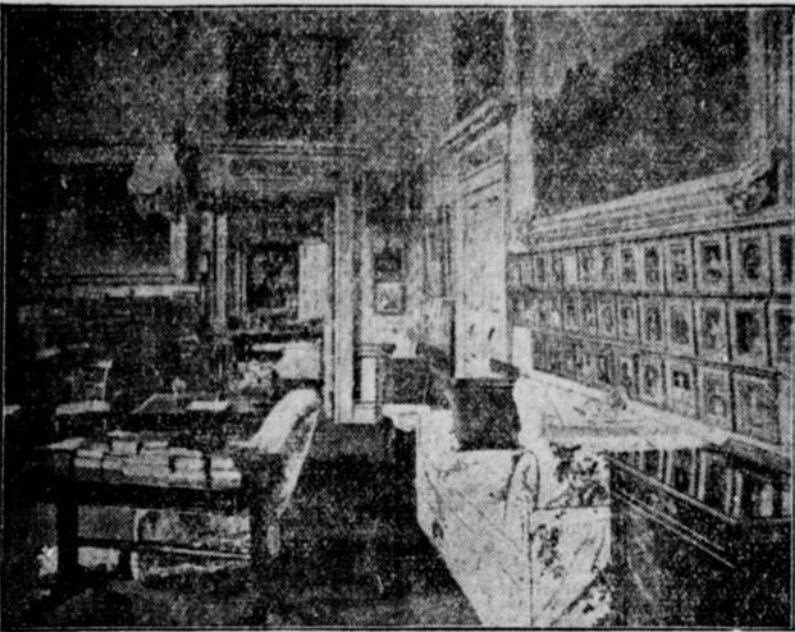
Mr. Bryce on the Relations of Advanced and Backward Races.

HUMAN EQUALITY IS CIVILIZATION'S WATCHWORD.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., delivered the Romanes Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre, at Oxford, taking for his subject 'The relations of the advanced and the backward races of mankind.' He said: The exploration of the earth is now all but finished. With the fuller knowledge of the families of man there has come a far closer and more widespread contact of those families with one another. Our time stands peculiar in this, that it marks the completion of a process placing all the backward races in a more or less complete dependence upon the more advanced. Two new factors have accelerated this perhaps too rapid process—the desire for commercial markets and the rivalry of great states. The conditions now vanishing can never recur. For economic purposes mankind is fast becoming one people, the backward races bearing an analogy to the unskilled workers of a civilized nation. In the contact of two races differing in strength,

forty languages left remaining and less than twenty nationalities. In the case of strong races coming into contact they may fuse by intermarriage, or they may remain distinct. Conquest, colonization, and the importation of forced labor have been the chief factors in the process of race blending. What are the causes which check it? Not inequality, or language, or ethnological remoteness; nothing except physical repulsion arising from a marked difference in physical aspect, marked as between the white and the black races, but in different degrees. The aversion to color is highest among the Teutons. Between a white and a so-called 'red' or 'yellow' race the sense of repulsion is much less pronounced. In the contact of two colored races there is generally some repulsion, but much less. In Morocco all colors stand on the same social level but this is largely due to religion. Religion is an influence less potent than color. In the pre-Christian world there was indifference. With monotheistic and metaphysical religions the tolerance disappeared. The first worshippers were the first persecutors. In the East it is religion that has forbidden the mixture of races and created the 'Eastern question.' But when neither color nor religion interferes there naturally results by intermarriage a third race, not necessarily a new race but one conforming sometimes more, sometimes less to the superior type. The result is good when the two races are physiologically near, not so when they are remote. The mixture of whites

things, but others are political, and are more acute the more democratic the government. Refuse political privileges, and the contrast between principle and practice is indefensible. Grant them, and you have an element specially accessible to bribery and especially liable to intimidation, and the more the lower race advances in intelligence the greater the discontent and social friction. Can the contact resulting in such troubles be avoided? The only practical case is the immigration of a backward race into a country already peopled with European stock. POLITICAL PRIVILEGES REFUSED. There are cases in which the exclusion of the backward races seems justified, in the interests of humanity at large, by the consideration that to admit it would involve more of loss to the higher race than of gain to the lower. Where the races co-exist a blend may have good results where physical aspect and structure approximate. But intermarriage between whites and negroes is not to be promoted. The negro race itself prefers development on its own lines, and the future of mankind demands that some races should be maintained at the highest level of efficiency. The question arises how to reduce the friction incident to the contact of an advanced and a backward race. Legally the backward race should receive all such private civil rights as it can use for its own benefit. But politically the backward race may be really unfit to exercise political power. The negroes in the Southern States were not fit for the suffrage, and several State Constitutions have been so altered as practically to exclude the vast majority of the negro voters. The general opinion of dispassionate men has come to deem the action taken in 1870 a mistake. As for the social relations of such two races, one must have lived among a weaker race to realize the kind of irritation which its defects produce in those who deal with it. It needs something more than the virtue of a philosopher, it needs the tenderness of a saint, to preserve the same courtesy and respect toward the members of a backward race as are naturally extended to equals. Nor does Christianity, with its doctrine of brotherhood, create that sentiment of equality which Islam does. Can it be that Christianity has achieved less because it aimed at more? Roman Catholicism in this respect is more successful than Protestantism, perhaps because the Indian or negro priest is raised so high by the majesty of his office that he lifts his race along with him. To the question, What should be the duty and the policy of a dominant race where it cannot fuse with a backward race? the answer is as regards political rights that not race and blood, but property and education should be made the ground of discrimination. The lowest of one race would then be excluded and the best of the other included within the pale of civic duties. For social relations the best hope lies in the slow growth of a better sentiment, for where manners are wholesome the laws will be just and justly administered. And in no long time the conditions of the problem may be sensibly modified; life in the tropical climes rendered healthier by science, backward races developed, great states and territorial annexations superseded by smaller political units. Conceive the difference if Islam were within two centuries to disappear from the earth! The thing is not impossible, perhaps not improbable. There are elements of pearl balanced by elements of hope. The sentiment of race pride, the keenness of race rivalry have been intensified. But the sense of a common humanity has grown stronger. The spirit in which the civilized states are preparing to meet these problems is higher and purer than it was when, four centuries ago, the great outward movement of the European peoples began.—London 'Times.'



THE INTERIOR OF THE KING'S BEDROOM BEFORE THE RECENT ALTERATIONS.

The King's bedroom was formerly the Prince Consort's dressing-room, and has not been photographed since the recent renovation of the Palace.—London 'Black and White.'

whether of numbers, capacity or resources one of four possible results follow—either destruction of the weaker, by disease, for example, or change in housing or clothing, as in Hawaii, or, again, absorption, as happens most frequently when the interval between the peoples is not wide, as the Yakuts have become Russian, and the Hill tribes of India have been gradually merging into Hinduism. This may happen by the imposition on the inferior race of the type characteristic of the more advanced. Through these two processes of extinction and absorption an enormous change has passed upon the population of the globe. The reduction of the number of types has been the prevailing tendency for 3,000 years.

LITTLE RACES ENGULFED. The thirty languages of Europe must have been in the time of Herodotus three or four times as many. In the Nilghiri Hills I found the same process going on as over most of the earth. Every decade sees some little race engulfed in the rising tide of the great peoples. Within two centuries there may be less than

and negroes, or of whites and Hindus, seldom shows good results, though now and then a man of brilliant gifts constitutes an exception—Alexandre Dumas, for instance, or the present ruler of Mexico. Races of marked physical dissimilarity do not tend to intermarry, and the offspring is apt to be physically inferior to the average of either parent stock. This method of fusion has the merits of being natural and final, and though slow is sure. Race antagonism, an evil more dangerous, because rooted in nature, than any political enmities, cannot but vanish when the races have been blended. Contact without fusion results either from conquest by an advanced race, as in India, or by immigration of a backward race, as of the Chinese in California, or, again, the two co-exist in large masses as in the Southern United States or South Africa. In either of these cases troubles arise from inequality, from dissimilarity of character, and from distrust, besides difficulties attending wage rates and the like. These are troubles springing out of the nature of



THE VIEW FROM THE WINDOW OF THE KING'S BEDROOM IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

—London 'Black and White.'

SUMMER SCHOOL AT WESTMOUNT.

INTEREST TAKEN IN THE MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES FOR TEACHERS.

A visit paid the other morning to the summer school in manual training, now being held in Westmount Academy, was of considerable interest. After the heavy rains of the preceding day Westmount, in the bright morning sunshine, was at its freshest. The spacious assembly hall at the top of the building, with its numerous windows on all sides admitting the soft breeze, showed an interior as animated and bright as nature's aspect outside. Some forty-five or fifty-four grown-up pupils taking this summer course—of whom some eight or nine were men—were busily engaged around their respective work-tables, plying scissors, pencils, rules, saws, chisels, awis, etc., and meanwhile chatting casually with each other or putting queries to Mr. Johannson, the superintendent of the summer school or to one of his five assistant instructors, who moved about from table to table.

After standing awhile and looking around the great room with its walls lined with racks, sections of wood, leaf specimens, tool-lockers, etc., one became conscious that the busy, merry party were working in three groups. At two long tables in one part of the room were the card-board workers; at one set of benches were the wood-carvers and close at hand the Sloyd workers. Most of the pupils have taken two out of the three branches taught, spending alternately the morning hours from nine to twelve at the one subject and the afternoon hours from two to four at the other. There are a few, however, who have taken only the card-board work, and these for the very practical reason that there is every probability of this being able to master the art sufficiently during this one month's course to be enabled to teach it to their own pupils when the school year recommences.

We spent some time chatting on this subject with Mr. Thomas, who is in charge of the card-board work. This branch of manual training is intended to be taught to children of eight and nine and is an extension of kindergarten methods. The tools that are needed are merely a ruler, scissors and pencil, and the materials colored sheets of cardboard, mucilage and string. The cost of teaching this work in a school would not be more than five cents a month for each child. In the course of the training the child learns to measure, draw and cut out squares and elementary geometrical figures as oblongs, hexagons, circles, etc. Thus, he gains a knowledge of form, and incidentally of color as he selects from the different shades of cardboard supplied. His knowledge of form is extended when he proceeds to 'build up' with his cut-out cardboards, various shaped boxes, frames, match-holders, lamp shades, etc.

A number of the teachers at present making a special study of this branch, come from the Eastern townships, and no doubt when they show parents, school commissioners and others, the models they have made at this course and explain how few are the materials required, their small cost and the valuable training in color, form and accurate measuring the pupil gains, they will have little difficulty in getting the work introduced into their particular schools.

Besides those who expect to teach this subject others are studying the work so as to be able to superintend it intelligently when it is taught in their schools. Thus, for instance, the respective principals of a large boys' school and of a large girls' school in our city were observed carefully 'building up' gay-colored boxes and frames.

SHOULD BE TAUGHT DRAWING. Mr. Thomas, who has studied and taught manual training in Sweden, Denmark, and England, on being asked how his pupils in this country compared with those he has taught elsewhere, remarked that teachers and children here, while very intelligent, lacked much in their frequent inability to draw. 'Drawing is an important means of expression,' and Mr. Thomas instanced how on one occasion in a Danish shop and not knowing the name of the article he wanted he merely drew it, and it was forthcoming in a moment. In England it seems, much more attention is paid to drawing, and in the schools there are special teachers for this art. Everyone can, at least, be taught mechanical drawing, though they may be able to make little progress in free-hand or sketching. Of course, when a person has already a knowledge of mechanical drawing they can expect to make quicker progress in the manual training work.

A tour of the Sloyd benches was next made, and it was very interesting to note the ladies wielding bow-saws and chisels with determination written all over their faces and an encouraging instructor correcting attitudes, drawings, and work on the models. Many of the pupils were recognised as McGill graduates, famous in other days for their marvellous stores of book-learning and their ability to come out at the written exams with flying colors if not, finally, with the shining medal. Now, they were rapidly growing to be as much at home with their tools as they had been with their books and pens.

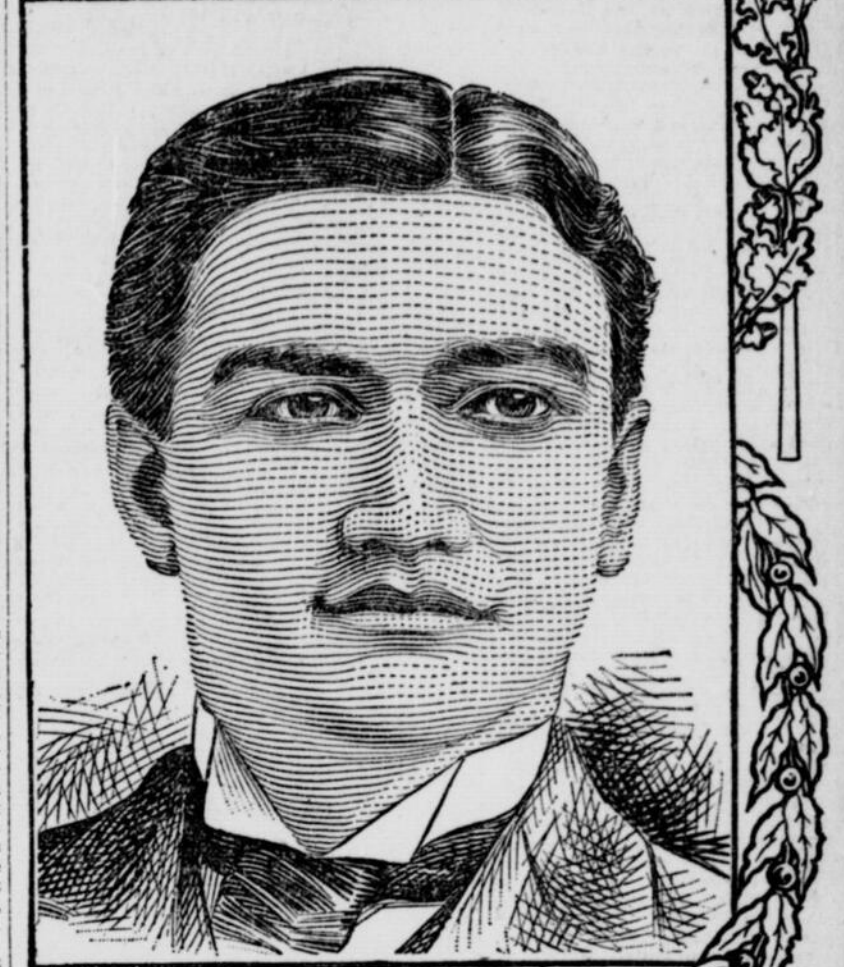
An enjoyable part of the visit was spent at Mr. Johannson's marking table. Here Mr. Johannson sits with relays of three pupils to examine and mark the various drawings for their models, submitted by those working at the benches. The three pupils pass their opinion on them whether they are correct or not, and if not correct, measure to find out where the mistakes occur. Then one hears 'two millimetres too short,' and so forth, and the drawing is shown to Mr. Johannson for revision, who thereupon enters in a certain book the marks he assigns it together with a remark on its excellence or defect. These are placed opposite a figure, as No. 44, which represents a pupil. The highest mark is '5 excellent.' No. 44 has a page to herself and there are indicated on it 40 possible models opposite each, of which the marks and remarks are entered.

In this short course, however, No. 44

Advertisements.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Pays Pe-ru-na High Tribute as a Catarrh Cure.



Frank Sherman Champion Pool Player.

Frank Sherman, National Hotel, Washington, D.C., is Champion Pool Player of the world, defeating De Oro, the former world's champion pool player, by a score of 150 to 101. The following letter was recently received by the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio:

"I have suffered for years with a distressing case of catarrh. I have tried everything which was prescribed and advertised for that trouble but experienced no relief until I tried Peruna. This invaluable medicine has eradicated all traces of that pernicious disease, and I wish to add my testimony in favor of the virtues of Peruna to all who may be suffering as I once was."

FRANK SHERMAN.

Congressman Pelham, of Virginia.

Ex-Congressman C. Pelham, of Bancroft, Va., writes:

"My sister-in-law has been suffering from catarrh of the throat for a considerable time. She has been using Peruna for about one week, and is manifestly improved. I believe it is an excellent remedy for catarrh."

C. PELHAM.

A CURABLE DISEASE.

Chronic Catarrh is Pronounced Curable by Dr. Hartman.

There are almost countless numbers of remedies said to cure chronic catarrh. The most of these are of no use whatever, and worse than useless, being actually harmful. A few are successful in a small number of cases—those which are very slight and easily curable—cases which might perhaps get well by simply taking care not to catch cold again.

But of all the vast multitudes of

medicines it cannot be said that there are more than two or three which are actually specific and without doubt the most reliable is Peruna. It always cures when faithfully and conscientiously used. It not only cures catarrh of the head and throat, but catarrh of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, and in fact any of the organs of the human body.

It is indeed a dreadful case of catarrh, wherever located, that Peruna cannot cure, or at least greatly help. It may be procured at all the drug stores, and it should be given a faithful trial by those who have tried in vain elsewhere to get relief.

A book on catarrh and catarrhal diseases of 64 instructively illustrated pages will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.

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

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

will not expect to get through all these models. At the end of the course each pupil will receive his or her complete record.

Wednesdays and Saturdays are half-holidays at this summer school and Mr. Johannson and his assistants have organized several excursions on these occasions for the pupils—about one-third of whom are from outside the city. Thus, one afternoon, the party shot the Rapids, another time they went to Bout de l'Isle, another time round the Mount, and so on. The pleasantest relations exist between the pupils themselves and between the pupils and instructors. One hears stories on all sides of the difficulty in getting the pupils to leave off work, and of those who arrive at their benches soon after sunrise!

The summer school in manual training, held this year for the second time in the Province of Quebec, has been an undoubted success, with a greatly increased attendance, though, of course, the fact that it has been held this year in the close vicinity of Montreal, instead of at a country town (Knowiton),

as last year, accounts in some measure for this feature.

The school closes on the afternoon of July 30, when there will be various exercises, to which the public are invited.

A SHOCK TO WHITECAPPERS.

Whitecapping in Arkansas has received a severe shock. A mob was advancing on the house of a man who had received a 'tip' that it was the laudable intention of the gang to kill him and blow up his property with dynamite. One of the mob was carrying dynamite in his pocket. The would-be victim of the whitecappers fired one shot at the advancing cowards, but that one was enough. The bullet hit the stick of dynamite, and they haven't found enough of the man who was carrying it to form the basis for a funeral. Besides, nine other men were seriously hurt. We are constrained to believe that something more than human directed that bullet to where it would do the most service to society.—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them...

LIVE STOCK IN THE WEST

The Cattle Being Shown in the Territories This Year.

EXPERTS WRITE OF THE EXHIBITIONS THAT HAVE BEEN HELD.

Prof. J. Hugo Reed of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. Duncan Anderson have been employed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture...

Railway traffic here has been completely disarranged by the wet weather. Wetaskiwin, Calgary and Melrose fairs have been postponed until early in September...

The exhibit of Shorthorns was very good. Mr. P. Talbot, of Lacombe, won sweepstakes for bull, with a three-year-old of Mr. Cargill's breeding...

Mr. O. Bennie, of Custerleavy, Man., had seventeen head on exhibition, and won second for aged bull, with one of Mr. W. C. Edwards's breeding...

Two small herds of Herefords were shown, among them a very fine ten-months bull calf. The Berkshire and Tamworth pigs were good, especially the former...

On the last day of the fair Dr. Reed and I gave talks on the different kinds of animals. The attendance at the lectures was good, and our remarks appreciated...

A sidelight on the question of expert live stock judging is afforded by a letter from a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature...

I watched with much interest the decisions given by Mr. Anderson, and wish to say that I entirely agree with him. In the Shorthorn class I did not hear of a single complaint...

An interesting feature of the Edmonton fair was the address by the judge after the prizes were awarded. Mr. Anderson had led into the ring two animals of the beef type and one of the dairy type...

Advertisements.

SWEATING OF THE FEET.

"Foot Elm" Checks the Excessive Perspiration and Destroys the Disagreeable Odors.

A good many people suffer from excessive perspiration of the feet, armpits and other parts of the body. Not only is the perspiration an inconvenience in itself, but on account of the musty and sour odor that results...

"Foot Elm" dusted in the shoes or wherever the perspiration is troublesome, always the excessive activity of the sweat glands, prevents disagreeable odors—cools, soothes and sweetens.

large number express their approval of the 'one judge plan.' It was new to them. I also feel satisfied it would be difficult to select more competent men...

A recent communication from the Department of Agriculture at Regina says: 'In a letter dated July 6, Mr. Thomas Daly, of Strathcona, purchaser of lot 123...

Mr. G. H. Hadwen, who is acting as the representative of the Dominion Live Stock Division in British Columbia, and who had a large share last year in inaugurating the stocker trade between Ontario and British Columbia...

I visited Kamloops, and went first to the Harper ranch to see the round up of about 1,700 to 1,800 head. This included 800 or 900 head of the dogies we shipped out last winter...

conditions as far as practicable, the commission suggests that Australian breeders should be encouraged in future to breed the majority of the horses for the Indian market as far as possible...

At the present time the men who purchase from him set practically no value on a pedigree certificate but the time will come no doubt when it will pay to have pedigree stock and supply certificates with the animals sold...

Some dairymen have a can of vaseline conveniently placed so that the milker can get a bit as he goes to each cow and after the udder is dusted off with the other hand a little vaseline is put on each teat whether sore or not...

When the cheese maker has sought in vain for the source of troubles that he cannot find, let him examine his water supply and observe if there is not a direct line of communication between the drain and the well...

To one who happens to get on the windward side of an unclean cow stable, or near a skim milk tank, in these hot, damp days, there comes a whiff that makes him suspicious of the quality of the goods produced in such places...

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ARMY HORSES

TYPES THAT A COMMISSION DEPENDS ARE REQUIRED.

Under orders of the government of India, says the 'Australasian,' a commission, composed of Major-General Tyler (inspector of artillery), president; Lord Arthur Cecil, Major-General Elbot (inspector-general of cavalry), Major Dunlop-Smith, Captain Cotgrave, Captain Umballa, and, after visiting the big depots, made the following observations as to the type Australian breeders should be encouraged to breed:

For the assimilation of war and peace



NO. 1.—TYPE OF HORSE FOR HORSE ARTILLERY. Bay Australian Gelding, age six years; height, 15.2; weight, 1,196 pounds.

At Saharapur, No. 3810, bay Australian, six years old (see illustration No. 2), was selected as a typical field artillery horse; he weighed 1,066 lbs. At the same time, No. 1257, bay country-bred filly, by Studley Royal (a thoroughbred English horse), 3 1/2 years old, 15.1-4 in height, was weighed; she scaled 1,082 lbs. Also No. 1306, bay country-bred gelding, by Ville Juste (a thoroughbred English horse), three years old, 15.0 1-2 in height; he scaled 1,004 lbs.

While at Calcutta the commission met



NO. 2.—TYPE OF HORSE FOR FIELD ARTILLERY. Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years; height, 15.1; girth, 70 1/2 inches; shank, 7 1/2 inches; weight, 1,066 pounds.

type of horse, the general mounting will be as efficient as possible. This type of horse should be defined as being specially strong in the following points:— Sufficient quality.

Balance; which can only result from a sufficiently true general conformation. Depth of girth and roundness and depth of back ribs. Shortness of neck. Absolute straightness in forelegs as observed from the front, including the column of leg and its extremities to the foot itself. Action decided and true all round. The commission are aware that such



NO. 3.—TYPE OF HORSE FOR CAVALRY. Brown Australian Gelding, 8 years; height, 15.2.

a type can only be attained after the lapse of a considerable period of years, but they are convinced that a class possessing these characteristics should be fixed on as a guide to breeders and purchasers of service horses.

The following facts will be interesting: At Ahmednagar, in November, 1900, 19 Australian horses, which were classed to medium cavalry, and had been landed in August, 1900, were weighed; their average weight was about 976 lbs., their average height 15.2, they were all in fair condition. At the same time 19 country-breds, which had been brought into the lines from the pad-

ocks a week previously, and were fit for issue to the service, were also weighed; their average weight was about 979 lbs., their average height 15.1-4. Eight were over 1,000 lbs. in weight.

ideas, and there were no principles on which to take action. The kind of horse required, which has been described, may be judged from illustrations Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

It is not for the commission to advise the Australian Government, but it is hoped the government of India will forward them a copy of this report, in order that the state of affairs, as it presents itself to shippers and purchasers alike, may be brought to their notice.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, president of the breeders' Association, of the Province of Quebec and vice-president of the Council of Agriculture, returned to Montreal by the Allan Line SS. 'Sicilian,' on Wednesday last with a consignment of French, Clydesdale and Hackney horses.

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IMPORTED HORSES

MR. ROBERT NESS BRINGS A CONSIGNMENT OF FRENCH, CLYDES AND HACKNEYS.

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Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, president of the breeders' Association, of the Province of Quebec and vice-president of the Council of Agriculture, returned to Montreal by the Allan Line SS. 'Sicilian,' on Wednesday last with a consignment of French, Clydesdale and Hackney horses.

amount of material, but it is not profitable.

Every man should thoroughly whitewash his stables during summer. On our own farm this operation is easily accomplished with an ordinary ornard spray pump. In cases where there have been epidemics of abortion, distemper, cholera, etc., special means of disinfection will be necessary.

Both the chemist and the botanist at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa are agreed that the French method of eradicating wild mustard by spraying infested growing crops with solutions of copper sulphate, is the most effective yet tried. Their conclusion, arrived at after many experiments, is that fifteen pounds of copper sulphate dissolved in fifty gallons of water to the acre, when the mustard plants are young, is the most effective, the safest, as regards the grain crop, and the most economical to use.

The greatest cause of failure in fruit growing is starvation. It is the practice with three-fourths of the farmers of the United States to seed down the orchard after the first year or two, if indeed the soil has ever been broken more than enough to stick in the trees. A crop of hay is cut every year and farmers wonder why their trees do not grow faster, bear better, and produce larger fruit.

FLY REPELLANTS.

Fly repellants of some kind have become a necessity—as great a necessity as is Paris green for the potato bug. They are not only a necessity to animal comfort, but pay a big profit in the milk pail. Home-made fly repellants can be made, and do probably as well as those of commerce; but it is a question if they are any cheaper or as good.

The eggs are laid on the fresh wet dung, as soon as it is dropped. In less than twenty-four hours the eggs are hatched into grubs. The grubs live in the dung, and in about a week, before the dung has dried up, the insect has passed through all its stages and the perfect fly comes forth.

The rational method of abating the ravages of the fly is, clearly, to produce a condition in the dung so that it is not a place in which those insects can live. This can be done by either distributing the dung, or by placing upon it some substance to dry it up.

Millet and Hungarian grass should be cut as soon as all heads show and the early ones are full length. If left for all stalks to get full length the seed will shell when the hay is dry, and will waste or be injurious if fed to live stock.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Can you spend your time on the farm at anything that will pay you one-half the money that green corn and oats will, fed to your cows after the flies come? If you pause to think before you answer, you will say No!

It is much easier and cheaper to put two years' growth on a colt the first year of his age than to make up a lost year in three. Push the foal from the start. All the first year's gain in bone and muscle is worth \$1 per lb.

It seems strange that country people, as well as city folk, continue to buy high-priced beef when mutton can be had for a little more than half the price that they pay for the first named product. Mutton is a most wholesome summer meat, but the American taste is for nicely matured and juicy beef, and such meat at the present time is selling at good, round prices, and the public seems perfectly willing, so far, to pay its price.

We have often heard it said that a heifer should never be milked before she drops her first calf; contrary to nature, we suppose, yet our best cows all had to be milked before calving, some of them for a month before. We had a heifer drop her first calf this winter. She had a fine udder and about two weeks before she dropped her calf, she looked as though she ought to be milked; but at that time I read an article in which the writer claimed that it was a positive injury to milk a heifer before coming fresh. We took his advice, much against our judgment, with the result that the heifer lost one-quarter of her fine udder. Under ordinary treatment they may not need milking, but under our system we may find it necessary.—'Buckeye Dairy Farmer.'

Ymir, B.C. For a busy man who wants to keep posted on world wide topics that are worth making indentations on a man's brain your little magazine is the very one suited to do the work. It fills my want.

T. H. ATKINSON.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

If the teacher 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 accommodate. This must be used, however, as an advertising column as an inquiry 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.

EASTER DATES.

J.R.J., Ottawa.—Kindly inform me on what dates Easter Sunday fell in the years 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858. Ans.—In 1855, on April 8; 1856, March 23; 1857, April 12; 1858, April 4.

GETTING RID OF SKUNKS.

Fort Erie.—Will you kindly inform me if there is any way by which skunks can be destroyed? A person is much annoyed by them, but cannot get them caught or killed. Ans.—Apart from setting steel-traps to catch them we know of no way. Perhaps some reader who has had experience can help you.

GINGER ALE AND GINGER BEER.

E.P.H.—Kindly let me know of what ginger beer and ginger ale are composed. Do they contain alcohol? Ans.—Ginger ale is made of extract of ginger, sugar and citric acid; syrup is carbonated. There is no alcohol. Ginger beer is made from ginger, sugar, flavoring, water, and a little yeast added.

PRONUNCIATION OF A NAME.

Greenfield, Ont.—Please say what is the correct pronunciation of 'Marion' and 'Marian.'—Ans.—Ma-re-on and Ma-re-an. The 'a' in the first syllable is sounded as in 'man.' Accent is on the first syllable. Sound the vowels in the third syllable just enough to distinguish between them, so that they will not sound like 'in.' There is no difference in the pronunciation of the name.

C. P. R. DIVIDENDS.

G.B.—At what time of the year are dividends paid by C.P.R. on common stock? What length of time is it necessary to hold the shares before the date of payment? Ans.—On April 1 and Oct. 1. If the shares are bought on the market in the usual way, cum dividend, he holder is paid pro rata for the length of time he has held the stock. If he buys just a few days before the payment of dividend, when the books of the company are closed, he usually buys ex-dividend, in which case he receives no dividend until the following April 1 or Oct. 1, as the case may be.

PRONUNCIATION.

S.M.S.—What is the proper pronunciation of 'leisure,' 'clerk,' 'bicycle' and 'dynamite'? Ans.—'Leisure' is pronounced in two ways, 'lee-shur,' or 'lesh-ur,' but the former is more in use, and is the form preferred in most dictionaries. 'Clerk' is pronounced 'clark' in England, and 'clerk' ('er' as in 'fern') in America. In early modern English the word was also written 'clark.' In this country, the English form is usually adopted by persons who have been educated in England, but the common usage here is 'clark.' 'Bi-sikl,' accent on the first syllable. The first 'i' long, the second short. 'Di-na-mite,' both 'i's long ('i' as in 'die'), accent on first syllable.

QUOTATION.

Ottawa.—Who is the author of the following lines, which appeared in the 'Witness' lately:

"Though the day be never so long  
It ringeth at length to even-song,  
And the weary worker goes to his rest,  
With words of peace and pardon blest.  
Though the path be never so steep,  
And rough to walk on and hard to keep,  
It will lead, where the weary road is trod,  
To the gates of pearl—the city of God."

The first couplet, or a similar one, I have seen attributed to Queen Elizabeth's 'Book of Hours.' Ans.—The first couplet is, as you suggest, very old. Stephen Hawes early in the 16th century (he died about 1523), uses it in his 'Pastime of Pleasure.'

'O mortal folk, you may behold and see  
How I lie here in this mighty night.  
The end of joy, and all prosperity,  
Is death at last, through his course and might.

After the day there cometh the dark night,  
For though the day be never so long,  
At last the bells ringeth to even-song."

There is reason to believe that the couplet, somewhat modified, was an old rhyme proverb. It occurs in Heywood's 'Dialogue of Effectual Proverbs.'

'Yet is he sure be the date never so long  
Evermore at last they ryng to even-song.'

It is found in other books of 'Proverbs,' and there is a very similar one in a collection of older French proverbs. One of the martyrs, George Tankerfield, quoted it at St. Alban's, in 1556. When the preparations were made for his death, the execution was delayed, and the narrative relates that 'Considering that his time was short, his saying was that, although the day was never so long, yet at the last it ringeth to even-song.' The lines you have quoted are a modern date, but we do not know the author. Perhaps some of our readers can say. As they appeared in the 'Witness' recently, they were quoted in a short story called 'The General's Story,' by Jack Gray.

THE REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

J. McD.—Please give a concise account of the life of the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto. Ans.—The Rev. Daniel J. Macdonnell, M.A., B.D., was the son of the late Rev. George Macdonnell. He was born in 1843 in Bathurst, N.B. He had a brilliant college course at Queen's, Kingston, and at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He was ordained in June 18, 1866, by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He was pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Peterborough, Ont., from 1868 to 1870, and was inducted in the charge of St. Andrew's, Toronto, on Dec. 22, 1870. On July 2, 1888, he married Miss Elizabeth Logie Smellie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smellie, of Fergus. He died at Fergus on Feb. 19, 1896. During the quarter of a century of his ministerial life in Toronto, Mr. Macdonnell wielded a wide influence through his scholarship, eloquence and deep piety. The ecclesiastical trial of Mr. Macdonnell, resulting from a sermon which he preached on 'The eternity of the future punishment of the wicked,' began in 1876. In the end, when Mr. Macdonnell had explained his position, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the recommendation of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Macdonnell, that his statement to the Assembly be considered satisfactory, and that further proceedings be dropped.

DERIVATION OF NAMES.

Ottawa.—What is the meaning of the Christian names 'Muriel' and 'Gwendolen'? 'Muriel' by its affix, would seem to be a Hebrew word, but in any dictionary accessible to me that gives the

meaning of Hebrew Scriptural names. Gwendolen is obviously a Welsh word, and 'Gwen' is said to mean 'white.' Ans.—There is perhaps no proper name of which the origin has been more discussed than that of 'Muriel.' Miss C. M. Yonge, authoress of a 'History of Christian Names,' derives it from the Greek word meaning 'myrrh.' It is found at an early date in both England and Scotland. An attempt has been made to derive the name Muriel from 'Mureal,' a Gaelic diminutive for 'Muir,' or Mary. In certain old letters of the time of Elizabeth the name 'Meryell' is found, and the opinion has been advanced that the name was connected with 'Mary,' and by gradual change became 'Muriel.' However, 'Muriel' seems to have been quite common before the name 'Mary' became such a favorite. The authoress of a 'Literary History of France' speaks of verses to 'Muriel the Nun,' and there seems to have been at least one Muriel (or Muriar) of high rank about the time of William the Conqueror. The name Muriel was in use by English Jews between 1200 and 1250, as appears from ancient records. It is very likely of Hebrew origin, introduced into England and other countries by the Jews. The name is said by some who ascribe it to Hebrew origin, to signify 'the healing of God.' (See 'Notes and Queries' for 1894, and other series.) 'Gwendolen' is of Celtic origin. It means 'white-browed.'

LEPROSY.

Burlington.—To what extent is leprosy contagious? It puzzles me when I read of missionaries going among the lepers in India and other countries of the East, and of leprosy beggars going about among the streets. When Father Damien devoted his life to those afflicted with the disease, he went among them and never returned to mingle with others. Mary Reed in India seems to be different. Are there different kinds of the disease, some more contagious than others, or is it more contagious at different stages? Can doctors work in the leper hospitals and among other patients as well? Ans.—The germ of the disease, it is now believed, is communicated either by getting into the blood through some cut or scratch in the skin, or being taken in the food or drink. The first way seems to be the most dangerous. Missionaries and others working among the lepers know this, and by taking proper precautions escape the disease even though in frequent contact with it, in all its stages, and its varying kinds. Of course, there is always a risk through accidents which may occur, but it does not seem that the germ is inhaled or that the mere presence of the leper is dangerous. Father Damien was twelve years among the lepers at Molokai before the disease appeared in himself. Children left with leprosy parents almost invariably contract the disease at an early age. The India leper mission has found that many children taken away young, and kept in hygienic surroundings, grow up without signs of the disease manifesting themselves.

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.]

LINIMENT.

D.I.P. asks for a recipe for a 'training' liniment. Ans.—A very good liniment for the purpose is made by mixing equal parts of the camphor liniment of the druggists and rectified spirits. It is stimulating, emollient and cooling.

RECTAL PROTRUSION.

D. McD. asks what is the cause of continual protrusion of the rectum, and how it can be stopped, and (2) what would cure nervousness in young men who work hard, and is alone most of the time. Ans.—Protrusion of the bowel in one's past childhood will be very difficult to cure without operation. You might try the effect of cold water injections every morning. You can take these by using a fountain douche bag, and injecting about a quart of water. This will return the bowels at the same time, which is very important. Then insert a piece of cotton wool the size of an egg. If this does not do you will need an operation. Perhaps you have piles. These form hard-like swellings, which are very painful and bleed. These sometimes go away in time. The nervousness is probably part due to the bowel trouble, but in addition to too continuous application to work, and your solitary state. Try to get some congenial friends, and take a holiday also.

CYSTITIS.

'Subscriber' is a woman, 25 years of age, married, but without children. For the past two months has been troubled with her back, especially on getting up in the morning. Sometimes she cannot stand up at straight with the pain in the back, and it is very tender on pressure. There is no deposit in the urine, and the trouble is with sick headaches, and is generally tired irritable of the amount she has to do. In October, after a trip on horseback was seized with severe pains on urinating, which would occur every few minutes. She suffered from this for about two months off and on. The feet and ankles swell a little at different times. Is very nervous and without appetite. Ans.—We are afraid that we cannot help you much. You no doubt had inflammation of the bladder, and the pain in the back may be a symptom of that, or you may have a displacement of the womb. Only a local examination can tell the cause and the necessary remedy. You had better try to consult the nearest doctor, as without seeing you it is impossible to say just what the trouble is. The bladder trouble could be relieved by drinking plenty of water, buttermilk, linseed tea, and similar kinds of fluids. Keep the bowels free.

SPRAIN.

C.B. is a woman a little over 50 years of age. Three years ago she injured the right foot by catching the toes in the rungs of a chair, and bringing the whole weight upon them, so as to bend the toes upon the foot. For months used a crutch, and now can walk a short distance without it. Whenever she uses the foot for a short time there is a feeling as if the covering of the bones on the upper surface of the foot was being strained, as well as the muscles on the top of the foot, and the ankle. If she overdoes the least bit, she is laid up for three or four days. Liniments and bandaging have been used. Ans.—If there is actual dislocation of the bones of the toes so that they are permanently bent upon the upper side of the foot you will probably need a surgical operation to straighten them. Certainly, if your toes are not the same in position as on the left foot, you had better consult a surgeon. If not, you can try a crutch made in such a way that it has two upright bars and a padded cross about six inches above the foot, so as to take the foot off the floor. Provided there is no dislocation a plaster of Paris bandage put on pretty stiff might help it.

APHTHOUS ULCERS.

A Fifteen Years' Subscriber, aged 30, is troubled very often with small ulcers in the corners of the mouth, and sometimes on the lips. The teeth are in good condition, and are always well



CHAMPION BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK. 'Jonathan' won first prizes at Philadelphia in 1901 and 1902. He was bred and is owned by Mr. Andrew Riddell, Cossay yuns, N.Y.

cleaned. General health is very good. Ans.—The trouble is aphthous ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. The exact cause is not known, but in some cases is said to be associated with indigestion; in other cases, some disorder of the nerves is thought to cause it. Occasionally, too, a sharp tooth will cut into the cheek. The only treatment is, if a tooth is at fault, to have it filed or drawn. If this is not the cause keep the bowels free, and touch the ulcers before they get large enough with the solid stock of nitrate of silver. You should use a mouth wash of one part glycerophosphate to three parts water after each meal. Sometimes excessive smoking will produce ulcers.

GOITRE.

E.E.S. asks for a cure for goitre. Ans.—It is doubtful if a cure in the medicinal sense exists. If your trouble is the ordinary 'thick neck,' which comes on very slowly, and without pain or other disturbance of the general health, the best thing to do is to leave the district, and perhaps try it further west. Many cases of goitre are dependent upon some peculiarity of the water in a district, and without removal from the district the condition will get worse, at least unless you give up using water altogether, or only use rain water. Ointment of potassium iodide, rubbed in, is advised by some, or painting with tincture of iodine every week. It is doubtful how much good these do.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

P.T.O. is a young man of thirty; weight, 98 pounds. Generally in good health, and previously has had only slight ailments. Is active almost to restlessness. Does not use alcohol or tobacco. Diet is plain. Occupation, teacher. Two years ago was warned of great danger of nervous prostration. Sleeps soundly and very seldom dreams. One day had a curious attack. This consisted of a strange rapid light, but not unpleasant vibration in the head, in a few minutes experienced a feeling of intense weakness. The stomach seemed empty and craving for food. The head then seemed to get cool at the roots of the hair, and this was quickly succeeded by a heated feeling of fullness just inside the brain casing on top of the head. Did not lose consciousness. In a few minutes the head and face were covered with sweat. Hands were slightly cold and felt a feeling of weariness. Could you give the reason for the attack. Ans.—We should say the trouble was most probably due to an overtaxed nervous system. Give due to a mental work for two or three months. Take a trip to the coast, or work on a farm. What you need is complete change of occupation and surroundings. A sea trip, if you can take it, would set you up. Live plainly, but well, and take a tonic such as 'Syrup of Hypophosphites' would help you.

VARICOSE VEINS.

'Ipawich' asks if there is a safe and permanent surgical cure for varicose veins of the legs. Ans.—Certainly. There are several operations. One consists in making a gutter string cut through the skin, and tying the dilated veins. It is said to be very successful. You should consult a reputable practicing surgeon in your city. It is not a serious operation.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

SLOT MACHINES AND LOTTERIES.

L.M.—Slot machines are being scattered through St. Johns County, Que., at \$5 a chance to win \$1.00, 50c and so on. Is there any law to prevent this, or must each municipality deal with it individually? Ans.—The proprietor of the machines could be indicted for conducting a lottery under article 206 of the Criminal Code, or the proprietor of the place where they are kept could be indicted under Article 196 for keeping a common gaming-house.

COLLECTION OF DEBT.

Reader.—I had a sale of household furniture; terms, six months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes. The notes have matured and one party has not paid, while his security is dead. His widow has but little and I do not wish to trouble her. What steps should I take to recover the debt? Ans.—Take suit against the party who has not paid, if a judgment could be collected from him.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

Law.—Last October I purchased from an agent of a line of steamers in Montreal, a ticket to Liverpool and return. Return-

ing in December, the vessel landed at Halifax and so it was necessary to come to Montreal by rail. I was compelled to pay the fare from Halifax to Montreal, although I had already paid full fare from Montreal to Liverpool and return. On my return to Montreal I applied for rebate of \$3.50 the amount I had to pay for transit by rail and they refused to return the amount, saying it was customary for travellers who did not return during the summer season to pay the cost of transit from Halifax or St. John by rail to Montreal. I purchased the return ticket in good faith and thought it meant what it said. Am I entitled to rebate? Ans.—We consider that you are not entitled to rebate for the following reason, that the company, on their part, agreed to take you to Montreal, if you should make that possible by taking a vessel that would go to Montreal. But if you chose to wait until the port was closed, since they had never agreed to give you a railway trip, you yourself made it impossible for them to fulfill their side of the bargain.

SUCCESSION AND COMMUNITY.

Richmond.—Mr. F. B. who was a farmer, and living near this town, made a will leaving all his real and personal property to his wife during her lifetime, then to be equally divided among their children. F.B.'s wife made her will, same date, leaving her share of property to her husband during his life and then to go in equal shares to their children. He dies shortly after. 1. Have the executors to control the whole estate as long as the widow lives, including her half? 2. In case the widow desired to divide the estate among her children, retaining a sufficient life interest for her own support, could she do so against the protest of one or more of her children or executors? 3. Could she sell any or all of the real estate at auction for this purpose? 4. Recently the children of one of the sons, who is an executor, but some of the buildings belonging to the estate. Can the widow or one of the other children take any action against said son and executor to reimburse the estate for said loss, and would such action have to be taken within any specified time or could it be deferred till the estate is settled? 5. Is the widow at liberty to make a new will to devise her own share? Ans.—1. The executors have no control over the wife's share—their seizing of the property of the deceased is limited to a year and a day unless extended by the will. 2. and 3. She can do whatever she pleases with her own share, but can deal with the usufruct only of her husband's share. 4. An action would be in favor of both the wife and child. It should be taken within two years from the offence. 5. Yes.

COPY OF WILL.

Will.—Can you inform me how I may obtain, and how much it would cost, to procure a copy of a will, made in England, and which came into effect about 18 years ago? Ans.—Apply to 'Principal Registry,' Somerset House, London. The cost depends entirely upon the length of the will.

MINING RIGHTS.

P. M. G.—Does the government hold the right to mine for gold or silver on all properties in the Province of Quebec (or other minerals)? Can a party other than the man owning the land lease or acquire the right to mine on another man's property from the government and on what conditions? Ans.—The mining rights upon all lands granted by the Crown are reserved by it—the owners of private lands are in all cases given the preference of obtaining mining rights on their own property. If they do not wish to do this any person may obtain a mining license after notice to the proprietor and payment of an indemnity to be fixed by mutual consent or by arbitration. For full information apply to the commissioner of Crown lands or refer to 55-56 Vic. (Que.) cap. 30.

OLD READER.

Old Reader.—I. In making process-verbal for a line between two farms, is it necessary to get the same registered? 2. If I take a farm for five years by verbal agreement and hold a deed from the lessor for the first year, will the deed hold good after the first year if no notice has been given on either side? 3. If the lessor sells the farm would that break his agreement with me? What notice is required from him to me or vice versa? Ans.—1. It is better to have it registered. 2. Yes. 3. He must give you three months' notice before doing anything.

(ONTARIO.)

INSURANCE.

Widow.—A young man takes a life insurance policy, and specifies in his application that in case of death, his parents are to receive insurance. In case, he afterwards marries, and makes no alteration

in his insurance, does the insurance money go to his parents as he designated (as will be made), or has his widow power to claim it? Ans.—It goes to the parents.

MAKING A WILL.

Subscriber, Ont.—1. Must a will in order to be legal be drawn up by a lawyer? 2. Is it necessary that the witnesses should be informed of the contents? 3. Can the heirs witness the father's will? Ans.—1. Strictly speaking, no. But it is advisable that it should be so drawn in order that there may be some reasonable assurance that the matter will be attended to properly. Wills otherwise prepared have given rise to a great deal of trouble in families, and otherwise much vexatious and costly litigation. 2. No. 3. Yes; but they would in doing so be liable to forfeit the legacies, if any, given them by the will.

OPENING A ROAD.

G.W.D.—A great many in our vicinity are desirous to get a road open, part of which is between two counties and part in one township and part in another. The township councils have been approached in this matter, one saying, 'Our part is so little that we are ready to do ours as soon as the others do their part.' The other council have promised for some years to do something, but have put it off year after year, because as they say, 'We have spent the money at our disposal elsewhere.' In calling on the former township council last year, they gave me to understand that they were ready to do their part, but could not do much before the latter council did their part of the work, and by what was said, they gave me to understand that there was an understanding between the councils not to move in the matter unless they had to. It is a case of one corner of a township being put off because it has few electors in it. Can they be forced? The road is needed very much, and would give direct communication between two villages. 2. About what would a suit cost, as a test case? Ans.—1. We think not. 2. It is impossible to predict even approximately.

WILL AND PROBATE.

Puzzled One.—Can a stepmother give away the personal effects of her husband without first getting permission from his children, all being of age? 2. Is a will valid when made near death, such person's mind being weakened by sickness? 3. Does the probating of a will set aside any claims of the heirs to the property, personal or otherwise? Second wife has no children. Ans.—1. Assuming that there has been no will or other testamentary disposition of same in her favor, she is not legally entitled to do so. 2. Yes, provided the mind has not become so weakened as to be really and obviously unfit for the task, and provided the wife has no children. 3. No, unless it has been proved 'in solemn form'—which involves a very different course of legal procedure from that adopted in obtaining probate in ordinary course.

COPYRIGHT.

Writer.—I. Can a writer, in disposing of his articles to magazines (the contents of which are copyrighted by their publishers), if he specifies that such publishers shall have only the right to use the article in their magazines, later issue these articles, which appeared in various magazines, and at various times, in one volume and copyright the latter in the United States, and in countries belonging to the Copyright Union? 2. Must the writer, in such case, publish the volume within a fixed interval after any of the individual articles appeared in the magazine? 3. If the writer cannot retain his rights in the articles in the manner described in question one, is there any other way of doing so, short of copyrighting, in his own name, each article as it appears? Would the last method be very expensive? Ans.—1. Yes. 2 and 3. We think not.

A TAX REBATE.

Farmer.—A owned a piece of land through which a ditch was constructed. He paid all taxes levied on ditch, after which he sold the land to B. The tax paid was more than the cost of the ditch, and a rebate was given. Now, who is entitled to this rebate, the party owning the land now or A, who paid all taxes? Ans.—We consider that A is.

PROTECTION FOR FISH.

Enquirer.—A discovers a secret for catching fish, by means of a powder being thrown on the water, which causes the fish to rise to the surface in a stupefied condition, rendering them easy to capture. 1. Can A be prosecuted for using his discovery under the game laws? 2. Can he be prosecuted for selling the secret? 3. What is the penalty in both cases? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. In the first case arrested the least penalty is a fine of \$50 and imprisonment in the county jail in default of payment, for a period of not more than three months.

DOWER.

Interested.—1. Can a husband, who has separated from his wife, though not by divorce, give good and complete title to real property which he has recently purchased, and is now about selling? 2. Must he get his wife to sign away her dower on deed? 3. If not so signed by her, can his wife claim her dower on property so sold by him? 4. On the deed for property so bought by him, he has these words: 'I have and to hold the said lands and premises hereby granted, or expressed or intended so to be unto the said A.B. his heirs and assigns to such uses or such estates, and in such manner as the said A.B. shall by deed or will appoint; and in default of, and until any such appointment, and so far as no such appointment shall extend, to the use of the said A.B., his heirs and assigns forever.' 4. Do such words deprive said wife of her right of dower because of their separation? 5. Would similar words be required to be written in the deed he would give to purchaser from him? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Not if his deed of conveyance to the purchaser is proper. 4. No. She only becomes disentitled to her inchoate dower upon execution and delivery by the husband of a deed of conveyance by him in proper form and in express purview and exercise of the power of appointment contained in the existing deed in his favor. 5. No.

A NOSE MADE TO ORDER.

(From the New York Times.)

Scientific Paris is just now directing solemn attention to a recent paper read by Prof. Berger, the eminent surgeon, to the Academie de Medicine, relating an experiment he had made on a young boy who had lost his nose in an accident. The professor reconstructed the organ from flesh from the patient's arm and skin from his brow. The experiment has been described as a daring surgical feat, and there is an evident impression that it is something new in the annals of surgery, but readers of Edmond About's amusing volume, 'Le Nez d'un Notaire' will remember the disquisition it contained on 'rhinoplastie,' or the art of restoring lost noses, and will recollect that the notary who is the hero of the story had to re-

main for some days with his nose attached to the forearm of a brawny Auvergnat water carrier, from whose flesh his nasal organ was reconstituted. Making a new nose is a very ancient operation in India, sagely affirms a Paris paper, and European science has adopted it almost without change from the immemorial practice there. There are now the Indian, French, and Italian methods, varying only in details, but the processes were familiar to the Oriental operator an indefinite number of centuries ago. But it was not an open secret. A few families living in the mountainous district of Kangra, famous for tea nowadays, kept the 'mystery' to themselves, and thither patients must journey, unless they were rich enough to send for a practitioner. These hereditary nose-makers are called Khan-gars; they still exist, and do perhaps a larger business than ever, for British justice has not yet succeeded in convincing the outraged Hindoo that he ought not to take vengeance by biting off his wife's nose.

Advertisements.

In every town and village may be had, the Mica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth. NATIONAL GALL CURE. Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit to show in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROIDERY CO'Y.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific and certain remedy. NO COST IF IT FAILS. Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

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 amount 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 254 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 shape 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. Those who are not subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—If we are approaching the parting of the ways and have to choose whether we are to remain a part of the British Empire or set up as an Independent nation, providing for our own defence; in other words, choosing between some sort of Imperial federation, sharing the burdens of Imperial wars, and Canadian independence, the Canadian people having some very hard thinking to do ought to enter upon a serious consideration and discussion of the issues involved before allowing themselves to be swept along under the influence of the war spirit so recently aroused in our peaceful land, to embrace and accept so indefinitely and apparently impracticable a scheme as the federation of the British Empire. The dream of Imperial federation with Great Britain in the centre and a galaxy of auxiliary nations or kingdoms in all parts of the world surrounding her, is a lofty and inspiring conception, and the enjoyment of citizenship in so vast a confederacy of nations strongly appeals to the heart of most men, and under the spell of national enthusiasm people are very liable to be carried forward to accept such a chimerical scheme without perhaps taking full note of its inherent dangers and weakness. It is readily perceived how this idea of British Imperialism especially appeals to natives and their descendants of the British Isles, and impels them to exclaim with the late Sir John Macdonald, that 'British I was born, and British I shall die,' but these must not forget that a very considerable proportion, possibly a majority of Canadians, cannot and do not look to Great Britain as their Mother Country, nor have they any love or reverence or even admiration for the monarchical form of the British Government. They are democratic and republican by nature, tradition and education, and have no liking for crowned heads and royalty in any form. They do not believe that the monarchy is destined to last beyond a few more generations and that the shorter the period the better for the nation. While the monarchy, with its pageantry and medieval splendour, with its enormous expense, is complacently tolerated because hitherto it has not cost us anything and because it is on the other side of the ocean it does not kindle any enthusiasm for the institution. On the contrary, such displays for the coronation as are now in progress, are only regarded as great folly—a relic of the middle ages. To this class belong the Pennsylvania Dutch, a numerous and influential body of citizens, whose ancestors, during the whole of the eighteenth century, lived in the United States, and are, therefore, thoroughly republican in sentiment. So are the great body of Germans who came to America to escape regal oppression in the Fatherland. Nor have the French-Canadians and American-Canadians any love for Old Country institutions and customs, and almost a prejudice against English ways and manners. To this class we must also add most of the other European immigrants, as well as the great body of native Canadians who have lived or whose friends have lived in the neighboring Republic, and who are anti-monarchical in sentiment and habit, and who must look with profound distaste, if not alarm, at the prospect of our sharing the burdens of the immense military armaments of the old land.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Is kinder lonesome, meeb, you'll say, A-livin' out here day after day. In this kinder easy, careless way, But an hour out here's better'n a day Up there in the city.'

'As for that, look at the flowers around' 'Peep' out here day after day. And the fruit a-bendin' the trees way down; You don't find much of them things 'a town, Or rather—in the city.'

Under the trees in the garden we talked of many things, these friends who came from the city, to give me a pleasant day. And it seemed so fresh and pure, the clear, country air, that they spoke of the beautiful charity that carries such a multitude of children every summer out of the crowded cities into the wonderful world the country opens up to the eyes of little ones who do not see beyond the dusty streets. And I thought what a blessed result from the attempt first made by a country minister to bring together some of the poorest children from the city to spend a while at the farmhouse in his scanty parish.

From such small beginnings a wonderful influence has reached city after city, and opened the hearts and purses of those who are able to help in this good work. This holiday of pure air and sunshine as a tonic to body and soul.

The frequent rains that keep things so fresh and green are very discouraging to the farmer, who does not find the sunshine long enough to be enabled to make his hay.

This lesson should teach the value of hay caps, and the necessity for under-drainage, for this, if attended to, helps Providence, and brings its reward, for the sun shines, and the rain falls on the garden and fields, without regard to the moral or religious standing of those who own them. But good drains are in good luck, and hay that is covered does not need a special Providence to keep it dry. Whether we are generous or mean, the potatoes are growing just the same, unless we have stunted the seed, withheld the fertilizer, or been too idle to cultivate them.

Yet there have been summers in this province when the snow fell in June, and there was frost every month in the year. Corn did not ripen, and flour sold in Montreal at fifteen dollars per barrel, while fodder was equally scarce. That was in 1816, when there was no North-West, with its vast fields of wheat to fill the world's granaries.

And we have the assurance that 'seed-time and harvest shall not fail.'

CHERRY RIPE. It has been cherry time at Hillede, and the flower of the family has spent some leisure time up in the trees among the ruddy fruit, whistling now and then to the birds, but the bargain was that whistling could not be expected all the time, oh, no, not when cherries were ripe. It is a pity that the sweet cherries of English gardens do not thrive here; they have been often tried, but the trees suffer from the severity of the winters.

I remember as a child the giant trees that grew in rows in Cherry Orchard Lane. It was a suburb of London, and helped to supply that market with mellow, juicy fruit. Our cherries are very good, but they are all tinged with an acid tang,

cordial relations between the Imperial Government and the American nation. As an independent republic we shall not be 'isolated.' We shall enjoy the firm friendship of the Mother Country reinforced by that of our powerful next door neighbor. A. MOYER. Mildmay, June 22, 1902.

THE LATE WM. JOHNSTON, M.P., BALLYKILBEG. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I do not think it is generally known out here that the late Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, was a devoted worker in the temperance cause. Such, however, is the fact, and his manly form and pleasant voice will be sorely missed from many a temperance platform in Ireland.

even when the sun has gone into their hearts. Besides the birds this year, an army of chipmunks have invaded the garden and take the fruit. They are mischievous to a greater extent than one would imagine, and supply food to their rascally young in the form of dried and crisp bulbs that are in the earth resting till another spring. The question comes as to whether it is worth while leaving the remnant, or planting new ones this autumn to feed such a family of rogues.

No fruit looks more tempting than a basket of ripe, red cherries, and eaten in moderation, they are considered wholesome, while, as a cooling and antiseptic remedy, they are valuable in certain diseased conditions of the body. Dried cherries are often recommended in biliousness, and a torpid condition of the stomach. So the cherries have their usefulness in the economy of nature.

In growing cherries, they are known to succeed upon a variety of soils, but it must be well drained, and the sweet varieties are subject to a cracking of the bark in winter. This injury can be greatly reduced if the trunks are shortened so that the branches will come out not more than one and a half feet above the ground.

There are several insects that attack the cherry trees, and if the weather is warm and moist at blossoming time, they are subject to a mildew that is disastrous to the fruit, but even this is more likely to happen to the sweet varieties. Some of our native sorts are hardy and of good flavor, and this fruit is a favorite conserve—especially with children.

QUESTION OF CLIMATE. Mrs. C. B.—Both plants forwarded will grow in this climate; the privet makes a fine hedge, and there are a number of varieties. It is perfectly hardy here, growing with the lilacs and blooming later. Its proper name is Ligustrum. The privet, too, is hardy, and grows to a large size about Montreal. It was named for a river where it grows on the borders of the Pyrenees. The French Tamarix is very handsome, and grows in city yards, or in any exposed situation. There is a variety of this plant, from which the so-called Manna of Mount Sinai is produced, consisting of pure melleuginous sugar.

DRAGON PLANT. Old Reader.—The Dragon plant of Europe is Draconula vulgaris. It has a smooth, leaves spotted with green, blades, with ten fingers projecting from a bowl-shaped base tube of spathe streaked with purple; spathe dark purple along the border.

The Dragon's blood of commerce is a dark red resinous secretion of the fruit of a palm. Several plants produce this result, the resin being used in coloring varnishes, and also in various tinctures. LEAVES FOR NAME. Mrs. J. B.—The leaves are both Begonia's, and there is no reason why they should not blossom. They do not require much water, and do best without too much pot-room. Perhaps you have given too much stimulating food. Try only a very moderate supply of water, and do not shift into anything larger, until there are some flowers where they are. The species is Begonia Aragonia Gutta, the flowers of which are white and waxy.

HENS AND CURCULIO. G. R. S. has a plum orchard, and asks if it would pay to fence it in as a yard for hens, and increase his stock of them for that purpose, adding that it has been commended as a cure for the Curculio that is very destructive to the fruit. Ans.—It is a good idea to keep hens in a plum orchard, for they will eat many of the insects that injure the fruit, but cannot be guaranteed against the invasion of curculio, for the plums are badly infested that have grown on some of our trees not ten feet from the poultry house, where the hens lie in their shade every day.

I own to some disappointment in this fact myself, but the proof is there, and cannot be ignored. Put your trust in hens; they are thorough politicians, and very human-like in their ways. The whole flock will run after you as long as they want something; it may be your money or your vote, or a handful of corn. Throw down the latter to the hens, and the eagerness with which they pick it up is commendable. But do not depend upon them for the plodding everyday life of searching for curculios, with regular ideas of the discharge of duty, for they are as uncertain as any candidate after a campaign is over.

PLANTS FOR NAME. (Ciss.)—The leaves sent are the Adiantum Cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, and it is very fine as a climber, and no wonder that you admired it on your friend's verandah. It is a true biennial, and the foliage is very delicate, and the second spring it branches out luxuriantly in pink and green. The foliage does resemble the maiden-hair fern, and it is not surprising that you were mistaken. But the last named does not climb, nor flower, neither does it thrive under the same conditions.

The other leaves of climber are Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, a most desirable vine for a trellis or verandah, and for covering a wall. It is hardy, and will give a growth in any situation, being suitable for the pillars of a house front where a screen is required.

The foliage, as you see, is dense and shining, and remains green all the growing season. The flowers are pure white when first open, and change to deep golden yellow, while the fragrance is very pleasing and powerful. Unlike many honeysuckles, it is not troubled by any kind of disease, worm or other insect.

EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Flower Lover.—By this name it is supposed you mean the tender varieties that require to be pruned often, and will not severely than other roses. As soon as the buds begin to push out in spring, cut back the tops to the first thrifty shoots. Do not hesitate to cut away living branches that are tardy in starting. Strong shoots will thus be encouraged to develop, and upon these vigorous flower buds appear. Cut back again after blooming, and if this is continued at intervals through the season, it will cause new branches to be sent out, and the blooming season will continue into autumn. APPLES FOR A TOWN LOT. B. S. wishes information regarding dwarf apple trees, and if they are any advantage to plant on a town lot where land is limited. Ans.—Dwarf apple trees are grafted on a dwarf stock that will not allow them to grow fast, and this keeps them within small space. The advantages are close planting and early bearing, and for a town lot they are very convenient, but not valuable for a commercial orchard. They are generally good bearers and reliable, quite suitable for your purpose.

PLANTS FOR KITCHEN WINDOW. Mrs. E. P. wishes to be advised as to the best two plants to stand in a kitchen window. She does not wish geraniums or anything that will shut out the light, and has only the morning sun. In answer would advise a Chinese Primrose and a Gloxinia. If the plants are to be bought; a hellebore should do well, too, in such a situation, for the room will be charged with the moisture of washing day, and that suits these plants. The primrose must not be over watered, and never on the leaves, but not the heat of the day. It has been my ambition to raise a tree hellebore but has never yet been accomplished here. They will grow several feet high, and if side shoots are kept pinched off, will bear handsome plants. Any of these can be grown from seed, but take a good deal

of care, and a long time before flowering, excepting the primrose, that gives quick returns. Fuchsias would suit such a window as you mention, especially in a shaded corner, and you can purchase the winter blooming varieties. But the first two mentioned plants will most likely give the best immediate results.



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

Tuesday, July 29, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 593.

By G. E. Carpenter.

Black, 5 pieces.



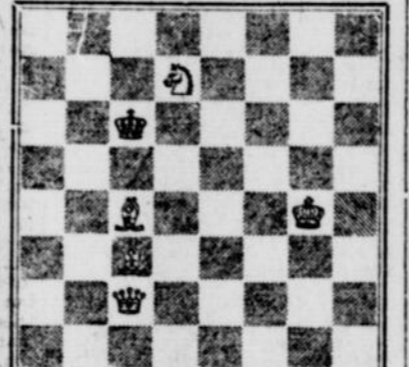
White to play, and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 596.

Manchester 'Weekly Times' Tourney.

(Williams' Special Prize Competition.)

Black, 1 piece.



White to play, and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions August 16th.

We published last week two curious instances of oversight in problem composition. No. 596, above, is another instance though by no means so glaring. It has two solutions each of which is a rather pretty three-mover.

SOLUTIONS. No. 589. Rism Tenacis Amiel. Two moves. Key: Q-Q 7. No. 596. Albert. Two moves. Key: Q-Kt 4. Again, neither of these problems seem to be of the merit to be expected in the chief prize winners in so important a tourney. Two-move composition wants sitting if not taxing.

GAME NO. 524.

The Rice Gambit has provoked a great deal of discussion recently, and the following notable contest between experts was played specially to test it. The notes are by Mr. Napier:—

(Rice Gambit.) S. Lipschutz. White. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 P-K R 4 5 Kt-K 5 6 B-B 4 7 P x P 8 Castles (a) 9 R-K sq 10 P-B 3 11 P-Q 4 12 Kt-Q 2 13 Kt-B 3 14 Q-R 4 ch 15 Q-Kt 4 16 P x Kt 17 B-Kt 5 18 B x B 19 P x B 20 K-B 4 21 Q-K 4 22 R-Q sq 23 Kt-Kt sq 24 Q x Q B P 25 Q-R 8 ch 26 Q-B 3 (d) 27 B x R 28 Q-K 4 29 Q-Kt 4 ch 30 Q x Kt P 31 K-B 2

(a) This move constitutes the Rice Gambit. (b) At this point the analysis gives K-Q sq for Black and prove a White win against it; Napier attack is based on the text move. (c) Here Napier dismissed the game in his analysis as a Black win. (d) Black threatens to win by R-K 7; hence the text. (e) This is better than 26... Kt K 8. (f) K-K 2 1 R x R; 31 Q-Q 5, ch, and draws by perpetual check. (g) White cannot play 32 B-B 4 on account of 32... R x B ch., etc., and in answer to 32 K-K 2 Black wins simply by Q x Kt.

GAME NO. 525.

Consultation game played lately in Russia:— White: Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, and Mr. Helbach. Black: Messrs. Brickey, Bulew, and Rizin.

(Evan's Gambit.) White. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Q B 4 4 P-Q Kt 4 5 P-Q B 3 6 P-Q 4 7 Castles 8 P x P 9 Kt-Q B 3 10 P-K 5 11 B-Q R 3 12 Q-Q Kt 3 13 P x P 14 Q-Q Kt 4 15 Q x Kt 16 Q-Q Kt 3 17 P x Kt 18 R-K 1 ch 19 Kt-Q 5 20 Kt-R 5 ch 21 Kt x B 22 Kt x P ch 23 R-K 7 ch 24 Kt-Q 6 ch 25 Q-B 3 ch 26 Q-B 7 ch 27 Q x Kt P mate. 27



TOPIC

Aug. 10.

A SUGGESTION IN ADDITION.

II. Pet. i., 49.

'Faith if it have not works is dead, being alone,' says an apostolic writer (James ii., 17). Our faith therefore if it is to live must not be 'alone'; we must add to it virtue, that is, a life guided by good principles, not by impulse. But as faith is a lifeless thing without virtue, virtue is a helpless thing without knowledge. There are some heathen who guide their lives by principle, but in their ignorance they do many unnecessary things, such as making offerings to idols or turning prayer wheels, while they omit some of the duties which we would think indispensable to a moral life. The more we grow in knowledge the better we can grow in character. How may we increase that knowledge of duty, that knowledge of our privileges which will help us to round out a life of faith and virtue? Foremost of all studies for this purpose is the study of the Bible. Its histories give us a knowledge of God's slow and sure dealings with individuals and nations. Its precepts and promises, read over and over, remain always as it were at the back of the Bible student's mind, anchoring it to heavenly things. 'Thy word have I hid in my heart,' says the Psalmist, 'that I might not sin against thee' (Psa. cxix., 11).

In addition to Scripture history some portions of general history are of great value for the religious life. A book like 'The Schonberg-Cotta Family,' which tells of the times of Martin Luther and the struggle between Romanism and the Gospel, may be read and re-read with profit, for we can better guard ourselves against false views of religion when we see how strong men of the past combated the errors paramount in their day.

Another kind of knowledge not to be despised for the moulding of a virtuous life is the knowledge of other people's standards. We may be doing things that seem quite right as long as everybody does them around us, but if we go to another place, for instance, where public opinion is more enlightened, it leads us to become more particular about things to which formerly we had given no thought. A young man living on the boundary line between two countries might think smuggling quite a matter of course, but if he met people who thought it very wrong his conscience would be aroused on that subject. To take another instance, people engaged in Christian work have sometimes been known to drop a former helper and treat him with coldness or indifference if from family trouble or some other affliction he is unable to continue in active work. They forget that 'even publicans and sinners' think it right to stand by a comrade in trouble. Again, there are very good people who act discreditably in money matters just for want of knowing the scrupulously honorable methods which a business training would have taught them. We must not lower our ideas of righteousness to suit worldly standards, but we should try to make sure that our own standards are at every point at least as high and honorable as those of the world.

'Add to your faith, virtue, and to virtue, knowledge,' St. Peter, having got as far as this, seems to have been struck with the thought how poor a thing knowledge is without self-control. The virtuous life must be temperate, well-tempered, like armor to resist the blows of temptation. To secure this we must abstain from strong drink and other exciting indulgences. The man who has much religious knowledge but cannot bring his life into any accord with it, is always the object of our pity if not of our contempt. Let us do nothing to weaken our power of resistance.

And self-control must be persevered in. Patience is the next virtue on the list. It means holding out against all difficulties. Now run over the list as we have considered it so far, and count what is the sum of the noble qualities enumerated. The stern character of a Roman stoic! Add, then, to this the sweet and trustful fear of God which distinguishes Christian and Hebrew meditations from those of the heathen poets. The character is not perfect yet; it is too subjective, too much the character of a warrior-saint fighting for his own soul. (The white must be crowned and glorified by an altruistic spirit. Godliness without brotherly kindness is certainly displeasing to one's fellow-men, nor can we hope to please God by it.) This commandment have we from him, that he that loveth God loveth his brother also. (I. John iv., 21.) A rather puzzling distinction is made in the old version between brotherly kindness and charity. But this is not found in The Twentieth Century version, where the passage reads as follows:— 'Take every care to see that your faith is not severed from a good life, or goodness from knowledge, or know-

ledge from self-control, or self-control from endurance, or endurance from devoutness, or devoutness from brotherly affection. For when these virtues are yours in abundance, they prevent your being indifferent to, or destitute of, a fuller knowledge of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Surely the man who has not these virtues is short-sighted even to blindness, and has forgotten that he has been purified from his sins of the past. Therefore, brothers, spare no effort to put God's call and choice of you beyond all doubt, for if you do this, there is no fear of your ever falling.'

How can I be sure that my faith will hold out? (The question rises in the minds of young Christians to-day. Hear this answer from the apostolic age:— By adding.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BAER. In connection with the resignation of John Willis Baer, for twelve years the secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the trustees of that society take occasion to review the progress of the work. This progress is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Baer, who is resigning to take work under the Presbyterian Board, which will not involve so much travel.

The record of progress, say the trustees, during the twelve years is phenomenal. When Mr. Baer assumed the duties of general secretary at the St. Louis convention in 1890, there were 11,013 Christian Endeavor societies in all the world; to-day there are more than 62,000 societies. Then there was a total membership of 600,000; now the enrolment exceeds 3,600,000.

In 1890 the United Society of Christian Endeavor was the only national organization; now there are United Societies in Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, France, Italy, and Jamaica, many of these having their own general secretaries. Thus, where in 1890 the movement had barely started in a few foreign countries, to-day there are Christian Endeavor societies in practically every country on the globe, while the Endeavor constitution and literature have been translated into more than fifty languages and dialects.

In 1890 the local work was largely limited to the development of the young people's prayer meeting. By natural process, responding to conditions as they arose, the society has not only broadened its field of usefulness in the local church, but has developed a service of wide influence and importance along the various lines of Floating Christian Endeavor for the sailors, societies in prison camps (as among the Boer prisoners in the late South African war), personal work for prisoners and societies in penal and reformatory institutions, noontide evangelistic services, open-air services in summer, work in missions and hospitals, and practical efforts in behalf of Christian citizenship and good government. Indeed, in all lines of Christian philanthropic effort the interest of the young people has been awakened and their activities enlisted by this movement.

The growing interest in missionary enterprises has been one of the most marked features, both as regards the spirit of enquiry, the spread of knowledge, and the constantly increasing gifts to the denominational missionary boards. Not less significant has been the deepening of the spiritual life through the emphasis laid upon the Quiet Hour and the practical application of the question of stewardship in the Tenth Legion.

The past decade has been marked, also, by great conventions of far-reaching influence. It is well to realize that to-day many of our larger state unions secure an attendance at their state conventions far exceeding the attendance at the International Convention at St. Louis, although that convention was then rightly called the largest religious gathering that had ever been held in America.

Called as a young man from a successful business life into this exacting and difficult task an unusual executive ability, sound and quick judgment, and firmness of decision, together with a fine courtesy and tact, and a remarkably winning and persuasive personality. In him were combined in high degree the qualities of leadership that makes of every follower a devoted personal friend. It is given to few men to attain to so extended personal influence. With Christian Endeavor the name of Mr. Baer is indissolubly associated in all parts of the world. No other position could possibly bring him into such wide relations. He has repeatedly refused offers that would have ensured him large financial returns, believing himself called of God to the work in which he has been engaged.

[For the 'Witness']

EVENING SONG.

Light of Evening, may thy glory Languering on the path of day One sweet moment crown our gladness Ere thy beauty pass away. Light of Evening, softly, softly, On my loved one's tresses play. Shade of Evening, falling o'er us Hide us 'neath thy silken veil Ere the stars have waked from dreaming Ere the moon hath found our dale. Shade of Evening, softly, softly, Whisper thine entrancing tale. Star of Evening, softly gleaming, Nestling deep in beds of blue, Heaven smiles beneath thine eyelids— Heaven hath smiled upon us, too; Softly, softly, shine upon us For our love, O star, is true. Heart of Evening, thou art beating With the world's enraptured song, Tell that One whose spirit moves thee That above all human wrong Swells the strains of love's evangel, Heart of Evening, love is strong! ASA FERRY. Maryfield, Ass.

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LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS

Arrest of Francois Coppee the Author and Poet

AND THREE HUNDRED OTHERS.

Paris, July 23.—After the distribution of prizes at a school belonging to an unauthorized congregation in the Avenue Parmentier here yesterday, violent speeches were made to the assembled crowds, denouncing the government's action in closing the establishments of un-



M. FRANCOIS EDOUARD J. COPPEE.

authorized congregations. Fighting ensued, the crowds breaking through the police cordon and shouting 'Vive la Liberté.' Francois Coppee, the author and poet, who was the chief speaker; Deputy Lerolle, Gaston Merry and the Abbé Parturault were arrested.

There is every prospect of fresh disturbances to-day, as a sequel to yesterday's clerical outbreaks, as protests against the government's enforcement of the law against unauthorized congregations. It now appears that three hundred persons were arrested, and numerous prosecutions are pending, though the majority of the prisoners were released. Fresh meetings to protest in favor of the religious orders are expected to be held to-day, while the Radical and Socialist papers are urging the Republicans to meet at the Pantheon as a counter demonstration.

MM. Coppee, Lerolle and Merry were later released. Comte Urbain De Maillé, who was among those taken into custody, was held for examination.

Further disturbances and some arrests have occurred in other places.

Francois Edouard Joachim Coppee, the French poet, was born in Paris on Jan. 12, 1842. He was educated at the Lycée, St. Louis. He became clerk in the Ministry of War; was librarian of the Senate; appointed Keeper of the Records at the Academie Francaise, 1878-84, and member of the Academie Francaise, 1884. Among his works published are 'Theatre,' 1875-76; 'Oeuvre Complet,' 1885; 'Pour la Couronne,' 1895; 'Mon Franc Parler,' 1896; 'Toute une Jeunesse,' 1897; 'Une Idylle Pendant le Siege,' 1898; 'La Bonne Souffrance,' 1900.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS IN WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Paris, July 24.—A serious disturbance occurred at half-past ten to-night on the terrace at the Café De Musée De Cigny. The police cleared the café. Several persons were injured and twenty-five arrests were made.

The agitation provoked by the order of the Prime Minister, M. Combes, to close the Congregationist schools recalls to some extent the scene enacted when M. Ferry, the premier, expelled the Jesuits in 1880. Demonstrations in favor of the nuns and teaching friars are taking place in Paris and many places in the provinces where the prefects presented themselves at the school and ordered that the institutions be closed. Up to the present, however, no serious accident has been recorded. The Nationalists have joined the Clericals in engineering the agitation and their leaders are in the forefront of the effervescence in Paris. Considerable sympathy has worked up in behalf of the nuns, and their schools have been made the particular objects of demonstrations. The Clericals called on their sympathizers to meet outside of the school conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, in the north-east quarter of Paris, which was closed this afternoon, and a considerable crowd gathered there, compelling a large body of police and mounted municipal guards to form a cordon in the streets leading to the school. A few trifling collisions occurred between the Clericals and the counter demonstrators. A Nationalist member of the Chamber of Deputies was arrested while trying to force his way through the police cordon, but was subsequently released.

SISTERS BARRICADE THEIR SCHOOLS AND THREATEN SHOOTING.

Paris, July 25.—A serious situation is prevailing in the Catholic country around Brest on account of the closing of the unauthorized schools. The countryside has taken up arms and is determined to resist any attempt at the forcible execution of the orders of the premier. An accident yesterday evening at St. Meen, eighteen miles from Brest, shows the spirit of the peasantry. Two newspaper men of Brest drove there in an automobile to investigate the situation at the sisters' school. Immediately after they had entered the commune a boy sounded a bugle and crowds of peasants gathered from the fields, armed with pitchforks and iron-bound sticks, shouting 'Long live the sisters,' 'Long live liberty.' One of the reporters was dragged from the automobile and beaten with pitchforks and sticks. The newspaper man explained in the Breton dialect that he had only come in search of information, but the crowd refused to listen to him, and he had to keep them at bay with a revolver. He succeeded in regaining the automobile, and drove

off at full speed, followed by a shower of stones.

A school at Ploudanic, in the same neighborhood, has been converted into a fortress, barricades have been erected and the inhabitants have formed a cordon about the surrounding area. The lady superior said: 'You see our barricades. They must shoot us before we yield. There will be bloodshed if any one attempts to enter.'

Paris, July 28.—The demonstration made yesterday in regard to the decree of the premier ordering the closing of Congregationist schools, proved to be quite as much of a manifestation in support of the government as of opposition to its anti-clerical measures. The crowd which gathered in the Place de la Concorde numbered 15,000 persons, while as many more thronged the Champs Elysées. The clerical and anti-clerical forces about equally divided the gatherings. The former were distinguished by the red, white and blue paper flowers which they wore, while the latter sported red eglantines.

Though many fights occurred, they never became general, nor was any person seriously injured. An imposing force of police and mounted municipal guards had much trouble in keeping the manifestants constantly moving, and at times they were forced to charge to prevent the crowd becoming too dense. On the whole, the crowds were good natured and mainly confined themselves to shouting 'Liberty! Liberty! Long live the Sisters!' and 'We want the Sisters!' to which the anti-clericals replied, 'Vive République!' and 'Down with the Priests!' The occasional appearance of a priest was the signal for much hooting, and several fights were due to their presence.

A striking feature of the manifestations was the large number of women who actively participated. Nor were these all clerical in their sympathies, for the anti-clerical women were also out in strong force, and they occasionally made things lively for their clerical sisters, whom the police had some difficulty in protecting. In one instance a detachment of mounted guards had to rescue three well-dressed ladies from the hands of a group of Socialist women who were bent on mobbing them.

The clericals made several attempts to reach the place Beauveau, on which the Elysée and the Ministry of the Interior are situated, but were prevented from doing so by strong cordons of police and municipal guards which were stationed at all approaches in order to prevent demonstrations in front of these buildings.

The demonstrations culminated when a group of thirty ladies, seated in carriages and some on foot, headed by Messdames Reilly, De Mun, Cibiel and De Pommerol, attempted to reach the Ministry of the Interior in order to present to the premier, M. Combes, a petition on behalf of the Sisters. The police, however, refused to allow them to pass.

Subsequently the clericals made an angry rush on the cordon guarding the Avenue Gabrielle, and the soldiers had to use the butts of their rifles to keep back the crowd.

Another nasty incident occurred on the Champs Elysée, where the crowd began throwing the small iron chairs bordering the sidewalks among the feet of the horses of the mounted guards. One horse fell, injuring his rider.

A number of prominent Nationalists, including Deputies Millevoye and Auffray, and several municipal councillors, were conspicuous in the crowd, and were given ovations by their followers and hooted by the anti-clericals. By seven o'clock this evening the crowds began to thin out, and an hour later the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysée had resumed their customary appearance. A slight shower hastened the dispersal of the manifestants. About a hundred arrests were made.

The fact that throughout the day vehicular traffic was not interrupted shows how well the police handled the great unruly crowd with which they had to deal.

THE 'PRIMUS' DISASTER SAD SCENES IN HAMBURG LAST WEEK.

Hamburg, July 22.—The sinking of the 'Primus' yesterday caused deep gloom here. Many children lost both their parents. The choral society, which was on board the excursion steamer, consisted mainly of workmen. There were no foreign passengers. The 'Primus,' Captain Petersen, of the 'Primus,' swam ashore and gave himself up to the police. Captain Sachs, of the Hansa, also surrendered.

The 'Primus' was the oldest boat on the Elbe. She was built in England in 1844, and had never before met with an accident.

The Hamburg-American line, which owns the tug 'Hansa,' issued a statement to the effect that the weather was fine, the moon was shining and that both vessels were steering absolutely clear of each other. Suddenly the 'Primus,' when about four hundred and fifty feet from the 'Hansa,' put her rudder hard a-port and crossed the bows of the latter. 'This mistake,' continues the statement, 'rendered a collision unavoidable. The only possible step for the 'Hansa' to take, namely, to go full speed astern, was carried out immediately, but without avail. Less than a minute elapsed between the time the 'Primus' changed her course and the collision. Boats were immediately lowered from the 'Hansa' and ropes and ladders were thrown overboard. Fifty persons were rescued by the boats. At the same time the 'Hansa' tried to push the 'Primus' ashore, but being of deeper draught, grounded herself before the passenger boat. The 'Primus' floated down stream and sank three hundred feet from the 'Hansa.'

The panic that occurred on the 'Primus' when the 'Hansa' struck her, rendered the efforts to save her passengers almost useless. Fortunately the steamer 'Dolphin' came up immediately and succeeded in saving sixty of those on board the sinking steamer, while other boats assisted in the work of rescue.

More of the passengers would have been saved by the ropes thrown from the 'Hansa,' had it not been that before those who seized the ropes could be hauled on board, they were pulled from the lines. They had grasped by other persons struggling in the water and all were drowned in the hideous confusion. Cautiously feeling their way with



THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

LORD DUNDONALD.

AFRICAN CAREER OF THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Lord Dundonald, who arrived in Canada last week to take command of the Canadian militia, has been a soldier for over thirty years. He was first under fire during the Nile expedition of 1884-85, when he had the honor of being mentioned in despatches. His best known work was in South Africa, and has been summarized by a writer in the London 'Canadian Gazette':—

When General Buller took over the command of the army in Natal Lord Dundonald was placed in charge of the mounted troops, consisting of two regular regiments and several colonial irregular corps. His first part in the drama was a reconnaissance towards Colenso with 1,400 Mounted Infantry, and a battery of artillery. This was successfully accomplished without loss, in spite of a heavy fire from the Boer lines. Early in December reinforcements brought up the number of the cavalry and mounted troops to 2,600. In the disastrous battle of Colenso Lord Dundonald's orders were to occupy Hlangwane Hill, on the right of the British advance. His force was far too weak to carry this entrenched hill, and, in spite of the great bravery of the South African Light Horse, the attempt proved unsuccessful. After the battle the army fell back, and was then re-organized. Lord Dundonald being again appointed to the command of the cavalry division. On Jan. 10 the mounted troops were ordered to push forward and seize Springfield bridge, which crosses the little Tugela. There was no trace of the enemy, and when the word had been brought by the Natal Mounted Scouts that the country was clear up to Potgieter's Drift on the big Tugela, Lord Dundonald determined, in spite of his orders to advance beyond Springfield bridge. His intention was to seize the drift and occupy Spearman's Hill, which commands the ford. The quickness of his movements brought success to the operation, but as Dr. Conan Doyle says in 'The Great Boer War,' 'while we applauded his courage and judgment in going so far, we must be charitable to those less fortunate officers whose private enterprise has ended in disaster and reproach.' On Jan. 12, the way was open for the army to cross the river. But attempt succeeded attempt, and Sir George White and his beleaguered troops still pined for the sight of the relieving column.

At last came the fourth and successful attempt. The preliminary to the advance by Monte Cristo was a reconnaissance towards Huszar Hill. Dundonald, with a weakened cavalry brigade, consisting of the Colonial Corps and the Mounted Infantry, took the hill. After General Buller had surveyed the Boer lines, he ordered a retirement, as the position could not be easily held. As the troops fell back the enemy opened a long-range fire, which was checked by Dundonald's Colt guns coming into action. There was a great deal of ammunition wasted with very little result. After another short period of inaction Buller completed his plans. Lord Dundonald, with the irregular corps, was ordered to the east of the British line of attack to carry the Cingolo ridge, which appeared to be the extreme flank of the Boer position. A small party successfully occupied Cingolo without much loss, while the rest of the mounted force pushed their way north along the ridge. The advance was rendered easy by the attacks of the infantry and the capture of the hill proved of great assistance in the operations of the next ten days. The furious assaults of the British troops along the whole line forced the Boers back, but on Jan. 28 Buller decided to rest, thinking that he would have to fight another battle on the 29th under Riwana Hill. That same day Lord Dundonald advanced slowly northwards, and, to again quote Dr. Conan Doyle, 'the long-drawn story draws to a swift close. Cautiously feeling their way with

a fringe of horse, the British pushed over the great plain, delayed here and there by the crackle of musketry, but finding always, that the obstacle gave way and vanished as they approached it. At last it seemed clear to Dundonald that there really was no barrier between his horsemen and the beleaguered city. With a squadron of Imperial Light Horse and a squadron of Natal Carabineers he rode on until in the gathering twilight, the Ladysmith picket challenged the approaching cavalry, and the gallant town was saved.'

When Lord Roberts halted at Bloemfontein to prepare for his dash to Pretoria, Lord Dundonald was with the Natal army, in command of one of the three cavalry brigades. He took part in Buller's progress through Natal, his force forming the vanguard of the army, but the rapid progress through the northern passes into the Transvaal was not marked by much fighting. At Standerton, Dundonald, with his mounted infantry, captured 18 engines and 200 trucks, which were a very important addition to the rolling stock on the railway. About this time Buller's cavalry was reinforced by Strathcona's Horse, 'a fine body of Canadian troopers, distinguished by their splendid physique, and by the lassoes, cowboy stirrups, and large spurs of the North-Western plains,' in the words of Dr. Conan Doyle. In the course of the advance one of their squadrons was vigorously attacked between Greylinstaad and Vlakfontein, but the timely arrival of help prevented any mishap.

The capture of Pretoria by Lord Roberts put an end to what may be called 'regular' operations, and the pacification of the country had to be started. A combined movement to the east was planned to drive the Boer army from the Delagoa railway and follow it into the Lydenburg district. Buller was ordered to move to Machadodorp through Ermelo and Carolina, with a view to coming into touch with Lord Roberts' army at Belfast. Lord Dundonald was in command of the Third Mounted Brigade, which consisted of Strathcona's Horse, the South African Light Horse, and a battery of Horse Artillery. During the march to Ermelo the Third Brigade occupied the extreme right of the front, which covered over twenty miles, and had a slight skirmish with the enemy near Robertson. After the column had passed Carolina, the cavalry rode on to Twyfelaar, and thence Buller had to join in the converging march on Belfast. A reconnaissance was made to the north, in which Strathcona's Horse, amongst other forces, took part and suffered from a heavy fire. When Buller reached Leeuwkloof farm, eight miles to the south of Belfast, his cavalry came in touch with the Boers, who were occupying positions south of Dalmenuta. At the battle of Bergendal Dundonald's Brigade occupied the right flank and helped to cover the infantry attack. Buller next rode forward to Helvetia, where he came into touch with General French. While French's force rode to Watervalonder to rescue the British prisoners, Dundonald's men hurried down toward Nooitgedacht and saw the 1,800 released captives making for Watervalonder. Among the prizes that fell to the British cavalry that day was Mr. Kruger's cook. In the march on Lydenburg Lord Dundonald was sent in advance, followed by Kitchener's brigade, and the surrender of Lydenburg was received by small bodies of mounted men from his force. As the army pressed forward great hopes were entertained of capturing Botha's transport and guns. Strathcona's and the South African Light Horse dashed forward simultaneously, and made a gallant attack on the enemy, but were unable to make an impression on the Boer rear guard. Finally Buller's column reached Pilgrim's Rest and Kruger's Post, where it was broken up and redistributed. Sir Redvers Buller bade farewell to the army he had for so long commanded and left for England.

THE MAD MULLAH

BRITISH HAVE A SHARP BRUSH WITH HIM AFTER AN EIGHTY-MILE CHASE.

Aden, Arabia, July 26.—The British expeditionary force operating against the Mad Mullah in East Africa, after scouting north-east of Demot over an absolutely waterless country, learned the general direction of the Mullah's forces with his prisoners, and sent off a mounted column, under Col. Cobbe, which, after an eighty-mile chase across the desert, came in contact with the tribesmen, killed 150 of them and captured 4,000 camels and 12,000 sheep. The British had eight men killed and four wounded.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

New York, July 28.—Richard Meads, a night watchman, on returning to his home in Brooklyn, found his two little daughters dead from strangulation caused by twine tied around their necks. A third child was unconscious from the same cause and his wife lay in a comatose condition on the floor, apparently suffering from alcoholism, combined with poison. According to the police the woman was of intemperate habits and the supposition is that she strangled the children while in a delirious condition. The eldest child was three years of age. The surviving child was removed to a hospital with the mother. The baby's injuries are probably fatal, for the slender cord had cut deep into the throat. The woman died in the hospital today.

THE MORGAN SYNDICATE

BLOCK IN ITS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE WHITE STAR LINE.

London, July 28.—The 'Daily Express' reiterates that the White Star Line has definitely declined to be managed by the Morgan syndicate in any shape until the purchase money for the line is paid. The syndicate has declined to deposit the money until the English lines relinquish their individual management. The paper adds that the tremendous price demanded for the White Star Line may have caused a halt.

CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

Cairo, July 26.—One hundred and twenty fresh cases of cholera have been reported in this city. The drinking fountains have been closed. The epidemic is of a most virulent character. Many of the natives are attacked in the streets and die in a few minutes.

Hotel by Lord Strathcona. Lord Dundonald was there, and as a commander under whom the Strathconas fought was able to bear witness to their splendid qualities in the field. 'Men—every one of them—from the top of their heads to the soles of their feet!—that was his tribute, and he instanced the tragic fate of the Strathcona patrol at Crocodile River, every man of whom but one bore three heart-wounds rather than surrender.'

BRITAIN AND CHINA

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A COMMERCIAL TREATY PRACTICALLY CONCLUDED.

London, July 28.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Shanghai states that the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Great Britain and China are now practically concluded. The Chinese Government has accepted all the thirteen articles, and Sir James MacKay, the British commissioner, has also accepted them on behalf of England, with the exception of the one providing for the abolition of the likin, which awaits the approval of the British Government. This article provides that in return for a surtax equivalent to one and a half times the duty that can be levied in accordance with the protocol of 1901, China will abolish the likin, and every form of internal taxation on British goods, and will guarantee them against exactions and delays.

By the thirteenth article Great Britain agrees to take part in a joint commission if such is formed, representing China and the treaty powers, with the object of investigating the missionary question and devising means to secure peaceful relations between Christians and non-converts.

The 'Times' says it regards the treaty as a striking proof of the earnest desire of the Yangtze viceroys and other progressive officials to adopt radical fiscal reforms. The first seven articles refer to arrangements for the registration of trade marks, bonded warehouses, the navigation of the Yangtze and Canton rivers, the equalization of dues on junks, and steamers, facilities for drawbacks, the establishment of a national currency, and the liability of Chinese shareholders in joint stock companies. The eighth article deals with the likin. The ninth provides that China, within a year of the signing of the treaty, shall conclude a revision of the existing mining regulations. The tenth regulates the navigation of inland waters and provides facilities for ship-owners to erect jetties. Article eleven provides for the appointment of joint commissioners to settle cases in dispute. Articles 12 and 13, which were introduced at the instance of the viceroys, practically amount to an expression of Great Britain's willingness to support China in a policy of reform. By the twelfth article it is agreed that the British Government shall be ready to relinquish its extra territorial rights when the reform in the Chinese judicial system and the establishment of an effective administration shall warrant her in so doing.

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A TEST CASE

Offices of the Colonization Company Raided by the Police WHEELS, TICKETS AND MONEY SEIZED—PRINCIPALS ARRESTED—IS IT A LOTTERY?

The officials of the Colonization Company of Canada say that they have been waiting for a test of their methods of doing business to be made in the courts. They have also been expecting a raid of their offices at 1627 Notre Dame street, to be made by the police. Their expectations in this regard were realized.

While the 'drawing' was in progress Monday evening at the company's office, Mr. S. H. Carpenter, chief of detectives, Mr. O. Campeau, assistant chief of police, Sergeant Detective Charpentier, Detectives O'Keefe, Riopelle and Sloan, acting Detectives McLaughlin, Gallagher, Côté, Giguere, Trudel, Demers, Deschamps and Gervais, visited the place and took the outfit into custody.

The warrant on which the arrests were made was sworn out by Sub-Chief of Police Campeau, before Judge Choquet, the company being charged with conducting a lottery or game of chance, contrary to law. There were between ninety and a hundred persons in the two rooms occupied by the company. Most of them claimed to be agents of the company, while others designated themselves 'shareholders.'

The officers from police headquarters took the names and addresses of the majority of the men, and allowed them to go on condition that they would appear in court this morning, but George Giguere, secretary of the company, and Albert Rivet and Elie Siotte, officials of the company, were taken to the Central Station, being afterwards allowed to go on personal bail.

The wheel from which the numbers were drawn, the books, papers, and presses on which the slips, containing the winning numbers were printed, and all the paraphernalia found in the building, as well as \$800 in cash, was taken to the detective office, and will be filed as exhibits.

THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The authority on which the company professes to be operating is vested in letters patent issued at Ottawa, of which the following notice appeared recently in the 'Canada Gazette':—

Public notice is hereby given that under The Companies' Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1902, incorporating, Albert Desjardis, manufacturer; Henri Dubois, innkeeper; Amedee Meunier, innkeeper; Arthur O. Fiset, importer; V. Elias Rivet, accountant; George Giguere, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:

(a) To acquire and own, to improve, lease and hold, by any legal title, all such lands, timber limits, real and movable property, water powers and privileges and other appurtenances and improvements as may be necessary or useful in connection with their business as a colonization company and lumber dealers, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, the operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

(b) To establish settlers and to furnish and advance them the money necessary for the founding of their establishment under the most advantageous conditions for the object of promoting colonization.

(c) To have the shares in the said company subscribed for with or without premiums, distributed on drawing by lot among the shareholders, payable in privileged shares of the said company only.

(d) To distribute by lot amongst the shareholders of ten percent of the lands belonging to the company by the name of 'The Colonization Company of Canada' (Limited), with a total capital stock of ninety-five thousand dollars, divided into three hundred and eighty thousand shares of twenty-five cents.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of June, 1902.

R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State. When the case was called in the Police Court before Mr. Lafontaine, police magistrate on Tuesday, five men were charged with keeping a disorderly, or gaming, house. The complaint and information was laid by Mr. Carpenter, chief of detectives, and in his deposition five men are jointly charged with the offence. The allegation is that Elias Rivet, Robert Desjardis, Geo. Giguere, Elie Siotte and Ernest David did unlawfully keep and maintain a disorderly house, by keeping and maintaining for gain a certain house situated and being at 1631 Notre Dame street, to which persons did and do resort for the purpose of playing at a game of chance; and by keeping, using and maintaining such house aforesaid for the purpose of money being received by or on behalf of the said Rivet, Desjardis, Giguere, Siotte, and David, etc.

THE LAW. The case is taken under Article 198, of the Criminal Code, which says: 'Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who keeps any disorderly house, that is to say any common gaming house, etc.'

Section 2 says: 'Any one who appears, acts, or behaves as master or mistress, or as the person having the care, government or management of any disorderly house, shall be deemed the keeper thereof, etc.'

Article 196 defines a common gaming house as 'a house, room, or place, kept by any person, for gain, to which persons resort for the purpose of playing at any game of chance, or any mixed game of chance and skill,' etc.

OKA MONASTERY DESTROYED.

Handsome Pile of Buildings Burned Down on Wednesday Evening.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$300,000—INSURED FOR \$107,000

Hudson, Que., July 24.—Word was brought here this morning by the Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamer, 'Sovereign,' that the Trappist Monastery at La Trappe, near Oka, was burned to the ground last night.

HOW THE FIRE SPREAD.

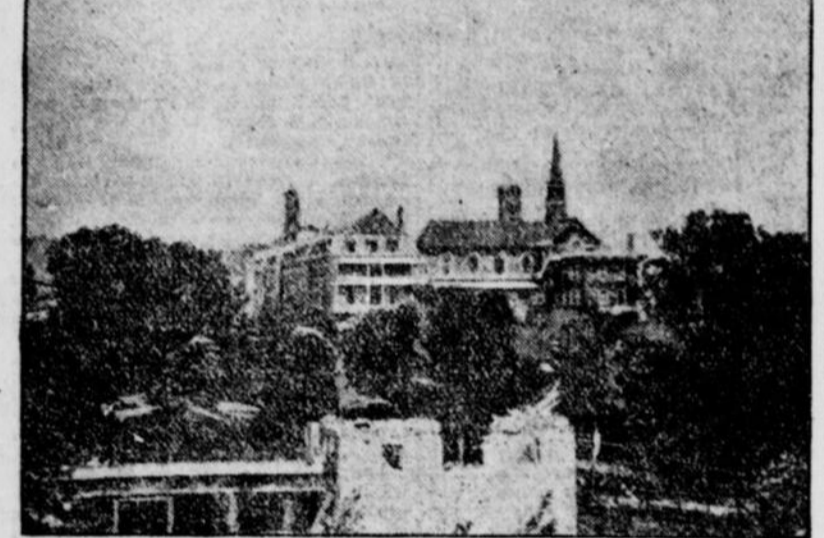
The fire broke out about five o'clock in the third story of the east wing of

dered most valuable assistance to the monks were Mr. J. de St. Maurice, and Mr. Gaston Demontigny.

THE OKA SETTLEMENT.

The interesting Indian settlement at Oka is called 'the Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains,' and is about thirty miles from Montreal.

THE FIRE AT OKA—GENERAL VIEW OF THE MONASTERY, AND COLLEGE BUILDINGS.



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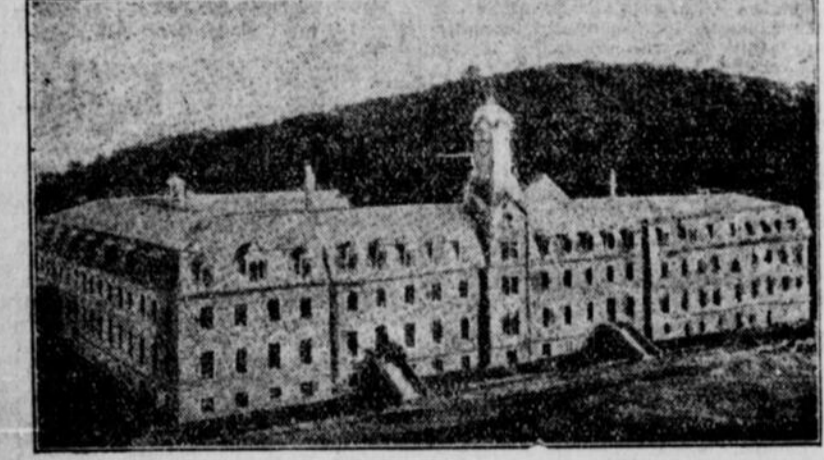
the monastery, which contained the wardrobe and tailoring department of the establishment. A strong east wind was blowing at the time, and in a moment the flames spread to the beautiful chapel situated in the centre of the massive structure, and from there to the main building measuring two hundred feet long by seventy feet deep, to the adjoining hostelry, and to the out-buildings in the immediate vicinity.

The monastery could not be saved, but with strenuous efforts, considerable salvage was effected, especially as regards church ornaments.

AT BISLEY

Toronto, July 22.—The 'Mail and Empire' despatch, dated Bisley Camp, July 21, says: The chief interest at the camp to-day centred in the shooting for the 'King's' prize, which began to-day.

THE FIRE AT OKA—FRONT VIEW OF THE MONASTERY.



THE FIRE AT OKA—FRONT VIEW OF THE MONASTERY.

ed with at once and returned this morning.

There are at present 97 monks, and they have all provisionally taken up their quarters at the agricultural school.

The heaviest loss is said to be that of the library, which contained some five thousand volumes, many of them most valuable relics from ancient monasteries.

able carving of the Passion of our Lord. The Oka Mission was established in 1722, and thenceforward the French priests, with more or less success, continued to hold the influence over the Indians, which led to the erection of chapels and afterwards a very commodious church, built picturesquely at the brink of the river.

The village of St. Eustache was communicated with, and the authorities there sent their fire engine which rendered most valuable service in protecting the barns, where the whole crop of hay of the season had just been stored.

The exact cause of the fire is not known, but the monks are of opinion that it was caused by mice having reached matches somewhere in the tailoring department.

The loss is estimated at \$300,000, and the property was insured for \$107,000.

The mitred abbot, Very Rev. Dom Antoine, was absent from Oka when the fire occurred. He was communicat-

which will take place on Saturday, the conditions being ten rounds each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Six hundred prizes are awarded in this competition, the aggregate value of which is \$12,100. The 'King's' prize includes also the N. R. A. gold medal and badge and \$1,250 donated by His Majesty. For this splendid trophy, 1,729 marksmen are competing, every nerve at the utmost tension, every energy bent upon winning the highest award in the rifle shooting world.

rounds at 200 yards. Col. Sergt. J. Moscrop and Sergt. E. H. Skedden, with 24 points each, and standing respectively eighteenth and twenty-second in the prize list, each captured thirteen shillings and fourpence.

The closing day in the 'Keystone Burgundy' match witnessed some further good, long range shooting at 1,000 yards, ten rounds being fired. The Canadians were well up in this competition.

Some of the best scores made in the Secretary of State for War competition, ten rounds at 800 yards, were:

Sergt. T. G. Bayles, 10th R.G. ... 45  
Capt. C. N. Mitchell, R.O. ... 43  
Sergt. Major MacDougall, 5th R.C.A. ... 42  
Sergt. E. H. Skedden, 13th Regt. ... 41  
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Gibson, president of the Dominion Rifle Association, was a visitor at the camp to-day.

The best Canadian scores were:— Captain Rennie, 97; Captain Davidson, 96; Captain Mitchell, 96; Sergeant Smith, 95; Major MacRobbie, 95; Captain Jones, 94; Private Peddie, 8th Royal Scots, Montreal, 94; and Sergeant Mortimer, 94.

In the shooting for the Kolapore Cup, 200 yards, England made the best score, 263. Canada was third, with 259.

When the 500 yards range shooting for the Kolapore Cup was completed, Canada assumed the lead, with an aggregate of 319. Australia was a close second with 315.

Australia eventually won the cup with a score of 770.

Canada was second with 757 and England was third with 755.

Toronto, July 23.—Special cable to the 'Mail and Empire' dated Bisley Camp, July 22.—After putting up a splendid fight for the 'Kolapore' Cup at the 200 and 500 yards ranges to-day, the Canadian team 'fell down' at the 600 yards range, and the cup goes to Australia. Canada scored third, being beaten by the narrow margin of only one point by Rhodesia for second place. Australia's total was 770 points, Rhodesia's 758, and Canada's 757. As if to compensate for this misfortune, Canada has succeeded in getting nine men into the second stage for the 'King's' prize, with two others to shoot for place.

The following was the team selected to represent Canada for the 'Kolapore' Cup, with the scores made by each member at the various ranges:—

Table with 4 columns: Name, 200 yds., 500 yds., 600 yds. Lists scores for various participants like Sergt. T. S. Bayles, L. Corp. Mortimer, etc.

The scores made by the various teams competing were:

Table with 4 columns: Country, 200, 500, 600, T. Total. Lists scores for Canada, Australia, Mother Country, Natal, Rhodesia, Guernsey, New Zealand, India, West India.

The notable feature of the contest was the phenomenal shooting of Lance Corporal Mortimer, who scored the magnificent total of 102 over the three ranges, making a possible at 600 yards. Sir Frederick Borden, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Gibson and General O'Grady-Haly were interested spectators of the shooting of the Canadians in this and other matches during the day.

The Canadians to win places in the second stage of the 'King's' prize competition, with the scores made in the first stage, are:—

Captain R. Rennie, Q. O. R., 97; Captain Tom Mitchell, R. O., 97; Captain L. G. Davidson, 8th R. O., 96; Captain C. N. Mitchell, R. O., 96; Sergt. W. A. Smith, 43rd Regt., 95; Major McRobie, R. O., 95; Corp. J. M. Jones, 82nd Regt., 94; Sergt. Geo. Mortimer, R. G., 94; Pte. T. J. Peddie, 5th R. S., 94.

To shoot for place:—Sergt. S. J. Perry, 6th regt., 93; Pte. S. C. Scott, 43rd regt., 93.

The highest score in the first stage was made by Lance Corporal Cole, of the Dorset Regiment, who scored the magnificent aggregate of 103 out of a possible 105. The conditions of the second stage, which will be shot on Friday are twenty rounds at 600 yards. The places of the Canadians in a number of minor matches were determined to-day. In the 'Scurry' competition, seven rounds at 600 yards, Captain R. Rennie, Toronto, won ninth place and five dollars with a score of 33. Some excellent shooting was done in the 'Handsworth' match to-day, ten rounds at 800 yards, notably that of Sergt. Geo. Mortimer, of the Grenadiers, who put on a string of ten bulls in succession as shown. The contest is open till Saturday and unless a better score is made in that time, Sergt. Mortimer should win the first prize of \$50.

Other good scores made by the Canadians in this match were those of Major R. J. Spearing, 49; Sergt. W. A. Smith, 48, and Staff-Sergt. T. S. Bayles, 47.

In the 'Kynoch' competition ten rounds at 1,000 yards, Sergt. E. H. Skedden scored 45 points, and Major R. J. Spearing 40.

The principal scorers in the Wingrove competition, ten rounds at 900 yards, were Staff-Sergt. Bayles, who made 45, and Capt. W. C. King, who made 46.

The team of riflemen which Great Britain is sending to Canada to compete for the Palma trophy won by the Canadians last year from the Americans is composed of seven Englishmen, four Scotchmen and one Welshman. They are as follows: Davidson, of Hythe; Davies, of Glamorgan; Fletcher, of Liverpool; Fraser, of Bank; Lamb, of Lancashire; Martin, of London; Miller, of Derby; Ommundsen, of Edinburgh; Richardson, of Northumberland;

Scott, of Melrose; Varley, of London; Wallingford, of Hythe. Every man is an expert rifleman, the pick of the British Isles.

Toronto, July 24.—Special cable to the 'Mail and Empire' from Bisley Camp, July 23.—The principal match in which the Canadians participated to-day was the 'Alexandra,' in which nine succeeded in getting into the prize list, in the order named:—Pte. S. C. Scott, 43rd Regiment, 67; Captain T. G. Margetts, 25th Regiment; Captain R. Rennie, Q. O. R., and Captain W. C. King, 46th Regiment, each 66; Sergt. Moscrop, 6th Regiment, and Sergt. Geo. Mortimer, 10th R. G., each 64; Captain Tom Mitchell, Toronto, 63. The conditions are seven rounds each at 200 and 600 yards.

Several more good scores were made in the 'Kynoch' competition to-day. Firing continues daily until including Friday. The range is 1,000 yards, and the number of shots ten. The best scores to-day were those of Capt. R. Rennie and Corp. J. M. Jones, each of whom made 45; Capt. L. G. Davidson and Capt. C. N. Mitchell, 41, and Staff-Sergt. Bayles and Major R. J. Spearing, 40.

Staff-Sergt. T. S. Bayles put on the excellent score of 39 out of 40 in the 'Ladies' match, eight shots at 600 yards.

In the 'Wingrove' match, ten rounds at 900 yards, Sergt. W. A. Smith scored the splendid total of 47. Sergt. George Mortimer, of Toronto, and Sergt. E. H. Skedden each put on 45, and Sergt.-Major MacDougall, 44.

Pte. W. E. Bennett, in the Association Cup match, achieved the very creditable scores of 39 out of 40 points at 200 yards, and 36 out of 40 at 600 yards.

In the 'vanishing' competition for revolver shooting, Capt. T. G. Margetts obtained 37 out of 42 points. In this competition the target appears and disappears at three seconds' intervals. In the 'Ely' competition at a stationary target he scored 40 points.

Compared with previous years, the winnings of the Canadian team are away behind.

After having shot off the tie, there are ten men from Canada in the second stage for the 'King's' prize, eleven from Australia, six from New Zealand, two from Natal, one from the West Indies, one from India, and three from Rhodesia. The N. R. A. committee have decided that the 'MacKinnon' challenge cup competition for teams about which there was a dispute last Friday, will be fired again on Monday next.

Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, will visit the camp on Saturday.

Toronto, July 25.—(Special cable to the 'Mail and Empire,' dated Bisley Camp, July 24.)—The result of to-day's shooting determined the scores of the Canadians in the Grand Aggregate, Volunteer Aggregate, and Corporation of the City of London matches. The standing of the Grand Aggregate is determined by the combined scores made in the first stage of the 'King's' Prize, first stage of 'St. George's' Vase, 'Alexandra,' 'Daily Graphic,' 'Daily Telegraph,' and 'Graphic' matches.

The 'Corporation of the City of London' prizes are open only to teams of twelve men from India and the Colonies, and go to the highest duly qualified scorers in the Grand Aggregate competition. The total number of points possible to be obtained in the Grand Aggregate was 350.

The leading scores made by the Canadians were: Capt. R. Rennie, Q. O. R., 314; Pte. S. C. Scott, 43rd Regt., 313; Capt. Tom Mitchell, R. O., 312; Lance-Corp. Mortimer, 6th D. C. O. R., 309; Capt. C. N. Mitchell, R. O., 308; Capt. L. G. Davidson, 8th R. O., 307; Sergt. T. J. Perry, 6th D. C. O. R., 307.

At the garden party in the afternoon, which is held by the team every year, Lord Strathcona presented Capt. Rennie with a handsome silver tea service for himself, and Pte. Scott with a fine gold watch, the gift of the Canada Club.

The standing of the Canadians in the 'Alexandra' match, seven rounds each at 200 and 600 yards, which was fired yesterday, was announced to-day. (The positions and winnings are:—

24. Pte. S. C. Scott, \$25; 28. Captain T. G. Margetts, \$25; 29. Captain R. Rennie, \$25; 34. Captain W. C. King, \$25; 132. Sergt.-Major MacDougall, \$15; 163. Lance-Corp. Mortimer, \$10; 165. Color-Sergt. Moscrop, \$10; 166. Sergt. S. J. Perry, \$10; 223. Captain Tom Mitchell, \$10.

Both Pte. S. C. Scott and Sergt. S. J. Perry, who had to shoot for a place in the second stage of the 'King's' prize competition, have qualified, making eleven Canadians in the second stage, which will be shot to-morrow, namely:—Captain R. Rennie, Captain Tom Mitchell, Captain R. G. Davidson, Captain C. N. Mitchell, Sergt. W. A. Smith, Major McRobie, Corp. J. M. Jones, Sergt. George Mortimer, Pte. T. J. Peddie, Sergt. S. J. Perry, and Pte. S. C. Scott.

For the first time in years the Canadians do not figure in the 'All comers' aggregate, which includes the combined scores made in the 'Alexandra,' 'Daily Graphic,' 'Daily Telegraph' and 'Graphic' matches. Last year four Canadians won prizes in this aggregate.

London, July 24.—At Bisley to-day in the Match Rifle Association Cup competition, Major Gibbs, a gunmaker of Bristol, performed the marvellous feat of making thirty consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards.

Toronto, July 25.—The shooting in the second stage of the 'King's' prize, 20 rounds at 600 yards, resulted in three Canadians obtaining places in the first 100, and, therefore, qualifying for the third and final stage, which will be fired to-morrow.

The Canadians to qualify were: Capt. R. Rennie, Q. O. R., 182; Capt. Tom Mitchell, R. O., Toronto, 181; Major McRobie, R. O., 180.

The second and final stage in the 'St. George's' challenge vase competition closed to-day. Three Canadians got into the second stage, viz.: Pte. C. S. Scott, Capt. C. N. Mitchell, and Staff-Sergt. Bayles. The first stage was seven rounds each at 500 and 600 yards, and the second stage ten rounds at 800 yards. The scores of these competitors at each range were:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st stage, 2nd stage, Total. Lists scores for Capt. C. N. Mitchell, Pte. C. S. Scott, Staff-Sergt. Bayles.

In the 'Ladies' match to-day, Capt. Tom Mitchell, R. O., made a possible in eight shots at 600 yards, as shown. The competition is open every day and the first prize is \$25.

The 'Duke of Cambridge' match, ten shots at 900 yards, was closed yesterday. The prize winners, each of whom won \$10, were: Corp. J. M. Jones, 8th; Staff-Sergt. Bayles, 15th; Capt. W. C. King, 24th.

Pte. J. T. Peddie made a score of 46 in the 'Wingrove' match, which closed to-day. The range is 900 yards, ten shots being fired.

At 1,000 yards, in the 'Kynoch' competition, Capt. King scored forty-two in ten shots.

The weather was cool, with a dull, light and moderate wind.

London, July 26.—The winner of the King's prize at the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley to-day was Lieut. E. D. Johnson, of the London Rifle Brigade.

Bisley Camp, July 28.—The final stage of the King's prize competition was shot on Saturday in a hurricane so great as to blow down the targets several times, and also the umbrella tent where the distribution of prizes takes place. As a consequence the scores of the three Canadians fell away very badly, especially

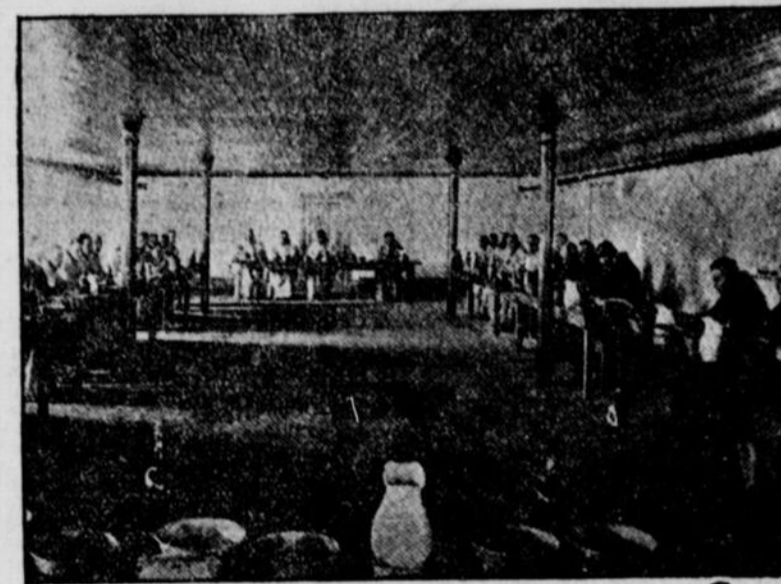
THE IRISH QUESTION

Hot Debate in the House

MR. WYNDHAM CHARGES MR. W. RUSSELL WITH PALLIATING DISORDER.

London, July 23.—The House of Commons to-night entered on a series of Irish debates. When the estimates for Ireland came up for discussion Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, moved the reduction of the salary of the Chief Secretary, Mr. George Wyndham. Mr. Redmond maintained that Mr. Wyndham had done nothing for the country, and that the Irish problem was more dangerous to the Empire to-day than it had been for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Wyndham, in relating this assertion, declared that he could at present offer no constructive policy, and maintained that there could be no cessation of agrarian strife, no revival of industry and no staunching of the flow of emigration, and the union must become intolerable to the Unionists, and the idea of home rule impossible even to



THE FIRE AT OKA—THE TRAPPISTS' DINING-ROOM.

at the 1,000 yards range. So strong was the wind that an allowance of thirty to forty feet to the left of the target had to be made. With such a gale blowing it is not to be wondered at that even old shots should miss the target altogether occasionally, as was the case at the thousand yards range. The scores of the Canadians in the final stage were:—Captain Tom Mitchell, 800 yards, 41; 900 yards, 39; 1,000 yards, 19; total, 99.

Major McRobie, 800 yards, 41; 900 yards, 35; 1,000 yards, 14; total, 90. Captain R. Rennie, 800 yards, 33; 900 yards, 38; 1,000 yards, 15; total, 86.

The aggregates made by the Canadians in the three stages were:—Captain Mitchell, Toronto, 280; Major McRobie, St. John, N.B., 270; Captain R. Rennie, Toronto, 268.

London, July 28.—The re-shoot for the Mackinnon Cup, at the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, resulted in a victory to-day for the Canadian team. The Canadians scored 1,375, the English team 1,340, and the riflemen representing Scotland 1,317 points.

those who cherished it, unless and until the desolating process of social proscription and the miasma of fear which penetrated and paralyzed every nerve of national life was repudiated by the good sense of the people and repressed by the power of the government.

Mr. Wyndham's accusation that Mr. T. W. Russell (Liberal Unionist), member for South Tyrone, palliated disorder during the De Freyne evictions brought out a heated denial from Mr. Russell, and lengthy exchanges between himself and Mr. Wyndham.

Mr. Russell declared that only a man who had sold himself body and soul to the landlords and evictors would dare make such an accusation. Dealing with the formation of the Irish land trust Mr. Russell said it would provoke a war, the end of which no man could foresee.

THE HAYTIEN REBELLION

GEN. SALNAVE DEFEATS THE INSURGENT TROOPS—FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, July 28.—General Albert Salnave entered Limbe yesterday evening, and this morning he was within nine miles of this city, after having defeated the troops under General Nord, the Minister of War of the provisional government. The capitulation of Grande Riviere is expected, and Cape Haytien probably will be attacked this evening or to-morrow. Foreigners are without protection, and are in danger. The United States gunboat 'Machias,' which was ordered to proceed from Colon to this port, has not arrived. Much regret is expressed that no foreign power is represented at the present time.

A despatch from Cape Haytien on July 24 announced that an army from the Department of Artibonite, in sympathy with M. Firmin, was marching on Cape Haytien from three sides. The three divisions were under command of Generals Albert Salnave, Emil Gaspard and

UNIVERSAL METHODISM

ROYAL AQUARIUM PROPERTY PURCHASED FOR HEAD-QUARTERS.

London, July 23.—Robert William Perks, M.P., treasurer of the Methodist million guinea fund, announced to-day that the Methodists had secured the Royal Aquarium Theatre property, facing Westminster Abbey, on which they would build a great hall, which is to be called the Central Headquarters of Universal Methodism. The price paid was £330,000. The ground comprises two and a half acres and on it stands Mrs. Langtry's Imperial Theatre.

It is possible that some arrangement will be made by which the Imperial

Therese Monfiston. It was feared at that time that the gunboat 'Crete-a-Pierrot' would land troops in support of M. Firmin near Cape Haytien.

The United States gunboat 'Machias' sailed from Colon for Cape Haytien on July 23.

Port au Prince, Hayti, July 28.—The army under General Jean Jumeau, who supports the candidacy of M. Firmin for the presidency of Hayti, has been repulsed by troops under the command of General Saint-Foix Colin. The gunboat 'Crete-a-Pierrot' prevented a pursuit of the Jumeau forces, and General Colin's troops returned to Port au Prince.

THE FIRE AT OKA—THE CHAPELS ON MONT CALVAIRE.



THE FIRE AT OKA—THE CHAPELS ON MONT CALVAIRE.

Theatre will remain where it is, though it may be transformed into an annex of the church house, the building of which is expected will begin early in 1903. Since it was opened in 1876 the Aquarium has been a famous place of amusement for Londoners. The twentieth century fund of a million guineas which the British Wesleyan Methodists began collecting three years ago for educational, religious and philanthropic purposes, closed on Dec. 29, 1901, with a final collection in the 270 chapels throughout the United Kingdom. The results of the day's collections reached about seventy-five thousand pounds.

OBITUARY.

SHOCKING DEATH

Of Dr. E. H. Horsey M. P. for North Grey.

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF A FLY WHEEL.

Owen Sound, Ont., July 24.—A most distressing accident occurred in the new works of the Sun Portland Cement Company, Limited, yesterday evening, which resulted in the death of Dr. E. H. Horsey, M.P., the principal stockholder, and the promoter of this extensive enterprise.

The instalment of the plant for the extensive works had only been completed within the past few days, and had been successfully put in operation. Dr. Horsey has given the closest attention to all the details of the plant, and to-day was around in every department, even to the extent of giving assistance. About five o'clock, Mr. Wm. P. Telford, of Telford & Company, bankers, and one of the directors of the cement company,



THE LATE DR. HORSEY.

visited the mills, and Dr. Horsey conducted him through the various departments. At six o'clock the party were in the engine room, in which, in addition to the powerful principal engine of 650 horse-power, there is an accessory engine which is run when the big engine is closed down, and also to operate various lighter running sections of the mill. Dr. Horsey had just given instructions with regard to closing down the smaller engine, and starting up the larger, and had turned to speak to Mr. Telford when the fly wheel burst into a hundred pieces, almost wrecking the building, and throwing a large section out through the roof nearly a hundred yards distant. The chief engineer and his assistants were in the room, and with Dr. Horsey and Mr. Telford were the sole occupants. When the effects of the bursting had been realized, Dr. Horsey was found stretched on the floor with his skull shattered back of his ear so badly that the brain was oozing out. Doctors Lang and Hershey were called, and had the injured man removed to the General and Marine Hospital, where he died at 12.30 a.m.

Mrs. Horsey and her family are visiting at the home of Dr. McDonald, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, at Wingham. That so prominent a citizen should meet such a fate just as he was about to realize his highest expectation in the big industrial project has stunned the community and caused indescribable sadness.

Ottawa, July 24.—The flag was half-masted on the Parliament Buildings to-day in memory of the late Dr. Horsey, M.P. Deceased was a native of Ottawa, and great sympathy is expressed for his parents, who are generally esteemed in this community.

DR. HORSEY'S CAREER.

Dr. Edward Henry Horsey was the son of Henry Hodge Horsey, an Englishman who had settled in this country. He was born at Ottawa on March 7, 1867, and was educated at Queen's University, where he matriculated, receiving the degrees of M.D. and C.M. In 1890 Dr. Horsey married Leila Ada, the daughter of Dr. Macdonald, M.P. His first attempt to enter parliament was at the general election of 1891, when he was unsuccessful, but was elected for North Grey in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1900. Dr. Horsey was a Presbyterian in faith.

WELL KNOWN IN MONTREAL.—Those in Montreal who knew the late Dr. Horsey were much grieved yesterday on learning of his tragic death. He had been for several years connected with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and until two years ago was the company's general manager for the East, with headquarters at Shanghai. At the close of Li Hung Chang's visit to Canada a few years ago, Dr. Horsey crossed the Pacific on the same steamer and became quite intimate with the great Chinaman, who wrote for him a great paper on the benefits of life insurance. Two years ago Dr. Horsey resigned his position and made arrangements for the opening of the works in which he met his death. A few weeks ago he was in Montreal and expressed his satisfaction at the success which had so far attended his efforts. The company which he formed, 'The Sun Portland Cement Company,' was named after the Sun Life.

Following is a translation of the article on insurance which Li Hung Chang presented to Dr. Horsey: In ancient times, Chao Ping Ching explained the meaning of the words 'Chien' used by Mencius, as meaning to collect and distribute, that is to collect in time of plenty in anticipation of days of want. The idea is an excellent one. Ching Kung said: 'Do not consume the crops of the present year till that of the next is assured.'

The philosopher Chu advocated the storing of grain against times of famine. There have been many schemes to this end, and some of them good; some have failed.

During the present century the power

and wealth of the world has centred in the west. What is the cause of this? It is partly due to the adoption of machinery, and partly to the growth of international law and the development of commercial institutions.

Take the matter of insurance. There is assurance against the risks of the sea, against losses by fire; and there is also life assurance. When I first heard of life assurance I was unable to understand it, but upon giving the matter careful attention I realized that it was simply an exemplification of the philosophy of preparation, in the times of plenty, for days of adversity, as propounded by Chao Ping Ching in his commentary on the words of the sage Mencius.

In the second moon of this year I received imperial commands to visit the great countries of Europe and America, and on behalf of my Emperor express to the governments of those countries his continual fellowship and good feeling, as well as to make a study of the chief institutions of the various countries.

Travelling on the same steamer, I met the Asiatic manager of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. We talked together, and I found him familiar with the ideas elucidated from the classics of Mencius by Chao Ping Ching and our philosopher Chu. He informed me that he was going to Singapore on business for his company, and when we were about to part he asked me to write a few words in commendation of assurance, and I have therefore personally composed and written the foregoing.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Ambassador of the Emperor of China, Grand Secretary, Grand Tutor and Guardian to the Heir Apparent, Earl of the First Grade.

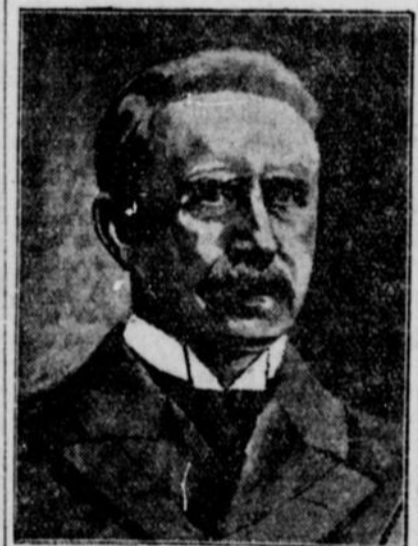
Ottawa, July 24.—Dr. Horsey's death is the first that has occurred in parliament since the session. He was one of the government's strongest men in the Georgian Bay district. Dr. Horsey was author of the enactment which makes May 24 a public holiday under the name of Victoria Day. His death is much regretted here.

THE LATE J. W. MACKAY

HAS LEFT AN ENORMOUS SUM TO ENGLISH CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

London, July 22.—The 'Express' says that Mr. Mackay has bequeathed an enormous sum to Catholic institutions in England.

The Rome correspondent of the Associated Press, referring to the death of Mr. Mackay, says: A deep impression



THE LATE MR. JOHN W. MACKAY.

has been caused there by the sudden death of one who was related by marriage to so many leading Italian families.

London, July 22.—The Cunard Line steamer 'Saxonia,' sailing from Liverpool for Boston to-day, has a wireless telegram for Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, son of the late Mr. John W. Mackay, who sailed from New York on Saturday, July 19, on the 'Campania' of the same line, informing him of his father's death. The 'Saxonia' hopes to communicate with the 'Campania' to-morrow or Thursday. The remains of Mr. Mackay have been embalmed and placed in a metallic coffin which is now resting in the music room of the Mackay residence, surrounded by flowers, which have been sent in great profusion.

Cards, letters and telegrams from many distinguished persons in all parts of the world continue to arrive in great numbers. Mrs. Mackay is as well as could be expected.

DEATH OF CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

Rome, July 22.—Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda of the Roman church, died this morning, after a long illness. He was born at Gork, October 29, 1822, and was a descendant of an illustrious Polish family.

Rome, July 22.—The Pope, on learning of Cardinal Ledochowski's death, was greatly distressed and exclaimed: 'A valiant fighter for the Church and religion has gone. His memory be blessed.'

The Pontiff then knelt and prayed for the repose of the cardinal's soul. With Cardinal Ledochowski's death Cardinals San Stefano and Parocchi are the only surviving cardinals created by Pope Pius IX.

His Eminence Mieczslas Ledochowski, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and Primate of Poland, was born at Gork, of an illustrious Polish family, Oct. 29, 1822. He began his theological studies under the Lazarists in the College of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandorin. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the 'Academia Ecclesiastica,' founded by Pius IX., to impart a special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements. His Holiness named Ledochowski

ski domestic prelate and prothonotary apostolic, and also sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, and as auditor of the nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chili. He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes, in particular infidelity, on his appointment, Sept. 30, 1861, to the nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years. In January, 1866, he was translated to the Archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see he possessed the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the laws enacted in Prussia against the Church, he was, in 1874, cast into prison, and



THE LATE CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI

he was actually incarcerated in the dungeons of Ostrowo when he was proclaimed a cardinal by the Pope in a secret consistory held in Rome, March 15, 1875. He was released from captivity Feb. 3, 1876. Being banished from his diocese he proceeded to Rome, where he took possession of his 'title,' the Church of Santa Maria in Araclii. (May 11.)

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

London, July 22.—The death is announced of the Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Cashel (Ireland), and administrator of Emly. He was born in 1824, and consecrated in 1870.

The Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, D.D., was consecrated in 1870. He was born in Mallow, County Cork, on May 19, 1824. He was educated at Chorleville Endowed School, the Irish College, Paris; the College of Menin, Belgium; and the Irish College, Rome, (gold and silver medals). He was a missionary in the Diocese of Cloyne from 1849 to 1859; president of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, 1858-65; parish priest of Doneraile, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Cloyne, 1865-70; and Bishop of Auckland, N.Z., 1870-74.

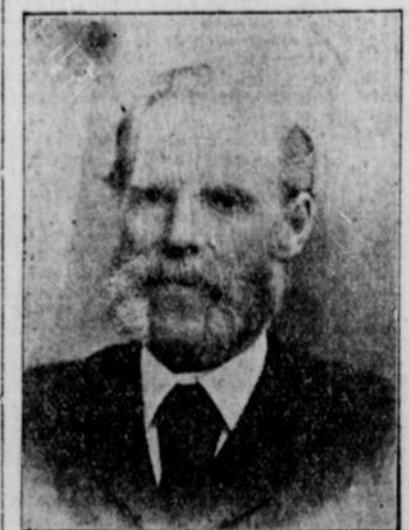
DEATH OF AN OLD MINISTER.

Galt, Ont., July 22.—The Rev. James McAlister, one of the oldest and best known Methodist clergymen in Canada, dropped dead yesterday morning from heart failure. He was about seventy-five years old and had been a clergyman since 1850. He retired to Galt seven years ago.

THE LATE W. W. DALGLIESH.

At Huntingdon on Sunday evening, July 20, there passed away Mr. William W. Dalgliesh at the age of seventy years.

Mr. Dalgliesh was the oldest and perhaps most widely known merchant of the village with whose history his name has been identified for almost half a century. He was born nearby in the township of Godmanchester, in 1832. In 1858 he began business as a general merchant and by steady industry built up a substantial trade. In 1863 he married Agnes Clarke, who proved a worthy helpmeet. The young couple resolved to



THE LATE MR. W. W. DALGLIESH.

adopt John Wesley's motto:—'Make all you can, save all you can, and give all you can.'

Every movement for the moral and material welfare of the community had his earnest support. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school for over forty-three years. The Montreal 'Witness' has been the family newspaper ever since the home was established. Shortly after commencing in business for himself he abandoned the sale of tobacco in any form, choosing rather to forego the profit on that commodity than to deal in an article the use of which he considered detrimental to the best interests of youth. In person he was tall and graceful, with a pleasant and kindly countenance. In March last he retired from business, selling out his clerical, Mr. E. C. McCoy, who had been in his employ for seventeen years. He is survived by a widow and three children: Robert, who is the pastor of the Dorchester Street Methodist Church; Carrie, Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. Howitt, of Stanstead; and Kenneth, who is at home at present.

DR. GARNAUT.

HIS PROVING DR. KOCH WRONG MAY COST HIM HIS LIFE.

Paris, July 22.—Dr. Garnaut's second operation on himself in his experiments to disprove Prof. Koch's theory regarding human and bovine tuberculosis, continues to excite interest. After tuberculosis, tumors resulted from his first operation and second operations, and his condition is very serious. He said to a visitor to-day: 'I may be dead in seven or eight weeks. As soon as the nerve tissues are attacked I shall get a great surgeon to operate. I may lose my arm. I do not wish to commit suicide, but I wish to prove that I am right.'

Dr. Garnaut is beginning to suffer from his arm, which he himself inoculated with tuberculous matter from a cow. The wound is inflamed. He is calmly awaiting the result. He maintains his disbelief in Prof. Koch's theory and regards a definite solution of the question as being of paramount importance to mankind. Dr. Garnaut took ten centigrammes of virus from the surface of the liver of a cow suffering from tuberculosis, which had been seized as unfit for human food, and injected it under the skin of his left arm.

Dr. Paul Garnaut is a young French doctor who was formerly head of the faculty of zoology and anatomy at Bordeaux. In common with the medical and scientific world he was deeply interested in the theory propounded by Dr. Koch in July, 1901, at the Medical Congress in London, that tuberculosis is not transmissible from cattle to man, contrary to the generally received opinion. Dr. Garnaut held very strongly the view that the disease can be directly received from a tuberculous cow, and to prove it offered to undergo an experiment in his own case. He placed him-



DR. PAUL GARNAUT.

self at the disposal of Dr. Koch, but that scientist refused to make himself responsible for the experiment. After a year's travel for the collection of materials to support his theory, Dr. Garnaut duly inoculated himself at the Paris public abattoirs of Villette, on June 17 in the presence of several medical men, causing some virus from a cow certified by the sanitary officials to be suffering from the disease to be injected in his left forearm.

NO RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

Canadian Contingent Disembarks

LIEUT. BRUCE CARRUTHERS EXPRESSES WONDER AT THE FUSS OVER HIS LITTLE EXPLOIT.

Halifax, N.S., July 22.—The troopship 'Winifredian,' with the Second C. M. R. on board, dropped anchor in the harbor at 3.10 this morning, and was soon boarded by Lieut.-Col. Humphrey, acting D. O. C. Mr. Baird, of the Militia Department; Mr. J. B. Lambkin, of the I. C. R., and the press representatives.

The ship had a fine run from Durban, the passage being less than twenty-four days. There was not a serious case of sickness on board, and all are in excellent health and spirits. Lieut.-Col. Evans is in command, Major Merritt second in command, and Major Cameron junior second in command. The men all speak highly of the officers. Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, the hero of Hart's River, has little or nothing to say, and expresses wonder at the fuss the Canadian papers are making over his little exploit. Lieut. Markham remains in South Africa. He is engaged in railway work there.

The contingent will disembark at two o'clock this afternoon, and will immediately entrain for the west. There will be no reception here at the special request of Colonel Evans.

The 'Winifredian' left quarantine shortly after one o'clock to-day and proceeded up the harbor to the deep water terminus, where the troops are now disembarking. The streets of the city and the ships in port are all decorated with flags. It was intended to have had a procession of the men through the streets but this could not be arranged.

Admiral Douglas, Sir Charles Parsons, Lieutenant-Governor Jones and staffs, Mayor and aldermen and militia officers were on the pier to welcome the returned heroes.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON BOARD THE 'WINIFREDIAN.'

Halifax, N.S., July 23.—The troopship 'Winifredian' docked at the deep water terminus at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were over five thousand people about the dock and on water street, and the men were given a hearty welcome. As they came ashore they were immediately placed on board of a train which was waiting for them, and which left for the west at 6.30 p.m.

About two hundred and fifty of the men remained in the city.

Those who came on the troop were Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Evans, Majors W. H. Merritt and J. W. Cameron, Captains J. B. Moodie, W. H. Eimsley, J. E. Leckie, J. J. McDonald, P. E. Thacker, J. R. Snider, Lieutenant and Adjutant Church, Surgeon-Major D. A. Devine and H. R. Duff, Veterinary Captain R. Riddell, Veterinary Lieutenant E. James, Lieut. C. R. Tyrone, W. J. Graham, J. G. Richards, R. H. Ryan, W. R. Marshall, A. F. Ashed, F. H. Dixon, T. H. Callaghan, Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, J. H. Kirkpatrick, H. L. Douglas, H. B. McKay, J. K. Fishwick, E. P. Clark, H. J. Lambkin, J. D. Graham, J. W. Allan, S. J. A. Hemers, A. H. Gault, W. J. Landon, C. P. P. Simpson, W. Roddan, 656 non-commissioned officers, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Worthington, Captain H. D. Johnson, Lieut. J. A. Robertson, Lieut. Tremayne, Civil Surgeon Whitton, Lieut. Drum, non-commissioned officers and men, Nurses S. Forbes, M. MacDonald, A. Scott, F. Fortescue, Hope M. Smith.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES

'CESTRIAN' WITH FOUR REGIMENTS, DUE AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., July 28.—The troopship 'Cestrian' is due to arrive with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth regiments of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. An effort will be made to prevent the men from landing until everything is ready to entrain them. The men will be paid off on board, and no one will be permitted to leave the ship until they reach deep water, where a special military train will be in waiting. The desire of the railway authorities is for as many as possible of the contingent to get away together.

TERRIBLE COLLISION

Pennsylvania Limited Crashes Into a Runaway Flat Car

FOUR DEAD, FOUR MISSING, PROBABLY BURNED TO DEATH, AND MANY INJURED.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—A special to the 'Sentinel' from Trebeins, Ohio, says: One of the most appalling wrecks in the history of the Pennsylvania Railway occurred here last night at 10.39 when the limited from St. Louis to New York, with a heavy train, consisting of an engine, two mail cars, day coach and four Pullman sleepers, while running at 70 miles an hour, dashed into a wild flat car loaded with coal coming down grade toward it at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

The result was a terrible loss of life and property. The crash came in the darkness. The clouds hid the moon and, to add to the horror, a gas tank under a coach exploded and the entire wreck was a mass of flames in three minutes after the collision with the runaway coal car.

The dead: Charles McGowan, Greenfield, Ind., railway postal clerk; M. A. Ueters, Columbus, Ohio, railway postal clerk; William Clark, Columbus, Ohio, engineer; William Dwyer, Columbus, Ohio, fireman. Two unknown women, burned to death in forward Pullman. Four persons missing, may be burned in the wreck.

The injured: George A. Gifford, Indianapolis, scalded, will recover; William G. Forsythe, Indianapolis, scalded and injured internally; James McFadden, Indianapolis, badly cut on head, will recover; Fred. Carpenter, Indianapolis, stunned and cut about the head, will recover; twelve others whose names could not be secured.

This little town is three miles west of Xenia. There is a heavy down grade from that city here. While switching coal cars there last night at 10.20 o'clock a loaded flat car got loose and shot down the heavy grade toward this place. The limited express on the Pennsylvania railway was speeding on the same track in the opposite direction at the rate of 70 miles an hour. It was late and the engineer, Mr. Clark was trying to make up lost time. In the darkness he did not see the coal car coming or at least saw it too late. His train crashed into the car and an instant later the entire mass was a burning pile of wreckage. In it were later 50 human beings. Ten minutes later all had been taken out of the burning mass but seven.

The passengers escaped without clothing, except the seven in the day coach. The survivors stood helpless and heard the screams of two women and one man pinned down in the wreckage for whom aid was impossible. For three hours the wreck burned. The Xenia and Dayton Fire Departments went to the rescue. They could save burned so completely that no vestige remains. A few charred bones tell of other loss of life.

William Dwyer, the fireman, was taken out alive, but lived only 30 minutes. Four postal clerks were in the mail cars. They were Gifford and Forsythe, of Indianapolis; Peters, of Columbus, Ohio, and McGowan, of Greenfield, Ind. The bodies of Peters and McGowan were recovered, badly scalded and mangled.

For an hour, the terror-stricken passengers stood about the burning wreck, horrified, before help arrived from Xenia. The survivors were taken there and the injured cared for. Later a special took the uninjured to Columbus.

There is nothing left of the train, but two Pullman coaches. Everything else was reduced to charred iron and steel, hissing with the heat under the streams of the fire apparatus.

FINED FOR SWEARING BY TELEPHONE.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—Dr. S. L. Gettys, a West End physician, who was arrested for 'swearing at' a telephone operator recently, has been fined \$5 and costs for 'disturbing the peace.'

NEWS OF THE FARM

MANITOBA CROPS

THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Winnipeg, Man., July 26.—Mr. F. W. Thompson returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the North-West. In an interview, he said: 'I was in a measure surprised to find the crops looking so well after all the wet weather of the past few weeks. Indeed, the general appearance of the whole country far exceeds my expectations. If the present conditions are maintained throughout the balance of the season there is every prospect of a crop exceeding in quantity that of our world-renowned output of wheat of 1901.'

While the harvest may be a week later than last year, with a continuance of the present brilliant forcing weather these conditions may change for the better. In what can be described as the usually early districts harvest will likely begin about August 18 to 20, and will, I think, be general about Sept. 1. 'If we can harvest this crop without serious drawbacks, the Canadian North-West, in proportion to its population, will be the richest agricultural country in the world.'

'The transportation companies, profiting by last year's experience, are, I think, in a better state of preparedness than ever before. You must remember last year nearly a whole month was lost in the early part of the season owing to wet weather. Had this been otherwise, I do not think the blockade last year would have existed. Besides, this year the interior facilities are much increased owing to the large addition to the elevator capacity of the country.'

'I would like to say that in no country does there exist better shipping facilities than obtained in Western Canada.'

NORTH-WEST CROPS

YIELD LIKELY TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.

Winnipeg, July 23.—The Canadian Northern Railway crop reports from various sections of the line corroborate the general impression that the crop is likely to be an exceptionally fine one. The general yield is likely to be 25 to 35 bushels per acre of wheat from the most conservative estimates, while barley will probably run as high as 60, and oats 75.

From the central portion of Manitoba, including the vicinity of Wawanesa, Belmont, Elgin and Minto, reports are most encouraging. The crops of all kinds are said to be in excellent condition, and the yield of all grains is expected to be very high. The same condition is found on the Brandon and Portage plains, where, as well as in the German district, the prediction is made that the yield will exceed that of last year, should the weather of the next two weeks prove favorable. The northern part of the province appears to reflect the bright prospects of that section south of the main line of the C. P. R. and in the Dauphin country, where the damage by rains was supposed to be greatest. The good average crop of twenty bushels to the acre is expected west of there. On Gilbert Plains the outlook is even better. The whole tenor of the reports received from correspondents of the government and the railway companies is that the season will be as successful in every respect as that of last year, and probably more so.

CANADIAN CROPS

TOTAL IN MANITOBA TO EXCEED LAST SEASON BY SEVERAL MILLION BUSHELS.

Winnipeg, July 24.—Official reports show that the prospects are very bright for a bumper crop, and the general prediction is that the yield will be fully as large per acre as last year in many places and even larger in others.

This fact, with the largely increased acreage of last year, would indicate that the total crop harvested will exceed that of last season by several million bushels when the entire province is taken into account.

A striking feature is that the bright outlook does not exist merely in any one section, but covers all districts. Portage, Plains and Brandon seem to be the most favored districts, with the country to the south following close behind. The district tributary to the Hartney branch is apparently flourishing. The general average yield expected varies from 20 to 35 bushels per acre. These are conservative estimates. The general conclusion to be derived from these reports is that with a continuation of the present bright, warm weather the crop will be soon ripe, and will be very large.

VEGETABLES FOR CANNING.

CROP WILL BE SHORT THIS YEAR.

Toronto, July 23.—Mr. Wellington Boulter, of Picton, who is a guest at the Walker House, told the 'Mail and Empire' that there was no necessity this year for packers limiting the pack, for nature had very effectually taken care of this. The crop of peas, owing to the weather, was not more than fifty percent, while tomatoes and corn were both so late that it was impossible to say what the crop would be, but it would undoubtedly be short. Mr. Boulter was also of the opinion that the crop of pears and plums would not be as large as anticipated.

CHICOUTIMI CHEESE OUTPUT.

Quebec, June 23.—The cheese output of twenty-two of the factories of the Chicoutimi district were sold on Saturday last to Mr. Hodgson, of Montreal, at nine and one-eighth cents. Ten other factories sold their outputs to Mr. Ayer, of Montreal, at nine and nine and one-sixteenth cents. At Lake St. John the entire output, amounting to 2,000 boxes, was sold to Mr. Grant, of Montreal, at eight and fifteen-sixteenths cents.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO. Fire did \$11,000 in damage to Mr. McLean's hardware store, London.

Burglars are busy in Brantford, but so far have not got much plunder.

A movement is on foot to hold a horse show in Stratford.

Peter A. Craig, wagon manufacturer, and a prominent Mason, of Windsor, is dead.

Mr. Walter Cowan, father of Mr. M. K. Cowan, M.P., died suddenly at Leamington.

Edward Dodman, jr., of Thamesville, went to sleep on the railway near Bothwell, and was killed by a train.

Fire in London, Ont., did \$1,500 in damage in the Wray Corset Factory and Mr. Robert Seales's wholesale house.

Samuel Evans, a glass manufacturer, of Buffalo, was drowned in the Grand River while swimming near Dunnville.

Lawrence Garant Cranbrook, of Carleton Place, expired on a train near Galt.

A Trades and Labor Council embracing Galt, Preston and Hespler has been formed.

George Southwell was acquitted before Judge Snider, of Hamilton, on a charge of arson.

Kingston will present swords of honor to Lieut. Bruce Carmuthers and Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel Duff.

A counter petition has been filed in East Hampton against Dr. Griffin, the Liberal candidate.

The Rev. James McAllister, a retired Methodist minister, aged seventy-six years, died of heart failure near Galt, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Duncan McDonald, of Vankeek Hill, has given birth to four children, two boys and two girls. All are doing well.

Lily Stacey, a young girl employed in the Stormont Cotton Mill, at Cornwall, was caught in the machinery and had her scalp torn off.

Mr. L. A. C. Larose, a lawyer, of L'Orignal, died suddenly on the 'Empress Express' on Monday when nearing L'Orignal.

Mr. George Young, of Ryckman's Corners, near Hamilton, fell into a well containing twenty feet of water, and clung to a stone for two hours.

Notice of promotion to the position of car foreman at Richmond, Que., has been given Mr. James Jones, Grand Trunk car inspector at Stratford.

Mr. Fred Metcalfe, of Kingston, intends returning to South Africa, having been appointed a veterinary captain in the Imperial service, which will net him about \$7.50 a day.

The Bell Telephone people have had a number of surveyors in Brantford for some days laying out plans for taking their poles and wires from the main streets and placing them in conduits.

Charles A. Williams, ex-reeve of Raleigh Kent County, has a head like a goose, a body like a man, and moves like lightning.

Charles McKinley, of Ayr, pleaded guilty at Berlin to forging promissory notes and orders for a number of firms for which he acted as agent, and was remanded for sentence.

Harvey Craig, while working at a cutting machine in Weese's photo studio, Kingston, let the knife slip, and it plunged into his side, inflicting a wound an inch long, through which the bowels protruded.

William Hurst, aged sixty-six, for 22 years a guard in Kingston Penitentiary, is dead. Years ago convicts gagged, overpowered, and locked him in a dungeon in a plot to escape, and Mr. Hurst never fully recovered.

The body of George T. Cromwell, a switchman, who was killed in Kansas City by falling off a bumper and having his feet taken off by the train, arrived in Woodstock for burial on Tuesday, accompanied by his wife and mother.

The grading for the Paris & Brantford Electric Railway has been carried as far as the Molloy farm, half-way between Brantford and Paris. A delay is taking place pending the adjustment of a difference regarding cost of right of way through the Molloy farm.

The Board of Works, Hamilton, acting on the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Morden, have asked for the resignation of Messrs. Wingate and Barrow, engineers, and the co-operation of the Fire and Water and Sewers Committees will be asked towards having but one engineer in future.

QUEBEC. Two Dorchester county farmers named Couture and Samson report that they were robbed by four armed highwaymen on the St. Henri road, while returning from market on Saturday last.

A terribly sudden death, depriving Glen Sutton of a useful citizen and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of one of its best employees, occurred on Tuesday evening at the above-named place, when Mr. George Hall, for over thirty-five years local section foreman to the company, was carried off without any apparent warning.

Mr. Hall had gone out to the barnyard at about six o'clock to assist in milking the cows, of which he owned a considerable number, essential to carrying on a small creamery, which he worked in addition to his official railway duties. Having finished milking the last cow, he rose from the stool and suddenly fell full the pail of milk from his right hand and giving a slight cry, fell to the ground.

His companions in the milking operations at once rushed to his assistance, and, picking him up, carried him to his house a few yards off, and the doctor being summoned declared life to be extinct, heart failure being the apparent cause.

Mr. Hall was sixty years of age and was one of the best men in the service. He was connected with nearly all the charitable associations in and around Sutton.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES. The strike of the Calgary carpenters has been settled.

The Winnipeg hotels are unable to accommodate the throng of visitors to the exhibition.

Benjamin Gordon, formerly of Winnipeg, and brother-in-law of Lieutenant-Governor McMillan, of Manitoba, died at Victoria, B. C.

Bruer O'Key, a 19-year-old youth, attempted to ride across a slough near Cardston, but the horse tripped, and both it and the rider were drowned.

Many of the Japanese fishermen of British Columbia have gone on strike, and are using force to compel the whites engaged in the fishing industry to join with them.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg, has accepted the resignation of the Rev. Joseph Hogg, and has voted him \$3,000 as a retiring allowance.

A Windsor company claims that Winnipeg has infringed on certain patents in water works machinery, and has gone to the courts to compel payment of damages or to close down the water works plant.

DOWN BY THE SEA. Digby, N. S., wants to be selected as a port of call once a month during the winter for trans-Atlantic steamers going to and from St. John.

The Peary relief steamer 'Windward' sailed from Sydney at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening on her voyage to the northern seas.

The 'Windward' goes direct to Etah, and if Peary is not there she will then cross over to Cape Sabine. They expect to be back about the middle of September.

The wife of Thomas Wallace, and Edward Wallace, brother of Thomas, who have been visiting at Truro, were arrested by Mr. Cobban, of the S. P. C. A., charged with cruelty to Joseph Wallace, aged 11, son of Thomas Wallace, and stepson of the present Mrs. Wallace. Neighbors testified to seeing the child cruelly treated. Judgment was reserved.

At St. Andrews on Tuesday the coroner's jury in the case of Robert Stevenson brought in a verdict that deceased met death accidentally by coming in collision with the C. P. R. train at a railway crossing on July 16; that the train officials complied with the rules and regulations of the company, but the company itself was guilty of gross neglect in not providing better protection to the public at this very dangerous crossing.

William Cook, farmer and postmaster of Black Lands, Restigouche County, accompanied by his 18-year-old daughter, started from his house at five o'clock on Monday morning, to search for missing cows. When in the woods they became separated and when Mr. Cook reached home he was alarmed to find that his daughter was not there. A posse of 40 men turned out to search for her. They scoured the woods for several hours and finally came upon the girl.

A Yarmouth despatch says Luke Holmes, some time ago, convicted of assault with a revolver, and fined \$25, attempted to escape by putting to sea in a small vessel with a boy. Chief Cook gave pursuit with a tug, accompanied by an officer, and when off Yarmouth light, overhauled the schooner. Holmes tried to defend himself with an axe, the boy rendering assistance. The chief and the officers rushed aboard and a most exciting fight ensued before the vessel was taken and towed to town.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Archbishop Croke of Ireland is dead at Cashel.

Cholera has broken out at Tokio, Japan.

Fifty-eight Russian harvesters were drowned by the sinking of a ferry boat on the River Volga.

While trying to board a New York street car, Russell Sage, the millionaire, narrowly escaped being killed.

George Baker, a saloon-keeper in New York, was shot and killed on Monday morning for refusing to sell beer.

An American officer was fined fifty dollars and suspended for one month for allowing the 'water cure' to be administered to Filipinos.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers thinks the strike can be won if the men can hold out ten weeks longer.

President Roosevelt has written to the Roman Catholic societies of Cincinnati denying that the Filipinos are being proselytized.

The Pope has asked the cardinals to make Joan of Arc a saint, and this process of beatification takes from fourteen to fifteen years.

The Governor of Zambesi will suppress a native insurrection in Angola and relieve the whites, who are in a piteous plight.

Adolph S. Ochs has purchased the Philadelphia 'Public Ledger' from G. W. Drexel and the Drexel estate for \$2,250,000.

Fire destroyed the main exhibition building and several adjacent structures at Dallas, Texas, causing a loss of a hundred thousand dollars.

The North German Lloyd Line steamer 'Wilhelm der Grosse,' from New York, reports that she passed the Norwegian barque 'Pons Aelii,' abandoned and on fire.

United States customs officers at Thousand Island Point are on the alert in an effort to apprehend smugglers operating between Canada and New York state.

A weekly newspaper of Illinois, the 'Assumption Independent,' has undertaken to publish the Bible in instalments, an operation which will require fifty years to complete.

In rescuing her dog from being run down by an Illinois Central train on Monday, Mrs. Ellen Wright, wife of a prominent resident of La Salle, Ill., was herself crushed to death.

Mrs. Ellen Hurley, of DePoy, Ky., shot her four-year-old child, attempted to kill two other children, and shot herself, dying instantly. She was temporarily insane from long illness.

In Washington the popular impression of the rush to cities and the decadence of agricultural districts has been discredited by the enormous gain in farming industry as shown by the census bulletin.

Harry Barnum, aged seventy-five, of Bridgeport, Conn., purchasing agent for Buffalo Bill, was found dead of heart failure at an hotel in West Superior on Tuesday. He was a relative of the late P. T. Barnum.

An arrangement has been negotiated between the governments of the United States and Newfoundland, effective August 1, by which domestic money order rates will apply between post-offices of the two countries.

It is extremely improbable that Osborne House, Isle of Wight, will be used again as a royal residence, owing to the expense of keeping it up, and the distance from London. It is likely that it will be turned into a sanatorium.

The funeral took place on Monday morning at Niagara Falls of Lucille Carter, of Greenville, who died from an overdose of morphine more than a year ago. Her remains have remained embalmed, in an undertaking establishment ever since, till recognized by her sister on Saturday.

Because the state officials of Oregon have refused to pay to the discoverer of Merrill's body the reward offered, those who have been hunting the escaped convict, Harry Tracy, Merrill's companion, for the past forty days have become discouraged and given up the chase, after a pursuit costing over ten thousand dollars.

As the crowd were leaving the tent of the Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' circus in Buffalo on Monday afternoon a man, said to have been Dennis Bowen, a watchman, drew a revolver and fired three shots at J. K. Staumate, superintendent of horses, who had reprimanded him a short time before, but the bullet struck Bruce Lee, a teamster, in the head, killing him instantly. The circus attendants immediately tried to lynch Bowen, but he was rescued by the police, after having been kicked and beaten until almost unconscious.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

The Board of Trade Council has asked its president and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to secure the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal, if possible.

The Board of Trade Council has instructed its president, now in England, to maintain the board's position that the summer port for the proposed service should be Montreal and Quebec, and the winter port Halifax or St. John.

A little four-year-old daughter of Mr. J. W. Finestone, of 1893 Notre Dame street, on Thursday, got hold of three pills, swallowed them and died from the effects of a poison they contained. Dr. Pilon was called, but only in time to pronounce the child dead from poisoning. The coroner did not consider an inquest necessary.

Harry, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Henry Giteau, of Cote St. Paul, while employed in the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company's works at St. Henri, on Thursday, had two fingers taken off by the machinery. He also sustained some internal injuries. He fell unconscious and shortly afterwards died. It is supposed that death was chiefly due to shock.

An interesting point of responsibility will be raised in a case of Larose vs. Cassis, just entered in the Superior Court by Messrs. Cressé & Descarries. The plaintiff claims \$5,000 damages on account of the loss of an eye under the following circumstances.

Larose alleges that he is very nervous, and that when the defendant Cassis, who knew this, came to frighten him, in fun, with a stick, the sudden nervous movement which he made, caused the stick to enter his eye.

A ship's carpenter, named Horn, of the Elder-Dempster Line S.S. 'Monterey,' had a narrow escape from drowning on Thursday. He was engaged in closing two of the heavy ship's doors when he was seized with a fit and turned a somersault, falling between two hawsers, head foremost. His outstretched arms saved him, for they fell across the ropes, and he was securely held under the water.

Almost drowned the unfortunate man was taken on board where Captain Williams applied the necessary restoratives.

Lieut.-Colonel Dent, of the British Army Remount Commission, is going back to England, having finished his buying of horses here. The work will go on, however, about five hundred being purchased every year for army use.

Since April 1, 1901, almost eleven thousand horses have been bought for the army in South Africa. Seven thousand seven hundred and fifteen, or three-quarters, came from Ontario; 2,225 from Quebec, 115 from the Maritime Provinces, and 886 from the North-West Territories. The money spent for and on them was over one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Annie Fagan, a domestic servant, died suddenly at the residence of Mrs. Charles Farrell, 868 LaGauchette street, about five o'clock on Monday afternoon. The young woman, who is said to have come from Ireland recently, started to work for Mrs. Farrell on Sunday. She is not known to have had any relatives in Montreal. She was about twenty-two years of age. She was recently at the Women's Shelter kept by the Salvation Army on St. Antoine street, where she was cared for and work was found for her. Mrs. Farrell went to the girl's room to call her to the bed dead, and found her lying on the bed dead.

Adelard Lanthier, a workman employed by Messrs. G. W. Reed & Company, roofers, was killed by an electric shock on the roof of the Royal Victoria Hospital on Tuesday. While climbing from one roof to another a few feet above, he grasped a guy wire which held in place an iron bracket, supporting two electric wires. These wires carry the Royal Electric current into the hospital from the street, and in some way some of their current leaked into the guy wire, and gave Lanthier a fatal shock. He was taken inside, and the doctors worked over him for two hours, but without success. An inquest was held without success.

Trooper Gregson, of C squadron, 2nd C. M. R., whose home is in Brandon, Man., died suddenly on the Intercolonial train when near Montreal, on the journey up from Halifax, on Friday. Mr. Gregson was supposed to be sleeping until the conductor, Mr. Mitchell, went to rouse him and found that life was extinct. The body was conveyed to the Montreal morgue, where an inquest will probably be held.

It is believed to have been about nineteen years of age and to have seen continuous service in the South African campaign without illness or accident. He leaves a widowed mother in Brandon. He has a brother in the 5th Canadian

Contingent. Death is believed to have been due to heart failure.

During the three weeks since the yard at the Royal Arthur school was opened for a vacation playground, 1,146 boys have been present in the evening. The director in charge reports the behavior as excellent. Last evening there was some falling off in the number, owing to a lack of materials for games. This was regretted, as, if the boys cannot find amusement in the playground, they seek it in the streets and elsewhere. At present there is a need for a football, baseball and mittle, and lacrosse sticks; these would make the yard very attractive to the larger boys, and aid in the mission of keeping them off the streets in the afternoon and evening. The afternoon attendance at the Royal Arthur playground was 242 boys and 343 girls; at the Berthelet street school, 203 boys and 187 girls. The playgrounds are absolutely free to children, no fee whatever being exacted.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Already acknowledged . . . . . \$97.00 The following are acknowledged by the honorary treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds Association: Already acknowledged . . . . . \$28.60 J. Widmer Nelles . . . . . 10.00 Total . . . . . \$268.60 And also 250 cards for working with wool from Mr. Charles Phillips.

ONTARIO POLITICS

Leader of the Provincial Opposition in Montreal

PREDICTS THAT THE DAYS OF THE ROSS GOVERNMENT ARE NUMBERED.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, member of the Ontario Legislature for Dundas, and leader of the Conservative Opposition in the province, was at the St. Lawrence Hall last week.

Mr. Whitney confidently believes that the days of the Ross administration are numbered, and remarked to a 'Witness' reporter yesterday:

'I have little doubt that you will hear of the retirement of Mr. Ross and his government before very long. In view of the beating they received in the elections, and in spite of the fraudulent practices so shamelessly resorted to, they cannot hold power much longer.'

'But the government still has a majority, though a small one, has it not?'

'Well, nominally, thanks to the fraudulent practices I speak of, the government has a majority of one, they claim forty-nine seats to our forty-eight, but North Grey is vacant, and we have a good chance of gaining it. Then the government, if it tried to hold power, with its present strength, and meet the House, would be weakened by one on division, through the naming of Speaker, so that they would be in a minority. But I have not the least doubt that before the Legislature is called, the government's apparent majority of one will be turned into a very decided minority by decisions of the courts in the various legal contentions.'

'In that case the government might carry the by-elections?'

'That is not at all likely. We carried all the by-elections but one in 1898, but they were all stolen from us, so as a matter of fact we should have had the majority in the last Legislature. According to the results, as they stand recorded at present, we have a popular majority of over seven thousand, so that you see we have no reason to anticipate anything but success in the by-elections. There is no doubt very great dissatisfaction among many previous supporters of the government. There are many men of influence, like the Hon. S. H. Blake, who in the last general elections, not only refused to support the government candidates but actually supported the candidates of the Opposition. The disgraceful events connected with the election are additional reasons why such men should give us their support now. They realize thoroughly that the condition of affairs is such as to call for the united action of all honest men who have the welfare of the province at heart, and who desire clean methods in politics.'

'We believe that the conscience of Ontario is thoroughly aroused, and that no attempt to distract the attention of the liquor men on one hand or the temperance men on the other will close the eyes of the public to the real state of affairs with regard to the frauds and crimes committed in connection with this shameful policy of ballot-stealing. I know, and am perfectly willing to admit, that in the past bribery at elections has not been confined to one side, but the old practices, bad enough as they were, were altogether dwarfed into insignificance compared with the magnitude of the frauds perpetrated in connection with this system of ballot-stealing. An outsider could not possibly realize the length to which the government party in Ontario has gone in this respect.'

'We sometimes appear shocked at the doings of Tammany, but as far as I know Tammany has never gone to such lengths as the managers of Ontario's so-called Liberal party.'

'Of what nature were these irregularities?'

'Well, many of them have been already exposed in the courts. The chief irregularities were in the counts and the ballots.'

'In the event of the government's resigning, as you anticipate, could your party carry on the government or would there be another appeal to the country?'

'I believe that by the time the courts are through with the contentions, the Opposition will have quite substantial enough a majority to carry on the government, and in our ranks we have a large proportion of the really capable men of the Legislature.'

'There has been some talk of the formation of a coalition. Is there any chance of that?'

'None whatever; why should the Opposition whenever they know they have beaten the government and have earned the support of the vast majority of the population, entertain any suggestion for a coalition?'

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS

Executive Recommendations to To-day's Great Convention

SIMULTANEOUS TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE SIGNING AND REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN.

Toronto, July 28.—The Ontario Alliance executive will meet this evening to adopt a series of recommendations to the great provincial prohibition convention which is assured for to-morrow. Over four hundred delegates' certificates have been received, and invariably there are two delegates who register personally for each name previously sent in by mail. The chief recommendations made by the executive will be that all temperance and church societies unite in a great campaign to poll the requisite number of votes called for in the referendum bill on Dec. 4. An almost equally interesting recommendation urges a general total abstinence pledge signing movement, simultaneous with the referendum campaign, and similar to the Million Total Abstinence Pledge Signing revival recently held in Great Britain. This recommendation is strongly endorsed by one Rev. Dr. Carman, president of the Methodist General Conference; the Rev. W. A. Mackay, D.D., Mr. G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P., and other well-known Ontario prohibitionists.

The Grimby Park directorate has invited the Temperance Legislation League to conduct a prohibition day at that great Methodist summer resort on Aug. 22. The invitation has been accepted by the Temperance Legislation League executive. The chief speakers there will be Mr. W. W. Buchanan, editor of the 'Liberator'; the Rev. Dr. Chown, the Rev. J. E. Starr and others identified with the league's aggressive electoral propaganda. The league is also arranging for an eastern Ontario prohibition convention similar to that held on June 30 at London. It is to be held at Kingston during the fair week there in September. The chief officer of the Royal Templars, Mr. F. Buchanan, Dominion Councillor, has issued an appeal to the membership to make an earnest effort in co-operation with other temperance societies in promoting the referendum campaign.

THE REFERENDUM

MR. CHARLTON SAYS IT IS THE SCOTT ACT MADE PROVINCIAL.

Toronto, July 24.—Mr. John Charlton, M.P., is in the city, on his way home to Lynedoch, from Ottawa, where he says the stenographer has charge of everything at the present moment, there being only one or two ministers at the capital.

Mr. Charlton does not think the referendum campaign will amount to much, and he has been through life identified actively with all the moral reforms in Ontario. He bases his conviction on the belief that the people will discover that the measure of prohibition they will be able to obtain is only the Scott act made provincial, and when they realize that they will not take much interest in it. Mr. Charlton thinks that if this fact had been brought out during the provincial election campaign by the platform supporters and canvassers of the government, they would have retained five or six seats that, as it was, they lost.

'Temperance people did not realize,' said Mr. Charlton, 'that the act which is being submitted to them under the present referendum is by no means the same in application as the principle they were asked to vote on at the two former plebiscites, and consequently they thought there was no need for the referendum.'

THE TORONTO MYSTERY

POLICE THINK WHALLEY AND GEEN HAVE BEEN POISONED.

Toronto, Ont., July 22.—It is announced that the examination of the body of George Whalley, shipper in the warehouse of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, who was found dead in the warehouse on Sunday, under circumstances that pointed to foul play, discloses no wounds that could have caused death, nor any disease that would explain the fatality. The government has ordered an analysis of the stomach of Whalley, and if poison is found in it, the body of E. Geen, a young Belleville man, who on June 7, was found in a dying condition in the warehouse where he too was employed, will be exhumed and the stomach examined also. It is now recalled that there was froth around Geen's mouth when he was found, and the doctor who attended him says the condition was quite compatible with a fit such as Geen was supposed to have taken, but it might also have been caused by poison. Geen had been taking sherry, by a doctor's order, and a bottle of that liquor was near him when he was found. The police theory is that both men were poisoned, but by whom, and for what reason, are problems still to be solved. Both men had been paid just before the warehouse closed on the two Saturdays of the tragic events, and in both cases their wages were missing. The police have been quite unable to secure any explanation of this.

DISASTROUS FIRE

CHURCH, COLLEGE AND PRESBYTERY AT GREENSHIELDS' MILLS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

The Catholic church, presbytery and college of the new parish of Greenshields' Mills, in the County of Richmond, were completely destroyed by fire on Friday last.

The church was built only five years ago, and the college was attended by

some twenty pupils, whom the pastor, the Rev. Abbe Perrin, prepared for holy orders.

The fire originated in the college building and some believe that it was caused by a student smoking.

The three buildings were of wooden construction and their total destruction could not be avoided, as when the fire was discovered, during the night, it had made much headway.

The loss is partially covered by insurance.

DEATH RATE IN ONTARIO

WHITE PLAGUE CARRIES OFF 202 OF THE TOTAL.

Toronto, July 23.—The deaths reported from all localities in the Province of Ontario last month were 1,785, as compared with 1,608 for June of last year. There were 202 deaths from tuberculosis, as against 74 last year.

BURNS 106th ANNIVERSARY

MONUMENT TO HIM UNVEILED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 21.—The Scotchmen of the city and province celebrated here the hundred and sixth anniversary of Robert Burns's death at Dumfriesshire, by unveiling a splendid replica of the Burns statue at Leith, Scotland, the sculptor of which was D. W. Stevenson, of Edinburgh. The statue is a fine bronze standing nine feet high, on a pedestal twelve feet in height, made of Canadian granite. The site is a beautiful one, in the Allan gardens, and the monument is overshadowed by some lofty elms that give the sylvan aspect Burns himself loved so well.

The Sons of Scotland marched in procession from the armories, headed by the pipers' band of the 48th Highlanders, to the gardens, where they were joined by the members of the St. Andrew's, Caledonian and Gaelic societies, who, despite the rain, attended in large numbers.

The unveiling ceremony was performed by Mrs. David Walker, of this city, a granddaughter of Mrs. George Woodburn, of Rolston Hill, who, as a little girl of ten, was well known to Burns, her father being one of his intimate friends in later years.

Mr. David Walker was chairman, and warmly congratulated the Scotchmen of the city on the completion of a project first talked of ten years ago.

The Rev. Prof. Clark, of Trinity, was the orator of the day, and delivered a brilliant panegyric on the genius of Burns, and especially the all embracing nature of his human sympathy. A letter was read from Lord Dundonald expressing regret that he could not come to Canada in time to perform the unveiling ceremony, as requested.

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INCREDIBLE STORY

OF RUFFIANISM IN THE LIFE GUARDS BARRACKS AT WINDSOR.

London, July 24.—A military scandal at the Windsor barracks is exciting the public in view of the revelations of the professional unfitness of the officers of fashionable regiments. Lieut. Gregson, of the 2nd Life Guards, recently joined the regiment. He spent much time in studying military literature, and being interested in the welfare of the men under him he went among them studying their needs. A number of his fellow-officers were angry because he did not join in their amusements, and to show their displeasure they wrecked his rooms, threw his furniture out of the windows, tore his carpet into shreds, and dragged him at night round the gravel courtyard of the barracks and ducked him in a trough. The young officer's father, Major Gregson, who is a friend of Lord Kitchener, has demanded a full enquiry into the outrage. The King is honorary colonel of the regiment. Its officers include the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Wicklow, and Lord Montgomery.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

712 CAME TO CANADA IN 1897, AND SO FAR THIS YEAR 24,100.

London, July 25.—Replying to a question by Lord Beaucherc in the House of Lords, this afternoon, the Earl of Onslow, parliamentary secretary to the Colonial Office, said he had not the full statistics for 1902 of the immigration from the United States to Canada, but undoubtedly the fertile land in the western part of the Dominion had been taken up with great rapidity by American and British emigrants. The influx of these people promised to make those wheat fields an important factor in the wheat supplies of the world. The number of immigrants that entered Canada from the United States in the various years beginning with 1897 was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of immigrants. 1897: 712; 1898: 9,119; 1899: 11,899; 1900: 15,550; 1901: 17,987.

and up to the last report received for 1902, 24,100.

In reply to a question by Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Onslow said he did not have the corresponding figures of the immigration from Canada into the United States.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING



FAST ATLANTIC LINE

C.P.R. Offers to Establish and Work a Weekly Service

LORD STRATHCONA DISCUSSES THE QUESTION.

London, July 24.—It is understood here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the request of the Canadian ministers now in London, has telegraphed an offer to establish and work a weekly fast passenger service, composed of four steamers, with the most modern equipment and with a speed of twenty knots an hour, between Quebec and Liverpool, in the summer, and Halifax and Liverpool in the winter, together with a freight service comprising ten or eleven steamers of good speed, fitted with cold storage and all other modern appliances.

The exact conditions of the offer are not known, but they doubtless figure within the amount talked of by certain English steamship lines, namely, a subsidy of £1,500,000 annually. It will be necessary for the Canadian Pacific Company, should a steamship contract be awarded to it, to make special arrangements with the Minister of Railways for the transportation of passengers and freight between St. John and Halifax in the winter, but there is no doubt that this could easily be accomplished.

The 'Times' editorially assumes that such an offer was not made without knowledge of the conditions the Imperial Government is prepared to accede. It says it is a good augury that the proposal emanates from a company that has already given proofs that it can conduct a great ocean service on sound business lines.

London, July 25.—The announcement from Montreal that at the request of the Canadian ministers now in London the Canadian Pacific Railway has offered to establish and work a weekly fast service between Quebec and Liverpool in the summer, and between Halifax and Liverpool in the winter, with a good freight service, is causing considerable stir in England, where it is hailed with delight as being an offset to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's shipping combine.

The officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway here deny that they have any such intention, but they as well as others believe that the long discussed Canadian fast service is finally approaching realization. The chief indication of this is the fact that the offer was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the instance of the Canadian ministers now here, and that they were fully aware of the conditions the Imperial Government is prepared to accede to.

The 'Globe,' commenting on the offer, says: 'Naturally a subsidy will be expected for the new service, but since the Dominion Government is most willing to share this obligation, there should not be the least difficulty in financing the scheme. Apart from the stimulus it cannot fail to give to Anglo-Canadian business, it will be most helpful in perfecting all the British lines of communication with the Far East. Though "enlightened self interest" has no doubt some part in the Canadian proposal, only the veriest Little Englander will shut his dull eyes to the spirit of imperial patriotism behind it.'

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' sees in the Canadian Pacific Railway proposal a guarantee against the Atlantic becoming 'strictly a preserve of the American shipping trust,' and adds: 'It was only because the Atlantic trust had command of the railways of the United States that they could hope to rival Great Britain in the carrying trade. They did not expect competition from Canada as well as from obsolete Great Britain. Now that it is clear that they are going to have it, the prospect cannot be reassuring to the Morgans and their fortune-hunting allies in Great Britain and Germany.'

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, said in an interview to-day: 'While I am unable to add to the information already published, the terms mentioned seem reasonable and probable. The members of the Dominion Government some years ago were authorized by the Canadian Parliament to offer a subsidy of £150,000 for this purpose. So far as I know this offer has not been increased. The reported subsidy of £200,000 (£1,300,000) shows an advance over the original offer, but it has always been understood that Great Britain would supplement Canada's offer, though I am not saying to what extent.' Lord Strathcona was unable to say what British port would be the terminus of the proposed line, but he said Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol, Southampton, Newport and Cardiff were all competing for selection.

THE C. P. R. COMPLIMENTED BY THE 'TIMES.'

London, July 25.—The 'Times' this morning says it has authority to add the following particulars to the Canadian Pacific Railway's offer to launch the fast Atlantic line: 'The amount of the subsidy must depend upon the speed of the passenger steamships, which will be finally decided by the Canadian and Imperial Governments. For a twenty-knot service, as at present suggested, the Canadian Government will have the power to allot £175,000 per annum for ten years. It is expected that this will be supplemented by half as much from the British Government. Of course, every additional knot will require a greatly increased subsidy, and a twenty-three-knot service would probably not be possible without a subsidy of £400,000 a year.'

The prospects of a final arrangement while the Canadian ministers are still in London are considered to be bright. It is regarded as essential, both by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, that a fast passenger service of four steamers should be combined with a fast freight of from ten to twelve steamers in order that the Morgan combination may be successfully fought. The Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to do the fighting. The passenger steamers, if built, will be designed to suit many requirements. They will be available as armed cruisers

in case of war, and will be readily convertible into troopships. Steerage accommodation will be provided for a large number of emigrants.

It was not found possible to avoid Quebec as a summer port, although Montreal was successfully run out. In many respects it would have been better to have got rid altogether of the dangerous St. Lawrence passage, but public sentiment in Canada was too strong. Halifax will be the winter port.

London, July 25.—In connection with the tender of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the fast Atlantic service, the 'Times' of this morning editorially says:—

'We may assume that if the offer has been made, as is stated, at the instance of the Canadian ministers now in London, it has not been made without a fairly accurate knowledge of the conditions to which the Imperial Government would be prepared to accede. It would be premature to attempt to discuss this scheme until fuller details are disclosed, but if it is of good augury that such a proposal should have emanated from a company which has already given proofs of its ability to conduct a great ocean service on sound business lines. There is at present no better service on the Pacific than the service of fast steamers which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company runs between Vancouver and the Far East. The 'Empress' steamers, as they are familiarly known, compare favorably for comfort, punctuality and equipment, in regard both to freight and passenger accommodation, with any other line which at present plies across the Northern Pacific; and the same company possesses another useful line of steamers running between British Columbia and our Australasian colonies. From the point of view of imperial interests the services rendered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, not only in the construction of the great trunk line across the Dominion, but in developing a new ocean highway across the Pacific to our dependencies and great trading communities in the other hemisphere, have already proved of the highest value. The establishment of better and more rapid means of communication between the Mother Country and Canada on suitable conditions would constitute an even greater service to the interests of the Empire, whilst the fresh element of healthy competition it would import into the North Atlantic could hardly fail to benefit, directly and indirectly, all those who are interested in the promotion of trade and intercourse across the great ocean, which nowadays serves more and more, not to divide, but to bring together, the peoples of Europe and America.'

London, July 26.—The 'Westminster Gazette' to-day, in discussing the new Canadian Pacific Railway service, which it assumes will unquestionably be carried out, says: 'While the new vessels as now proposed will be running within two years, the ultimate scheme involves establishing a new and thoroughly modern port, whose location is yet undetermined, eliminating the St. Lawrence passage and shortening the voyage materially. With a view to improving the time of the through trip to the Far East, two new vessels of equal speed to those of the Atlantic line will be added to the Pacific fleet, while ultimately 25-knot ships will be added to the service, which will be manned by naval reservists and constitute the most effective fleet of commerce destroyers and protectors in the world.'

New York, July 28.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says: 'The "Daily Graphic," commenting upon the proposal to establish a fast line of steamers between Great Britain and Canada, says: "It would be distinctly advantageous to Canadian interests, but when it is proposed that Great Britain should give a heavy subsidy it is well that we should pause to look at the question all round. If the advantages of a direct Canadian service of fast steamers are as great as is alleged it is surprising that private capitalists have not long ago put their money into such a service instead of competing for the New York traffic."

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BIG CROP OF APPLES OVER 200,000 BARRELS FOR EXPORT EXPECTED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., July 23.—Mr. B. W. Chipman, Secretary for Agriculture in Nova Scotia, issued his crop report to-day. The crops of grains, hay and roots, though a little later than usual, will be up to an average. It is impossible to ascertain with any certainty the apple crop in Nova Scotia till after Aug. 1, but from present appearances there will be over 200,000 barrels for export, and under favorable circumstances there may be 300,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word a line, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—At 27 St. Famille street, on June 29, 1902, the wife of Edwin S. Baker, of Winnipeg, a son. 24  
BALLANTYNE—At 'Ingleueuk,' Montreal West, on July 16, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ballantyne, a son. 23  
CRAIK—In this city, on July 20, 1902, the wife of Thomas G. Craik, of a son. 23  
GOODFELLOW—At 'Riverdale Farm,' Chateaugay, Que., on July 18, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Goodfellow. 25  
GRAHAM—At 110 St. Norbert street, on July 23, 1902, the wife of Albert H. Graham, of a son. 23  
HENKEL—At 580 Rivard street, on Saturday, July 26, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Henkel. 23

McCONNELL.—On Saturday, July 19, 1902, at 44 Guilbault street, to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley McConnell, a son.

MENUT.—At No. 5 Prospect street, St. Johnsbury, Vt., on July 23, 1902, the wife of Geo. G. Menut, of a daughter.

MITCHELL.—At Maplewood, Lennoxville, on July 22, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell. 24

OGLIVY.—At 126 Bishop street, Montreal, on Tuesday, July 22, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ogilvy. 24

STREIT.—At Philippeburg, Que., on July 23, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Streit. 24

MARRIED.

BROCK-DENT.—At St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Geo. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. Canon Weish, of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, Reginald Arthur Brock, son of W. H. Brock, Esq., 23 P. of Toronto, to Dorothy, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Dent, of Menzies House, Yorkshire, England. 24

DAVIDSON-TAYLOR.—On July 19, 1902, at St. Michael's Church, Aidershot, England, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Otlley, M.A., vicar of the Annunciation, S. Marylebone, and the Rev. J. de Verd Leigh, M.A., vicar of Holy Trinity, Aidershot, the Rev. Gilbert Farquhar Davidson, M.A., vicar of Guelph, Ont., to Marion Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E. 24

KETCHEN-BLADON.—At the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on July 24, 1902, by the Rev. Professor Jas. Ross, D.D., Mr. William L. Ketchen, of Montreal, to Agnes Mary, daughter of Mr. James Bladon, of Edinburgh, Scotland. 24

LAW-LESLIE.—In this city, on July 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James Fleck, B.A., William Law, to Matilda M., daughter of Mrs. James H. Leslie. 26

OSBORNE-BATH.—At St. George's Church Toronto, on July 19, 1902, by the Rev. Professor Clark, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cayley, Henry Campbell Osborne to Marian Bath. 22

RICHARDS-BUTTERWORTH.—On July 22, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 16 Russell street, Toronto, by the Rev. S. S. Craig, Edward Richards to Fannie, youngest daughter of Henry Butterworth, both of Toronto. 24

ROTHER-CHESLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on July 15, 1902, by the Rev. J. H. Hunter, M.A., Walden J. Rother, of Newport, Vt., to Jennie May, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Chesley, Hartford, Que. 21

SPALDING-BROWN.—On July 17, 1902, in Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Gorman, assisted by the Rev. Jos. Odry, Jessie, only daughter of Mr. S. M. Brown, of Richmond Hill, to Dr. Wilber G. L. Spaulding, of Toronto. 22

WISHART-SCOTLAND.—At Valleyfield, Que., on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, by the Rev. J. E. Ducloux, B.A., John Wishart, of Valleyfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Scotland, Esq., of FortBelleville, Edinburgh, Scotland. 21

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On July 21, 1902, at her father's residence, 364 Nepean street, Ottawa, Nora Victoria, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Alexander, in her 17th year.

BLACKWOOD.—On July 21, 1902, Isabella Annalee, aged 88, a native of Roxbury, Ontario, widow of the late Samuel N. Blackwood, of 'Blackburn Farm,' West Shefford, P. Que.

BLAHOUS.—At Quebec, Mrs. Mary Sofie Louisa Blahout, nee Tiefenbacher, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Blahout, at the age of 45 years and 7 1/2 months. 25

DALGLEISH.—At Huntingdon, on Sunday, July 20, W. W. Dalgleish, aged 70 years.

GARDINER.—At the Children's Hospital, Ottawa, on July 2, 1902, from removal of abscess following empyema, James Bailie Gardiner, Billing's Bridge, in the 55th year of his age.

GILMOUR.—At his residence, Vancouver, B.C., on July 14, 1902, William Alexander Gilmour, aged 30 years, eldest son of Thomas Gilmour, Esq., formerly of Brockville. 25

GRAHAM.—At Napanee, Ont., on July 23, 1902, Abner Graham, aged eighty-six years. 28

HEWIGILL.—At 'Holmesdale' Cottage, Niagara-on-the-lake, Ont., on July 25, 1902, Mary L. C. relict of the late Capt. E. H. Hewigill, 7th Royal Regiment, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Hodgson, Royal Engineers, of Beauclieu, Jersey. 28

HUCKLE.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 443 Clark street, Montreal, Ann, twin daughter of John and Grace Huckle, aged 11 months and 7 days.

JOHNSON.—On July 20, 1902, suddenly at Detroit, Mich., Chauncey E. Johnson, formerly of Plantagenet, Ont. 23

KING.—At Ottawa, on July 24, 1902, William Frederick, eldest son of Mr. Wm. King, of the Public Works Department, aged 37 years. 25

LEWIS.—At Grand Haven, Mich., on July 22, 1902, in his 78th year, the Rev. Richard Lewis, father of Mrs. C. W. Dean, of this city. 23

LUNDIN.—At Providence, R.I., on July 20, 1902, Ida Richert, beloved wife of Oscar R. Lundin. 25

MCDONALD.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, 127 Stewart street, Ottawa, on July 21, 1902, Charlotte Agnes Auchinclo, widow of the late John L. Macdonald, of Gananoque, in the 54th year of her age. 25

McALISTER.—Near Galt, Ont., on July 21, 1902, the Rev. Jas. McAlister, aged 75 years. 23

McCALL.—At Quebec, on July 24, 1902, Catherine McCann, wife of Andrew McCann, a native of Coochewick, County Cavan, Ireland, and for the last forty years a resident of Quebec. 28

MCCOMB.—At Havelock, Que., on July 15, 1902, Francis Combs, in his 85th year. Intervied at St. Matthew's Church, Edgewater. 22

MCDONALD.—At 225 Fulham street, on July 26, 1902, Alexander George McDonald, son of W. G. A. McDonald, contractor, aged 11 years, 4 months and 27 days.

MCGILTON.—Suddenly, at his father's residence, 76 City Hall avenue, on the evening of July 21, 1902, William Henry, eldest and dearly beloved son of William and Elizabeth McGilton, aged 19 years.

MCGRANDLE.—On June 30, 1902, at Huntsville, Ont., Helen Robina, beloved wife of Hugh McGrandle, D.L.S., and granddaughter of the late J. Foote, M.D., of Brooklyn.

McMANUS.—At Quebec, on July 23, 1902, Christine Catherine (Tennis), second eldest daughter of Mr. Dennis McManus, aged 16 years and 29 days. 25

MILNE.—At Scotch Concession, Riverdale, Que., on July 21, 1902, Robert Milne, aged 56 years, 2 months, a native of Leamoyne, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Aberdeen 'People's Journal' please copy.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Montreal.

Genuine Peterborough Canoes and Skiffs.

MR. R. LAING, so long and favorably known to boating men in this locality, attends to the taking and execution of orders.

PADDLES

And all other accessories made under his supervision.

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HAMMOCK SUPPORTS and AWNINGS, (without Hammock, Hooks, Ropes, etc.), \$12.50.  
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