

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1904.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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THE FIGHT AT NAN SHAN HILL.

A Record of Desperate Valor and its Terrible Cost to Both Sides.

JAPANESE LOST OVER THREE THOUSAND.

The Russian Official Statement Places Their Losses at Over Seven Hundred.

The Times correspondent says: 'Eye-witnesses of the battle of Kin chow describe it as an unprecedented military spectacle. Forty thousand Japanese were massed behind the western spur of Mount Sampson under such small cover as was afforded by the twin peaks. The troops were within two thousand yards of the Russian works. There was no little room to deploy for attack that battalions of Japanese troops were obliged to stand in the sea waiting for the moment of attack, exposed to a veritable inferno of fire from the Russian batteries. The shells ploughed into their serried masses.

'Meantime, battery after battery of Japanese guns went into action upon the Chihli chwang and the Kauchiyang flats and sustained gunboat fire played upon the Russian works. Their lines were fringed with bursting projectiles. About midday the energy of the Russian defenders in the works in front of Mauchiyang village seemed exhausted by the gunboat fire. Two Japanese battalions appeared over the saddle between the two peaks and made a desperate effort to carry the nearest Russian works. At first the straggling walls of Mauchiyang gave them some cover and a moment's breathing space. Then the gallant little infantrymen crept on again up the slopes toward the Russian position. It was an impossible task. As yet the defenders had not been sufficiently shaken. An avalanche of concentrated fire from infantry in the trenches, machine guns in the Russian works, and quick-firing field artillery in the supporting defences struck the Japanese. They melted away from the glacis like solder before the flame of a blow pipe. A few who seemed to have charmed lives struggled on until they reached the wire entanglements.

'It was in vain. Here effort was wasted. Within fifteen minutes those two battalions ceased to exist, except as a trail of mutilated bodies at the foot of the Russian glacis.

'Seeing the failure of this attack the gunboats and supporting artillery concentrated the whole of their fire upon the point where General Oku had determined to drive home his wedge, and by evening the works were practicable for an assault by a general who had such infantry as the Japanese and who was prepared to take the responsibility of such fearful losses. It would seem as if the actual carrying of the works had been another aim. The word was given for a bayonet attack. Then the whole Japanese front surged forward and the moral balance went over to the side of the Japanese, the Russians retiring before them.

'I learn that it was the mining ship 'Amur' which laid the mines which destroyed the 'Hatsuse.' On the morning of the catastrophe a Japanese gunboat flotilla cut her and her escort off. I can learn nothing of their fate, but suspect that they succeeded in slipping back into Port Arthur.'

The Japanese official report of the fight places their loss at over three thousand officers and men, killed and wounded.

about twelve thousand men, were engaged on the Russian side.

RUSSIAN LINE BROKEN.

Niu chwang, June 3.—Morning.—Every effort on the part of the Russians to communicate with the south part of the Liao tung peninsula has resulted in failure. The Japanese are in control of all avenues of communication, and they allow no one to pass. With the exception of the authorities, the Russians in Niu chwang are daily growing more depressed at the outlook.

An officer of high rank who has arrived here from Mukden spoke as follows concerning General Kuropatkin: 'He is awakening to the fact that the Japanese are worthy of praise.' He declares that their recent operations prove them to be among the greatest strategists in the world, and to this must be added great daring, capacity for work and ability to stand punishment. The general did not believe this before, but now it has been demonstrated.

The mills at Harbin are being worked day and night in grinding Manchurian wheat, and their daily output is estimated conservatively at 750,000 pounds of flour. The Russian authorities are encouraging the farmers to plant larger crops than ever before; they are not depending on the Trans-Siberian Railway for the transportation of supplies.

NO RELIEF FOR PORT ARTHUR.

Paris, June 3.—A despatch to the 'Temps' from St. Petersburg says: 'It appears that the Russian relief column of 30,000 men, mobilized for the relief of Port Arthur, has abandoned its project owing to the fall of Kin chow and the landing of Japanese reinforcements.'

A RUSSIAN SURPRISE.

STORY THAT THEY CAUGHT THE JAPANESE NAPPING AND SANK FOUR OF THEIR SHIPS.

Liao yang, June 6.—It is persistently reported here that the Port Arthur squadron made a sortie shortly before dawn on Saturday, with the torpedo boat destroyers leading, and found the Japanese fleet quite unsuspecting of the presence of hostile warships, with the result that four of the Japanese ships were sunk during the attack.

Tiep tain, June 6.—Heavy firing was heard at Niu chwang this morning coming from the direction of Liao yang.

KUROPATKIN MOVES SOUTH.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—General Kuropatkin's headquarters have been moved south of Mukden, between Hai cheng and Dashihaizou. Kuropatkin's move is considered to possibly foreshadow severe fighting in the northern part of the Liao tung peninsula, but it is a mistake to assume that his action involves a change in the position of the Russian main army, which, according to the best information, remains at Liao yang.

HEARD AT TOKIO.

Tokio, June 5.—The Japanese and Russian forces, located north of Pulandien, which were in a series of brushes during the early part of last week, had another encounter on Friday, June 3, near Chau chia tun. On that day the Japanese cavalrymen met the Russians at noon. The Russians numbered 2,000 men, and were composed of infantry, detachments of cavalry and artillery. They were pressing the Japanese cavalry when the Japanese assembled their entire force and engaged the enemy. The Russians drew off gradually, and at half-past five in the afternoon they retired to Teli shu. The Japanese suffered four men killed and four men wounded in this fighting.

A report has been received here from Gen. Kuroki saying that on Friday last a detachment was despatched from Ai yang cheng (Ai yang pien men) to the east of Feng huang cheng, to make a reconnaissance toward Chai ma sti (Sima tsi, 35 miles north of Feng huang cheng). This detachment encountered 600 Cossacks, and after a brief engagement the Russians retreated.

General Kuroki reports that the Russian loss was heavy. The Japanese suffered only one man killed and three wounded.

THE REPORT IN LONDON.

London, June 6.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Tientsin correspondent wires: 'Four thousand Russians, belonging to Gen. Stalkenberg's brigade, on May 31, attacked fifteen hundred Japanese occupying a position five miles south of Wangtien. The Russians were repulsed, losing two hundred killed and four hundred wounded. The Japanese lost more than a hundred killed.'

GUNBOAT 'GILIAK' SUNK.

RUSSIANS LOSE ANOTHER SHIP—TORPEDOED AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, June 6.—11 a.m.—The Russian gunboat 'Giliak' was torpedoed and destroyed at Port Arthur on Saturday.

The destroyer flotilla engaged in watching Port Arthur from the eastward reports that at 7.40 p.m., on June 4, a Russian gunboat of the 'Giliak' type, was seen to explode and sink near Chen tao shan. The vessel, with

another gunboat, a destroyer, and other steamers, was evidently engaged in clearing the vicinity of mines. When the explosion occurred the others hurried back into Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Togo expresses the opinion that the explosion was caused by a Japanese torpedo.

The name of the gunboat destroyed is unknown, but it had been seen before upon several occasions by the Japanese, acting as guardship at the mouth of the harbor.

Chefoo, June 6, 2 p.m.—The Russian consul here has received news that a large Japanese vessel has been sunk by a mine off Talien wan. The news has not been confirmed.

Chefoo, June 6, 4 p.m.—Russian reports vary regarding the sinking of a Japanese vessel off Talien wan. It is believed it was a merchantman.

IN THIBET.

LHASA DAPEN KILLED BY A CHUNGLO BALL.

Gyangtse, June 6.—Colonel Younghusband returns to-day from Cumbi, where he has been making a short visit. The reply of the Tibetans to the ultimatum, delivered on June 2, was a vigorous bombardment at midnight the same day, and an attack upon our newly occupied post at Palla village. The assault was easily beaten off without casualties outside of eight Tibetans killed. The enemy was wholly unprepared for the state of fortification in which Palla had been rapidly placed, and the assault though delivered with some gallantry, was utterly unsuccessful. A demonstration was made at the same time on the left bank of the river, but the Tibetans never approached within a mile of our defences. A gathering of Tibetans, reported to be threatening our communications apparently dispersed without necessitating action on our part.

Sima, June 6.—Two sections of a mounted battery, a company of sappers and miners, and the 19th and 33rd Punjab Regiments have been ordered to prepare to go to Sikkim. It is presumed that these troops are intended as reinforcements to the British expedition now in Thibet.

Gyangtse, Thibet, June 2.—The Tibetans have returned Colonel Younghusband's letter, demanding a conference with the Amban, unopened, thus definitely breaking off negotiations, and practically declaring war. Their present intention is to prevent Brigadier-General Macdonald from joining Colonel Younghusband at Gyangtse, and the experience they have gained in operating against Colonel Younghusband will probably help them to obstruct General Macdonald more effectively. The telegraph line has not been cut yet, but probably will be soon.

A flag bearer from Jong, where the Tibetans are concentrated, having abandoned the plain of Gyangtse, says that the Lhasa Dapen, in command, has been killed by a shot from a chunglo, but otherwise our shooting did little damage. In the fighting on the plain, however, they lost very heavily.

The Thibetan equipment at present ranges from old matchlocks to seven-centimetre guns. The matchlocks are being replaced by Russian rifles, one thousand of which are reported to have arrived recently.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

CONTROL OF THE SEA NECESSARY TO LIFE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, June 6.—Sir John Colcomb, M.P., speaking on 'Imperial defence,' says the United Kingdom cannot live without the freedom of the sea, and the British Empire would cease to be a reality the moment the control of the sea is in serious jeopardy. Referring to the Committee of Defence he says an immense advantage to the committee is that the defensive policy of the Empire is no longer to be ruled by a department purely military in its character and without any knowledge whatever of naval affairs in principle or practice. Regarding conscription he thinks it is impossible.

JUDGE RITCHIE DEAD.

Halifax, June 6.—The death occurred at seven o'clock yesterday morning of Judge J. N. Ritchie, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He was stricken with an affection of the heart a week ago, but up to that time appeared to be in good health, though it is understood that he was in some danger of heart disease.

The late Judge Ritchie was appointed to the Bench in 1885, and was most highly esteemed by the Bar and the public. He was seventy years of age. There are now two vacancies on the bench, the other being that of Chief Justice.

SENATOR BOSTOCK NOW FORMER MEMBER FOR YALE-CARIBOO SUCCEEDS THE LATE HON. MR. REID.

Ottawa, June 6.—Mr. Hewitt Bostock, who represented Yale-Cariboo in the House of Commons from 1896 till 1900, in the Liberal interests, has been appointed to the Senate, to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Reid. Mr. Bostock is a man of bright intellect and in the very prime of life. He has done much on the Pacific coast to promote a knowledge of scientific agriculture. He was the founder also of the Vancouver 'Province.'

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Uneasiness Over the King's Approaching Visit.

London, June 4.—King Edward's activity in the field of international diplomacy has given rise to some uneasiness in Foreign Office and other government circles, which finds special vent in the comment regarding the forthcoming meeting of His Majesty with the Emperor William at Kiel. The 'Spectator' voices this feeling to-day, expressing grave alarm at the possibilities which may ensue from King Edward's German visit, saying:

'It is suggested that the Emperor will take the opportunity of his royal uncle's visit to entangle us in some form of agreement with Germany, or that even if things do not go so far that the Emperor William will somehow manage to compromise us in the region of foreign politics.

'When we remember what happened on the last visit of the Emperor to England, how the British Government, against their will and interests, and apparently without their knowledge, were drawn into the Venezuela mess and the Bagdad Railway embroglio, we can hardly wonder at this feeling of anxiety. We feel pretty sure that a determined attempt will be made by the Germans to compromise us. The Emperor, indeed, is almost bound to make the attempt, so sore are his people at their present isolation and repeated failures in the region of international policy.'

The Associated Press understands that King Edward will be accompanied to Kiel by a member of the Cabinet, probably the Foreign Minister, Lord Lansdowne, so that the Foreign Office will be in a position to keep in touch with all developments, and advise the King on the spot.

COBDEN CENTENARY.

MONSTER FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

London, June 6.—The Cobden centenary meeting at Alexandra Palace on Saturday night, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, presiding, took the form of a tremendous free trade demonstration. Some seventy political associations of London co-operated in the meeting, and the attendance was estimated at 18,000. Among those on the platform were three daughters, and two grand-children of Richard Cobden, a number of Cobden's political friends, the surviving members of the anti-Corn Law League, and prominent free trade members of the House of Commons. Sir Henry devoted his speech to a eulogy of Cobden's political achievements and the beneficial effect of free trade as against the present tariff reform movement. He said the real tariff reformers were those who abolished tariffs and asserted that the strength of the country did not lie in the equipment of fleets and armies, but upon peace equipment, the development of arts, industries and resources and friendly relations with other countries and different parts of the Empire.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., introduced resolutions pledging the adherence of those present to the principles of free trade, peace, retrenchment and reform, which were adopted enthusiastically.

The meeting closed with a great torch-light procession.

THE CHENTU MISSION.

MARK OF APPRECIATION FROM THE VICEROY OF SZE CHUAN.

Toronto, June 4.—The Methodist Mission Room has received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Ewan, the Methodist medical missionary in Chentu, in which he encloses a translation of a note from Hsi Liang, the Viceroy of Sze chuan, China. As a mark of appreciation of the work of the missionary hospitals, the Viceroy encloses the sum of two thousand taels to be divided among the two medical institutions. The letter demonstrates the improvement in the feelings of the officials towards the mission workers. It says the gift is made on account of 'the assistance which the two British hospitals, animated by a spirit of benevolence, bestow upon the afflicted poor of the province.'

A FIENDISH DEED.

MANY MINERS KILLED AND INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 6.—Twelve miners were killed and eight or ten others badly injured by an explosion that occurred after midnight at the Independence station of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railway. The explosion apparently was the result of a plot against the non-union miners on the night shift at the Shurtleiff, Findlay & Lost Dollar mines, who had just finished work and were about to return to their homes. There men had no warning whatever of their impending fate. The explosion occurred beneath the platform on which they were waiting for a train, hurling many of them high into the air, destroying the adjoining depot and rending a great hole in the earth. Detectives found the machine which set off the dynamite under the platform. It consists of a revolver and three hundred feet of steel wire. The revolver was placed underneath the platform close to the powder. The other end of the wire was fastened to a chair leg, which was used as a lever from the crabbings of the Dedmonco property. The whole district is aroused over the

catastrophe, and further trouble is feared. A number of fist fights have already occurred. Guns will doubtless soon be brought into play if conditions remain as they are.

The dead are:—Gus Augustin, aged 15; Arthur Muhleise, relatives in Germany; Henry Haag, Alexander McLane, Charles Barber, Herbert McCoy, J. H. Hartzell, William Shanklin, E. Kelso, W. W. Delaney, Edward Ross, E. H. Johnson.

THE MOROCCAN BRIGANDS.

ACTION OF POWERS FROWNED UPON BY FRANCE.

Paris, June 4.—Although no official intimation on the subject has been given, it is understood that France would view favorably the withdrawal of some of the American warships now at Tangier. The presence of the American ships there has had the effect of attracting ships of other nationalities, including Italian and British. According to the French view, if a local agitation occurred, American, Italian and British ships might land forces to preserve order, and it is pointed out that this would involve serious responsibilities upon the United States, and would also have the effect of discrediting France's paramount influence in Morocco. The American officials say that the United States warships will be withdrawn promptly if France undertakes the entire burden of securing the release of Ion Perdicaris. Thus far, however, France, while offering to do everything possible, has no desire to assume the entire burden of settling the incident.

LORD DUNDONALD.

THE G. O. C. ENTERTAINED BY OFFICERS OF NUMBER FIVE MILITARY DISTRICT.

Lord Dundonald, general officer commanding the Canadian militia, was entertained at a banquet on Saturday night by the officers of Military District No. 5. The event, which took place at the Windsor Hotel, was a complete success, upwards of a hundred military men being present, including Lord Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. Davidson, Captain Newton, A.D.C., and Colonel Gordon, D.O.C., who presided.

The review on Saturday of the militia infantry and garrison artillery was a very fine display of the citizen soldiery. Over two thousand were in the brigade, and, as Lord Dundonald told them, they were much smarter looking than he found them last year at the same kind of a review. The field artillery and cavalry were not in the review on Saturday.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVENTION BILL PASSES SECOND READING IN BRITISH HOUSE.

London, June 2.—The Anglo-French Convention Bill unanimously passed its second reading in the House of Commons last evening. This bill provides for the assent of Parliament to the indemnities and cessions of territory under the recent Anglo-French agreement.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of the debate, said the speakers showed lack of appreciation of the enormous benefits accruing from the arrangements in regard to Newfoundland. Under the old arrangement peace between France and Great Britain hung by a thread. The difficulty was now removed forever. He considered the Anglo-French agreement to be one of the greatest international transactions on record, and the beginning of a happier era in international relations.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

REPORTED ARBITRATION NEGOTIATIONS.

London, June 4.—The special despatches reporting that an Anglo-American arbitration treaty is under way have attracted no little interest here. The Associated Press is authoritatively informed, however, that no negotiations are on foot or contemplated looking to a revival of the late Lord Pauncefoot's unsuccessful efforts.

The general trend of opinion in official quarters here, especially at the Foreign Office is that there is scarcely any necessity for a formal treaty of this kind. It is pointed out that all matters now in dispute between the two countries go automatically to arbitration.

MARK TWAIN BEREAVED.

Florence, Italy, June 6.—Mrs. Samuel M. Clemens, the wife of Mark Twain, the American author and lecturer, died of syncope here yesterday evening. Half an hour before her death she had conversed cheerfully with her husband. The body will be sent to the United States for interment. Mrs. Clemens was married in 1870. Her maiden name was Olivia L. Langdon. She was born in Elmira, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens arrived in Florence on Nov. 8 last and a month later it was announced that Mrs. Clemens had been indisposed since she arrived.

A NEW YORK MYSTERY.

New York, June 6.—Proceedings were begun to-day by Coroner Brown in an endeavor to solve the mystery surrounding the death of Frank T. Young, the wealthy bookmaker, who was shot on Saturday last while on his way in a cab to a steamship prior to sailing for Liverpool with his wife.

TWO BATTLES.

IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE BOTH HAD SERIOUS LOSS.

Liao Yang, June 6.—The military interest now is upon the region of imminent operations—the Liao tung peninsula. Another Japanese army is landing on the eastern coast as a counterweight to the Russian advance from Dashihaizou, seemingly southward upon General Oku's army.

The Japanese seemingly have given up the idea of attacking Liao yang, if they had such a plan. The rainy season, which is expected to begin in two or three weeks, would affect operations here and render an advance to Liao yang impossible. Meanwhile, the Cossacks are keeping in touch with the Japanese outposts. Another force is watching General Kuroki's wing north on the Yalu river.

Details have been received here of two smart outpost fights, one at Liao tung and the other in Southern Manchuria. The former occurred in the morning of June 3, at Yan tsi antur, east of Vafangow (twenty-five miles above Kin chow). The Russian force consisted of an infantry regiment, some artillery, several companies of Cossacks and a squadron of dragoons. The enemy was discovered in the valley of Pay tai antuo. The Russians brought up a battery, opened fire and cleared the Japanese out of the valley. Then the Russian guns were moved to a more favorable position. The Japanese then took advantage and fired a few shells. The Russian losses were Colonel Sereda and seventeen men wounded. Both sides retained their positions.

The other fight was between Major-General Mischchenko's Cossacks and the Japanese advance posts along the River Kioendzy, north of Taku shan. It lasted from the evening of June 3, to late the following day. A company of Cossacks tried to cut off a detachment of Japanese posted on the heights of Lladzupudy, but the enemy brought up reinforcements and the Russians were reinforced by five companies of Cossacks. Finally, 3,000 Japanese were engaged including artillery. The Cossacks repeatedly drove the enemy from their entrenchments. In one case the Japanese fled across the river, but returned with more reinforcements and the Russians drove off. The Cossacks' commander Starkoff was killed and two officers and nine men were wounded. The Cossacks carried the body of their commander to Siuyen.

NEW NOVA SCOTIA LOAN.

Halifax, N.S., June 4.—The Hon. Mr. Murray, premier, has left for London in connection with the new provincial loan arranged by the Hon. Arthur Drysdale, commissioner of works and mines, last autumn. This loan is necessary to provide money for the advance to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann of \$13,000 a mile on account of the Halifax & South-western Railway, which will be in operation from Halifax to Mahone Bay early in August.

LIQUOR MEN LOST.

TEMPERANCE PARTY NOW CONTROLS ALEXANDRIA TOWN COUNCIL.

Alexandria, Ont., June 4.—The prohibition party scored a triumph yesterday in the election of Mr. Edward I. Tarlton as a councillor for the seat in the Town Council rendered vacant recently by the resignation of one of the sitting members. Great interest was taken in the election in view of the fact that the question of granting a wholesale liquor license and an additional saloon license was shortly to be decided by the Town Council. The liquor party had previously a majority of one vote in the council. Mr. Tarlton was brought on as a prohibitionist against Mr. Lalonde, the liquor candidate. At the close of the polls last evening Mr. Tarlton was declared elected by a majority of 40 votes. For the last three weeks a bitter fight has been waged by the liquor interest, hence the victory for the temperance party is all the more gratifying. A pleasing feature of the contest was the active support given to the temperance cause by the Roman Catholic clergy of the town.

MR. DANIEL AMARON DEAD.

VETERAN MISSIONARY PASSES AWAY AT BERTHIER.

A telephone message from Berthier, Que., on Wednesday announced the death at 9 in the morning, of Mr. Daniel Amaron, father of the Rev. Dr. Amaron, of Montreal, at the age of ninety-two years. The late Mr. Amaron sustained a paralytic stroke about three weeks ago and his condition gradually grew worse until the end. The funeral took place from the Episcopal church at Berthier, at one o'clock, on Friday afternoon. The late Mr. Amaron did valiant missionary work in this province in his early life.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING TO CONVENE FROM JUNE 8 TO 14.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, will be held in Zion Congregational Church from Wednesday, June 8, to Monday, June 14.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

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

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

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

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

'Better sell them all to the first comer, and then I shall see the end of my loss. I am not one of your lucky ones. I must not venture.'

A settler passed George's way driving a large herd of sheep and ten cows. George gave him a dinner and looked over his stock. 'You have but few beasts for so many sheep,' said he.

The other assented.

'I could part with a few of mine to you if you were so minded.'

The other said he should be very glad, but he had no money to spare. 'Would George take sheep in exchange?'

'Well,' drawled George, 'I would rather it had been cash, but such as you and I must not make the road harder to one another. Sheep I'll take, but full value.'

The other was delighted, and nearly all George's bullocks became his for one hundred and fifty sheep.

George was proud of his bargain, and said 'That is a good thing for you and me, Susan, please God.'

Now the next morning Abner came in and said to George, 'I don't like some of your new lot—the last that are with a red V.'

'Why, what is wrong about them?'

'Come and see.'

He found more than one of the new sheep rubbing themselves angrily against the pen, and sometimes among one another.

'Oh, dear!' said George, 'I have prayed against this on my knees every day of my life, and it is come upon me at last. Sharpen your knife, Abner—All the new lot. Call Jacky, he will help you; he likes to see blood. I can't abide it. One hundred and fifty sheep, eighteen-pennorth of wool, and eight-pennorth of fat when we fling 'em into the pot—that is all that is left to me of yesterday's deal.'

Jacky was called.

'Now, Jacky,' said George, 'these sheep have got the scab of the country, if they get to my flock and taint it I am a beggar from that moment. These sheep are sure to die so Abner and you are to kill

them. He will show you how. I can't look on and see their blood and my means spilled like water. Susan this is a black day for us!'

He went away and sat down upon a stone a good way off, and turned his back upon his house and his little homestead. This was not the way to make a thousand pounds.

The next day the dead sheep were skinned and their bodies chopped up and flung into the copper. The grease was skimmed as it rose, and set aside, and when cool was put into rough barrels with some salt and kept up until such time as a merchant should pass that way and buy it.

'Well!' said George, with a sigh, 'I know my loss. But if the red scab had got into the large herd, there would have been no end to the mischief.'

Soon after this a small feeder at some distance offered to change with McLaughlin. That worthy liked his own ground best, but willing to do his friend George a good turn he turned the man over to him. George examined the new place, found that it was smaller but richer and better watered, and very wisely closed with the proposal.

When he told Jacky that worthy's eyes sparkled.

'Black fellow likes another place. Not every day the same.'

And in fact he let out that if this change had not occurred his intention had been to go a-hunting for a month or two, so weary had he become of always the same place.

The new ground was excellent, and George's hopes lately clouded brightened again. He sat to work and made huge tanks to catch the next rain, and as heretofore did the work of two.

It was a sad thing to have to write to Susan and tell her that after twenty months' hard work he was just where he had been at first starting.

One day as George was eating his homely dinner on his knee by the side of his principal flock he suddenly heard a tremendous scurrage mixed with loud abusive epithets from Abner. He started up, and there was Carlo pitching into a sheep who was trying to jump herself into the crowd to escape him. Up runs one of the sheep-dogs growling, but instead of seizing Carlo, as George thought he would, what does he do but fall upon another sheep, and spite of all their evasions the two dogs drove the two sheep out of the flock and sent them pelting down the hill. In one moment George was alongside Abner.

'Abner,' said he, 'how came you to let strange sheep in among mine?'

'Never saw them till the dog pinned 'em.'

'You never saw them,' said George reproachfully. 'No nor your dog either till my Carlo opened your eyes. A pretty thing for a shepherd and his dog to be taught by a pointer. Well, said George, 'you had eyes enough to see whose sheep they were. Tell me that if you please.'

Abner looked down.

'Why, Abner?'

'I'd as lieve bite off my tongue as tell you.'

George looked uneasy and his face fell. 'A V.' Don't ye take on,' said Abner. 'They couldn't have been ten minutes among ours, and there were but two. And don't you blow me up, for such a thing might happen to the carefullest shepherd that ever was.'

'I won't blow ye up, Will Abner,' said George. 'If it is my luck, not yours, that has done this. It was always so. From a game of cricket upwards I never had my neighbor's luck. If the flock are not tainted I'll give you five pounds, and my purse is not so deep as some; if they are, take your knife and drive it into my heart; I'll forgive you that as I do this. Carlo let me look at you. See here, he is all over some stinking ointment; it is off those sheep. I knew it. 'Twasn't likely a pointer dog would be down on strange sheep like a shepherd's dog by the sight. 'Twas this stuff offended him. Heaven's will be done.'

'Let us hope the best, and not meet trouble half way.'

'Yes,' said George, feebly, 'let us hope for the best.'

'Don't I hear that Thompson has an ointment that cures the red scab?'

'So they say.'

George whistled to his pony. The pony came to him. George did not treat him as we are apt to treat a horse—like a riding machine. He used to speak to him and caress him when he fed him and when he made his bed, and the horse followed him about like a dog.

In half an hour's sharp riding they were at Thompson's, an invaluable man that sold and bought animals, doctored animals, and kept a huge boiler in which bullocks were reduced to a few pounds of grease in a very few hours.

'You have an ointment that is good for the scab, sir?'

'That I have, farmer. Sold some to a neighbor of yours day before yesterday.'

'Who was that?'

'A new comer. Vesey is his name.'

George groaned. 'How do you use it, if you please?'

'Shear 'em close, rub the ointment well in, wash 'em every two days, and rub in again.'

'Give me a stone of it.'

'A stone of my ointment! Well you are the wisest man I have come across this year or two. You shall have it, sir.'

George rode home with his purchase. Abner turned up his nose at it, and was inclined to laugh at George's fears. But George said to himself—'I have Susan to think of as well as myself. Besides, said he a little bitterly, 'I haven't a grain of luck. If I am to do any good I must be twice as prudent

and thrice as industrious as my neighbors or I shall fall behind them. Now, Abner, we'll shear them close.'

'Shear them! Why, it is not two months since they were all sheared.'

'And then we will rub a little of this ointment into them.'

'What! before we see any sign of the scab among them? I wouldn't do that if they were mine.'

'No more would I if they were yours,' replied George, almost fiercely. 'But they are not yours, Will Abner. They are unlucky George's.'

During the next three days four hundred sheep were clipped and anointed. Jacky helped to clip, but he would not wear gloves, and George would not let him handle the ointment without them, suspecting mercury.

At last George yielded to Abner's remonstrances, and left off shearing and anointing.

Abner altered his opinion when one day he found a sheep rubbing like mad against a tree, and before noon half a dozen at the same game. Those two wretched sheep had tainted the flock.

Abner hung his head when he came to George with this ill-omened news. He expected a storm of reproaches. But George was too deeply distressed for any petulance of anger. 'It is my fault, said he, 'I was the master, and I let my servant direct me. My own heart told me what to do, yet I must listen to a fool and a hireling that cared not for the sheep. How should he? they weren't his, they were mine to lose and mine to save. I had my choice, I took it, I lost them; call Jacky and let's to work and save here and there one, if so be God shall be kinder to them than I have been.'

From that hour there was but little rest, morning, noon or night, it was nothing but an endless routine of anointing and washing, washing and anointing sheep. To the credit of Mr. Thompson it must be told that of the four hundred sheep that had been taken in time no single sheep died; but of the incompetent shepherds as well as incompetent statesmen and doctors, though not so many, Abner was one of these. An acute Australian shepherd would have seen the more subtle signs of this terrible disease a day or two before the patient sheep began to rub themselves with fury against the trees and against each other; but Abner did not; and George did not profess to have a minute knowledge of the animal, or why pay a shepherd? When this Herculean labor and battle had gone on for about a week, Abner came to George, and with a hang-dog look begged him to look out for another shepherd.

'Why, Will! surely you won't think to leave me in this strait? Why three of us are hardly able for the work, and how can I make head against this plague with only the poor, say—with only Jacky, that is first-rate at light work till he gets to find it dull—but can't lift a sheep and fling her into the water, as the like of us can?'

'Well, ye see,' said Abner, doggedly, 'I have got the offer of a place with Mr. Meredith, and he won't wait for me more than a week.'

'He is a rich man, Will, and I am a poor one,' said George, in a faint expostulating tone. Abner said nothing, but his face showed he had already considered this fact from his own point of view.

He could spare you better than I can; but you are right to leave a falling house that you have helped to pull down.'

'I don't want to go all in a moment; I can stay a week till you get another.'

'A week! how can I get a shepherd in this wilderness at a week's notice? you talk like a fool.'

'Well, I can't stay any longer. You know there is no agreement at all between us, but I'll stay a week to oblige you.'

'You'll oblige me, will you?' said George, with a burst of indignation; 'then oblige me by packing up your traps and taking your ugly face out of my sight before dinner-time this day. Stay, my man, here are your wages up to twelve o'clock to-day, take 'em and out of my sight, you dirty rascal. Let me meet misfortune with none but friends by my side. Away with you, or I shall forget myself, and dirty my hands with your mean carcass.'

The hireling slunk off, and as he slunk, George stormed and thundered after him, 'And wherever you go, may sorrow and sickness—no!'

George turned to Jacky who sat coolly by, his eyes sparkling at the prospect of a row.

'Jacky,' said he, and then he seemed to choke, and could not say any other word.

'Suppose I get the make-thunder, then you shoot him?'

'Shoot him? what for?'

'Too much bunglarity; shoot him dead. He let the sheep come to it with my two fingers so on their backs; here Jacky made a V with his middle and forefinger, so he kill the other sheep—yet still you not shoot him—that so stupid I call.'

'Oh, Jacky, bush! don't you know me better than to think I would kill a man for killing my sheep. Oh, fie, oh, fie! No, Jacky, heaven forbid I should do the man any harm; but when I think of what he has brought on my head, and then to skulk and leave me in my sore strait and trouble, me that never gave him ill language as most masters would; and then, Jacky, do you remember when he was sick how kind you and I were to him—and now to leave us. There, I must go into the house, and you come and call me out when that man is off the premises—not before.' At twelve o'clock selfish Abner started to walk to Mr. Meredith's, a distance of thirty miles. Smarting under the sense of his contemptibility and of the injury he was doing his kind poor master, he shook his fist at the house, and told Jacky he hoped the scab would rot the flock, and that done, fall upon the bipeds, on his own black hide in particular. Jacky only answered with his eye. When the man was gone he called George.

George's anger had soon died. Jacky found him reading a little book in search of comfort, and when they were out in the air Jacky saw that his eyes were rather red.

'Why you cry?' said Jacky. 'I am very angry because you cry.'

'It is very foolish of me,' said George, apologetically, 'but there is a small company, and we in such trouble; I thought

I had made a friend of him. Often I saw he was not worth his wages, but out of pity I wouldn't part with him when I could better have spared him than he me, and now—there—no more about it. Work is the best for a sore heart, and mine is sore and heavy, too, this day.'

Jacky put his finger to his head, and looked wise. 'First you listen me—this one time I speak a good many words. Dat stupid fellow know nothing, and so because you not shoot him a good way behind—you very stupid. One,' counted Jacky, touching his thumb, 'he know nothing with these (pointing to his eyes). Jacky know possum, Jacky know kangaroo, know turkey, know snake, know a good many, some with legs like dis (four fingers), some with legs like this (two fingers)—dat stupid fellow know nothing but sheep, and not know sheep, let him die too much. Know nothing with his eyes. One more (touching his forehead). Know nothing with dis (touching his tongue). Jacky speak him good words, he speak Jacky bad words. Dat so stupid—he know nothing with dis—One more. You do him good things—he do you bad things; he know nothing with these (indicating his arms and legs as the seat of moral action), so den because you not shoot him long ago any you cry; den because you cry, Jacky angry. Yes, Jacky very good. Jacky a little good before he live with you. Since den, very good—but when dat fellow know nothing, and now you cry at the bottom part, Jacky a little angry, and Jacky go hunting a little not much dis-reckly.'

With these words the savage caught up his tomahawk and two spears, and was going across country without another word, but George cried out in dismay, 'Oh, stop a moment! What, to-day, Jacky. Jacky, Jacky, now don't ye go to-day. I know it is very dull for the likes of you, and you will soon leave me, but don't ye go to-day; don't set me against flesh and blood altogether.'

'I come back when the sun there,' pointing to the east, 'but must hunt a little, not much. Jacky uncomfortable,' said he, jumping at a word which from its size he thought must be of weight in any argument, 'a good deal uncomfortable suppose I not hunt a little dis day.'

'I say no more, I have no right—good-bye, take my hand, I shall never see you any more.'

'I shall come back when the sun dere.'

Ab, well, I dare say you think you will. Good-bye, Jacky; don't you stay to please me.'

Jacky glided away across country. He looked back once and saw George watching him. George was sitting sorrowful upon a stone, and as this last bit of humanity fell away from him and melted away in the distance, his heart died within him. He thinks he will come back to me, but when he gets in the open and finds the track of animals to hunt he will follow them wherever they go, and his poor, shallow head won't remember this place nor me; I shall never see poor Jacky any more!'

The black continued his course for about four miles until a deep hollow hid him from George. Arrived here, he instantly took a line nearly opposite to his first, and when he had gone about three miles on the ground attentively and examining the ground and the track of animals to hunt he will follow them wherever they go, and his poor, shallow head won't remember this place nor me; I shall never see poor Jacky any more!'

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Our story has to follow a little way an infinitesimal personage.

Abner, the ungrateful one, with a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, strode stoutly away towards Mr. Meredith's grazing ground. 'I am well out of that place,' was his reflection. As he had been only once over the ground before he did not venture to relax his pace, least night should overtake him in a strange part. He stepped out so well that just before the sun set he reached the head of a broad valley that was reached a white mansion set in a sea of pasture studded with cattle instead of sails. 'Ay, ay!' thought the ungrateful one, 'no fear of the scab breaking up this master—I'm all right now.' As he chuckled over his prospects a dusky figure stole noiselessly from a little thicket—an arm was raised behind him—crash! a hard weapon came down on his skull, and he lay on his face with the blood trickling from his mouth and ears.

CHAPTER XL.

He who a few months ago was so light-hearted and bright with hope, now rose at daybreak for a work of herculean toil as usual, but no longer with the spirit that makes labor light. The same strength, the same dogged perseverance were there, but the sense of lost money, lost time, and invincible ill-luck oppressed him; then, too, he was alone—everything had deserted him but misfortune.

I have left my Susan and I have lost her—left the only friend I had or ever shall have in this hard world.' This was his constant thought as doggedly but hopelessly he struggled against the pestilence. Single-handed and leaden-hearted he had to catch a sheep, to fling her down, to hold her down, to rub the ointment into her, and to catch another that had been rubbed yesterday and take her to the pool and fling her in and keep her in till every part of her skin was soaked.

Four hours of this drudgery had George gone through single-handed and leaden-hearted, when as he knelt over a kicking, struggling sheep, he became conscious of something gliding between him and the sun; he looked up and there was Jacky grinning.

George uttered an exclamation: 'What, come back! Well now that is very good of you I call. How do you do?' and he gave him a great shake of the hand.

'Jacky very well, Jacky not at all uncomfortable after him hunt a little.'

'Then I am very glad you have had a day's sport, leastways a night's, I call it, since it has made you comfortable, Jacky.'

'Oh! yes, very comfortable now,' and his white teeth and bright eye proclaimed

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ed the relief and satisfaction his little trip had afforded his nature.

'There, Jacky, if the ointment is worth the trouble it gives me rubbing of it in, that sheep won't ever catch the scab I do think. Well, Jacky, seems to me I ought to ask your pardon—I did to me I never expected you would leave the kangaroos and opossums for me once you were off. But I suppose fact is you haven't quite forgotten Two-fold Bay.'

'Two fool bay!' inquired Jacky, puzzled.

'Where I first fell in with you. You made one in a hunt that day, only instead of hunting you was hunted, and pretty close, too, and if I hadn't been a good cricketer and learn to fling true—Why, I do declare, I think he has forgotten the whole thing, shark and all!'

At the word shark a gleam of intelligence came to the black's eye; it was succeeded by a look of wonder. 'Shark come to eat me—you throw stone—so we eat him—I see him now a little—a very little—dat a long way off—a very long way off. Jacky can hardly see him when he try a good deal. White fellow see a long way off behind him back—dat is very curious.'

George colored. 'You are right, lad—it was a long while ago, and I am vexed for mentioning it. Well, any way, you are come back, and you are welcome. Now you shall do a little of the light work, but I'll do all the heavy work because I'm used to it; and indeed poor George did work and slave like Hercules; forty times that day he carried a full-sized sheep in his hands a distance of twenty yards and flung her into the water and splashed in and rubbed her back in the water.'

The fourth day after Jacky's return George asked him to go all over the ground and tell him how many sheep he saw give signs of the fatal disorder.

About four o'clock in the afternoon Jacky returned driving before him with his spear a single sheep. The agility of both the biped and quadruped were droll; the latter every now and then making a rapid bolt to get back to the pasture and Jacky bounding like a buck and pricking her with a spear.

For the first time he found George doing nothing.

'Dis one scratch um back—only dis one.'

'Then we have driven out the murrain and the rest will live. A hard fight! Jacky, a hard fight! but we have won it at last. We will rub this one well; help me put her down, for my head aches.'

After rubbing her a little George said, 'Jacky, I wish you would do it for me, for my head do ache so I can't abide to hold it down and work too.'

After dinner they sat and looked at the sheep feeding. 'No more dis,' said Jacky gaily, imitating a sheep rubbing against a tree.

'No! I have won the day; but I haven't won it cheap. Jacky, that fellow Abner was a bad man—an ungrateful man.' These words George spoke with a very singular tone of gravity.

'Never you mind you about him.'

'No! I must try to forgive him; we are all great sinners; it is cold to-day?'

'No! it is good deal hot!'

'I thought it must, for the wind is in a kindly quarter. Well, Jacky—I am as cold as ice.'

'Dat very curious.'

'And my head do ache so I can hardly bear myself.'

'You ill a little—soon be well.'

'I doubt I shall be worse before I am better.'

'Never you mind you. I go and bring something I know. We make it hot with water, den you drink it; and after dat you a good deal better.'

'Do, Jacky. I won't take doctor's stuff; it is dug out of the ground, and never was intended for man's inside. But you get me something that grows in sight and I'll take that, and don't be long, Jacky—for I am not well.'

Jacky returned towards evening with a bundle of simples. He found George shivering over a fire. He got the pot and began to prepare an infusion. 'Now you soon better,' said he.

'I hope so, Jacky,' said George very gravely, 'thank you all the same. Jacky, I haven't been not to say dry for the last ten days with me washing the sheep, and I have caught a terrible chill—a chill like death; and, Jacky, I have tried too much—I have used my strength. I am a very strong man as men go, and so was my father; but he abused his strength—and he was took just as I am took now, and in a week he was dead. I have worked hard ever since I came here, but since Abner left me at the pinch it hasn't been man's work, Jacky; it has been a wrestling-match from dawn to dark. No man could go on and not break down; but I wanted so to save the poor sheep. Well, the sheep are saved; but—'

When Jacky's infusion was ready he made George take it and then lie down. Unfortunately the attack was too violent to yield to this simple remedy. Fever was upon George Fielding—fever in his giant shape; not as he creeps over the weak, but as he rushes on the strong. George had

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never a headache in his life before. Fever found him full of blood and turned it all to fire. He tossed—he raged—and forty-eight hours after his first seizure the strong man lay weak as a child, except during those paroxysms of delirium which robbed him of his reason while they lasted, and of his strength when they retired.

On the fourth day—after a raging paroxysm—he became suddenly calm, and looking up saw Jacky seated at some little distance, his bright eye fixed upon him.

'You better now?' inquired he with even more than his usual gentleness of tone. 'You not talk stupid things any more?'

'What, Jacky, are you watching me?' said the sick man. 'Now I call that very kind of you. Jacky, I am not the man I was—we are out down in a day like the ripe grass. How long is it since I was took ill?'

'One, one, one, and one more day.'

'Ay! Ay! My father lasted till the fifth day, and then—Jacky!—'

'Here Jacky! what you want?'

'Go out on the hill and see whether any of the sheep are rubbing themselves.' Jacky went out and soon returned. 'Not see one rub himself!'

A faint gleam lighted George's sunken eye. 'That is a comfort. I hope I shall be accepted not to have been a bad shepherd, for I may say "I have given my life for the sheep." Poor things.'

George dozed. Towards evening he awoke, and there was Jacky just where he had seen him last. 'I didn't think you had cared so much for me, Jacky, my boy.'

'Yes, care very much for you. See, um make beef-water for you a good deal. And sure enough he had boiled down about forty pounds of beef and filled a huge calabash with the extract, which he set by George's side.

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE FIGHT FOR CANADA.

This is the fetching title of a handsome book described on the title page as 'A naval and military sketch from the history of the great Imperial war, by William Wood, major 8th Royal Rifles, Canadian militia; secretary Quebec branch of the Navy League; president Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.' (Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., London). 3633 pp. This is easily the best Canadian work of the year. Its author has been hitherto known to a few historical scholars and literary men throughout the Dominion as an occasional writer of high culture and independent leisure, but in the present instance he has taken up a very great subject and done it such justice as it may safely be said has never been done before, except in some ways by the brilliant pen of Parkman himself. The opportunities of the present author have, however, placed him in a far better position for information than even Parkman, and if the latter excels in the graphic beauty of an inimitable style, Mr. Wood has the advantage of a vast amount of most important information lately published, and of an acquaintance with Quebec itself and its people which few possess, and of which he has known how to make signal use. The difference between our author and all others except Parkman, and, to a small extent, Kingsford—who have treated the subject of the conquest of Canada, lies in the great breadth and independence of his grasp of the subject. He places the famous deed of Wolfe in relation to the whole contemporary naval and military doings of the British Empire, and he sees and points out its connection with the whole series of wars which constituted the long conflict with France for the dominion of the world—wars beginning with 1688 and ending with Waterloo. He shows the immediate connection of the taking of Quebec with the sea-power of Britain, and more immediately with the overwhelming defeat of the French navy in the preceding year at Quiberon Bay on the coast of France. Nor is it alone his view that sea-power was the preponderant element, but he also points out the interworking in one grand and unusually harmonious scheme of several armies with the navy under Saunders, including both regulars and colonials, operating in different divisions, from that at Albany under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, to that at Niagara under Sir William Johnson. He points out the true colonial origin of the great plan for the conquest of Canada, which was handed down among the gentry of New York for seventy years, until disaster after disaster, proving the ineffectiveness of other plans, resulted in its reusucitation and its acceptance by William Pitt, who brought it to its triumphant conclusion in 1759 through the genius of well-chosen admirals and generals, and thereby established at one stroke the great empire of Britain and America. In the course of his story Mr. Wood treats all the disputed questions which have made the siege of Quebec a battle ground for pamphleteers, and frequently pours out his knowledge and learning upon some such point in a few masterly and decisive sentences. In reading the book we are made, by way of preparation, to comprehend the causes of the rise of England as a world power through her necessarily maritime position; and the various phases of the 'Great Imperial War,' with its relationship to the various subordinate wars which formed part of it, as well as to the American Revolution. We are also made to understand clearly the military relations between New France and the English colonies, and the rise of the different events which shaped the mighty struggle. The character of Vaudreuil is exposed in its weakness and jealousy of Montcalm in a clear and unanswerable manner, and nowhere else except in Parkman has so vigorous a picture been painted of the corruption of Bigot and his subordinate vampires. This is followed by an exact vindication of both the military and official character of Montcalm. For the first time also Admiral Saunders receives full justice as an element almost equal to Wolfe in the Conquest. Indeed, his seamen are shown to have been much more numerous than the army of the latter, thus proving the vital necessity of the navy to the victory at Quebec. 'It was Wolfe, of course,' writes Mr. Wood, 'who dealt Canada her actual death blow at the Battle of the Plains, but it was the navy alone that enabled Pitt to wage war on a world-wide scale at all; the navy alone gave him a United Service with which to isolate and defeat the forces of a Greater France, and the navy alone that afforded him the opportunity of using Wolfe's army at Quebec.' In support of this proposition the history of the British navy is vividly sketched. When we come to Wolfe we find a searching and in the end a successful inquiry and solution made of those disputed questions which affect his immediate credit as the author of the

plan of gaining the heights of Abraham. Mr. Wood settles the question *whether that in Wolfe alone is due to the strategy which won the stronghold.* In his account of the military strength and weakness of Quebec, and the composition and movements of the fleet he brings to bear a rare combination of naval, military and historical knowledge which makes the story of absorbing interest and fully satisfactory.

An instance of Mr. Wood's descriptive style may be given from the old but ever new subject of the Battle of the Plains itself.

The had example of the Canadians was presently followed by the French, and a scattered fire broke out at some two hundred paces. It was a hurried, nervous, and undisciplined attempt to shake the British at long range before closing in on them for the final charge. And it was all in vain. There stood the long, straight, two-deck line, with shouldered arms—a steadfast, living wall of red, flashing defiance from its steel-pointed crest of bayonets—magnificently silent, yet eagerly waiting to seize the long-despised-of-stance to fight it out fairly, hand to hand, on equal terms, and in the open field. Closer and closer came the densely massed attacking lines of battle, its officers leading it on with the utmost gallantry to the very last; but with its far right and left both melting away as the Canadians sought their familiar trushwood cover and its French battalions themselves breaking it asunder as they instinctively bore outwards from the centre to save their deserted flanks for a double overlap of fire and steel. And soon even these tried veterans lost heart a little when they began to near the narrow forty paces where they had to meet that silently expectant line in the death-grapple which was to decide the fate of half America. They still came on, however; though now their thronged white ranks only surged forward a few steps at a time and broke again and again in wild bursts of impotent flame and smoke, like buffed waves off a reef-protected shore. And as they came, Wolfe's straining eye was measuring every pace of the fast closing interval—a hundred—seventy-five—fifty—forty—'Fire!'—and the first volley thundered from the Grenadiers, being instantly followed by another one from each battalion all down the British line. So perfectly delivered were these famous charges of artillery, and so truly aimed that the whole front rank of the enemy went down, almost to a man, before their terrific storm of bullets.

Many pages of valuable notes and bibliography are given at the end of the volume, with index. The work has beautiful portraits of Wolfe and Montcalm and a large colored map of the siege and battle, and is in every way a beautiful addition to a library. It seems destined to take rank as the final word upon the siege, and the most instructive historical contribution yet made upon the conquest.

THE 'WIDOW'S MITE' MYSTERY.

About a year ago an odd story was going the rounds of the newspapers about Dr. Isaac K. Funk, of the Standard Dictionary, and the spirit of Henry Ward Beecher, and the 'widow's mite' of biblical history. The anecdote as told with much detail by Dr. Funk is certainly peculiar enough without any fictitious additions. It is the principal theme of 'The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena,' by Isaac K. Funk, (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$2.00). In the compilation of the Standard Dictionary, antiquarians were, of course, consulted on such subjects as that of coins, and a certain Professor West lent the compiler a valuable coin of great antiquity, to be photographed and returned. It was photographed, but by some oversight was not returned. Years afterward, Professor West emigrated to another world—a world of whose nature we are left in some doubt, and told Henry Ward Beecher that Dr. Funk had failed to return that coin. (It was a 'lepton' or 'mite,' such as the poor widow in Scripture cast into the treasury, naturally worth more now than then.) Beecher, glad of an excuse to communicate with his former acquaintance, Funk, sent the message by a medium, and indicated that the coin was in an iron safe. In the safe of Funk & Wagnalls Company the coin was then found, the cashier and other persons concerned being of well-known honesty. But another coin was with it, and the medium declared the darker one to be the right one. The authorities at the U. S. mint, independently, we presume, of the West-Beecher influence, pronounced the lighter one a copy. The lighter one had been used in illustrating the dictionary which will in future editions contain a picture of the darker one instead. This unique feature of the dictionary is one of the humors of the narrative.

To be fair, however, to a serious book, it must be admitted that Dr. Funk has brought together in connection with this strange experience of his own, some of the best authenticated instances of occult knowledge, and that he endeavors to treat them all in an open-minded way. He does not find that ordinary mind-reading or telepathy will account for them all, and he thinks the spiritualists may be right in their belief that the spirits of the departed actually speak through mediums. He acknowledges the large percentage of provable fraud among such people, and the triviality of most of the messages. He even thinks that there is great danger from wicked spirits, who often speak to an audience of wicked or careless persons. And yet he holds that religion has as much to gain as science from an investigation that would prove any

message to come from another world. Various experiments are quoted from the reports of the Psychical Research Society, and the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, many of these being scientific mind-reading tests, which have nothing to do with disembodied spirits. From an intellectual point of view the most entertaining part of the book is perhaps the collection of letters at the end. These are from various scientists and psychologists who are naively quoted as giving the subject careful attention. But even casual reading of them shows that most of them do not seriously consider the 'spirit' hypothesis at all. Alfred Russel Wallace is a remarkable exception. His attitude toward the subject of a spirit world was shown in a much talked of article some months since, and now he calls spirit-communication 'the only probable solution' of Dr. Funk's problem. W. T. Stead goes further (as might be expected of him) and calls it 'the only possible solution,' but Mr. Stead is not considered a man of science. The opinions from students of mental philosophy are divided about equally between telepathy and fraud.

One of the most careful and analytical replies is from Mr. Kirschman, director of the psychological laboratory, and professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto. He says, in concluding: 'The spirit hypothesis is the poorest of all. It assumes most pitiful conditions for the spiritual life of the deceased.' Professor Griffin, of Johns-Hopkins, takes exactly the same ground, saying:—

The triviality of so-called 'spirit communications' is a fatal objection to my mind to the spirit hypothesis. Why should great men lapse into such imbecility? If the future life is so far inferior to the present one, who need take the trouble to confirm belief in it?

George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale, speaks of the 'almost involuntary trickiness of self-induced hypnosis,' and thinks that a really expert investigator might clear up all the difficulties of the case. The late Dr. Hudson, of Detroit, author of a book on 'The Law of psychic phenomena,' thought the case a very simple one, and wrote to Dr. Funk, 'The answers given by the "control" to your questions are just such as might be reasonably expected from a fairly competent psychic or telepathist. However, to many people the whole affair will seem as wonderful as to the senior partner of Funk & Wagnall's publishing house, and many will share his feeling that the subject is a religious one. For those who think that true religion tends rather to dispel the abnormal and irrelevant from our minds, the association of such ideas as are brought together in this book, will be on the whole displeasing, though, perhaps, entitled to some attention as mere speculative theory.'

LITERARY NOTES.

A complete account of the topography, manners and beliefs of modern Thibet is to be found in the curious and entertaining narrative of Sarat Chandra Das in his 'Journey to Lhasa and Central Thibet.' The interest felt at present in that strangely secret realm due to the British mission now on its way, as we assume, to the capital, is the work of a Hindoo official, the prototype of Kipling's secret service 'babu' in 'Kim.' Chandra Das was employed by the Indian Government in 1881-3 to penetrate the fastnesses of the 'Roof of the world,' and report upon the geography and customs of the country, which he accomplished in the disguise of a travelling Lama. For half a century the rulers of Thibet have adopted a 'jealous policy of exclusiveness, so that since the Jesuit missionaries Huc and Gabet, no European has succeeded in reaching Lhasa. It is not difficult to understand the reason. It dates far back to the founding of British power in India, when it became evident that one and another of the Asiatic powers were giving way to the 'pbyling' or foreigners, and since Manning took tea with the Dalai Lama, nearly a hundred years since, no Englishman has set foot in the sacred city. The merchant class is partly responsible for this state of things, and partly the Buddhist priests, who have played successfully into each other's hands. The Lamas carry on a thriving trade with Peking and other noted Chinese cities, in tea, silk, wooden furniture and other merchandise, the Thibetan Government sending every year large caravans under an escort of soldiers to protect them from the fierce bands of robbers, sometimes two or three hundred in number, waiting for them. The journey occupies many weary months, and is full of serious danger and privation. By the opening of the Darjeeling railway, all Chinese wares now so difficult to obtain can be procured cheaply and in safety in Calcutta, which will be brought within three weeks of Lhasa. A great future is predicted for this line in the interior, and when it is fully understood there that British policy meddled not

with religion or language, the good sense of the inhabitants will soon prevail over their fanatical fear.

One of the essays in Dean Kitchin's new book is on Ruskin during his student days and afterwards as professor of fine arts at Oxford. It will create wide interest among reading people, being full of personal experiences and impressions of the great critic. Ruskin's undergraduate days came to an end five years before Dean Kitchin went up to the same college, Christ Church, which was exclusive in those 'good old days' of gentlemen commoners. Ruskin, according to the author, was a very 'green' youth, without public school experience. He was shockingly ignorant of games, and he had relations 'in trade.' Worse yet was the fearful fact that his mother came to live in the town, to be near him, and that a dutiful visit was expected from him every evening. At that period, Christ Church was 'contemptuous but kindly' towards men of gifts, but in spite of all this Ruskin managed to exist and even make friends. An amusing account is given of the 'Saturday essay,' the best being supposed to be read out in the hall by the author. Hitherto, the scouts had really been the writers, and tradition sayeth not who read them, but Ruskin, always conscientious, took the matter seriously, wrote his own essay, which was easily the best, and, to the scandal of the college, read it himself—and read it well. Astonishment and wrath gave place to fiery disdain, which expressed itself with vigor in every form of the English language.

The idea of a gentleman commoner reading, and worse, writing an essay with any meaning, like a 'mere vulgar student,' was hard to brook, and the impropriety of such conduct was brought home to the unhappy 'undergrad.' In an old print shop in the town Ruskin first met Turner, the artist, whose works he idolized to the day of his death. In 1860 he became Slade professor. His lectures were apparently more about social and economic matters than about art, and some very unconventional things happened in them. On one occasion he was reminded of the anthem 'Oh, for the wings of a dove,' from Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm, the music of which he had heard with distinct disapproval in a college chapel. During his comments, he suddenly began to dance and recite, with the strangest flapping of his gown, perhaps to represent the wings, and the oddest look on his excited face. This, no doubt, produced a sensation, and the college musicians were furious, but the lecturer appears to have carried his point with Dean Kitchin.

The Royal Geographical Society is bringing out under the management of its able secretary, Dr. Scott Keltie, a new series entitled 'The Story of Exploration.' It must be a very dull person who is not influenced by the narrative of the explorer:—

Fearless and first and steering with his feet

For lands not yet laid down on any chart.

The introductory volume deals with the Nile valley, the home of one of the oldest recorded civilizations, and one becoming day by day more important to humanity. Sir Harry Johnston has written a most interesting and valuable book on 'The Nile Quest,' in which he traces the gradual growth of knowledge as to the source of the greatest river of antiquity. The author has before this contributed at least one extremely interesting magazine article on the fauna of some little known parts of Africa. One district he passed through proved itself to be a veritable animal arcadia, where troops of elephants, deer and antelopes disported themselves in safety, showing no fear of man, because of their lack of knowledge concerning him. Sir Harry is evidently not one of those who say, 'It's a fine morning—let us go out and kill something.' He appeared thoroughly to enjoy the confidence of the animals, and did not impose upon it. One curious specimen, which, to his knowledge, had never before been described, was apparently of equine nature, with one horn on its nose, and body striped in various colors. The slender build and horn led him to surmise this creature to be no less than the original of the supposed fabulous unicorn. An appendix to the 'Nile Quest' contains a 'roll of fame' of explorers who have assisted in modern times to clear up the problem of the Nile—from the Portuguese Alvarez and Lobo down to Gartsin and the engineers who have not only explored but bridled the great river of Egypt. It is interesting to note that out of 76 names on this roll, no less than 34 are British.

Mr. Lafadio Hearn has given us another glance into the mystic beauties of Japanese folklore, in a small volume of twenty tales, as weird as those of Edgar Allan Poe. With poetic sympathy he has translated these strange legends which form part of the more or less ancient literature of Japan. Mr. Hearn's work is that of an interpreter, and is art of the highest class. It is simple and graceful in style, and the narration is of one who, understanding both the East and

the West, transmits fine intuition from one to the other, with, as it were, the clasp of the hand. The 'Kwaidan' are pretty tales, and take a lasting hold on the imagination. Among them is the story of Aoyagi, a beautiful peasant girl living with her parents in a lonely hut on the top of a mountain. She was wooed and won by Tomotada, a valiant young samurai in the service of the Prince of Noto. But her parents refused to consent to the marriage of their daughter to one so much above her in position, and so presented the girl to the noble young samurai 'for an humble handmaid.' Before the deeply smitten Tomotada could obtain his prince's permission to marry Aoyagi other trials occurred, which were, however, all overcome and the lovers were happily united. After living together in great happiness for five years, the story goes on to relate how one day the young wife was filled with great pain, and begged her husband quickly to repeat the Nenbutsu prayer, as she was dying. Tomotada tried to allay her fears, but without result:

'No, no!' she responded; 'I do not imagine it, I know! . . . And it were needless now, my dear husband, to hide the truth from you any longer; I am not a human being. The soul of a tree is my soul; the heart of a tree is my heart; the sap of the willow is my life. And some one at this cruel moment is cutting down my tree; that is why I must die!' With another cry of pain she turned aside her beautiful head, and tried to hide her face behind her sleeve. But almost in the same moment her form appeared to collapse in the strangest way, and to sink down, down, down—level with the floor. Tomotada had sprung to support her—but there was nothing but the empty robes of the fair creature, and the ornaments she had worn in her hair; the body had ceased to exist.

Tomotada shaved his head and became a Buddhist priest, and one day in his travels he reached the spot where first he had met Aoyagi. There was nothing to mark the place except the stumps of three willows, two old trees and one young tree, that had been 'cut down some time before. Beside the stump he erected a memorial tomb inscribed with holy texts, and there he performed many Buddhist services on behalf of the spirits of Aoyagi and her parents.

It is the fate of some poets to be remembered by the public only for some one poem which has left a strong impression, perhaps through accident. Thousands who are familiar with the 'Song of the Western Men,' by Hawker, and imagine it to have been written and sung at the time when James II. rendered himself odious by imprisoning seven English bishops in the Tower for their opinions, will be surprised to learn that it was composed by Robert Stephen Hawker, the eccentric vicar of Morwenston, much of whose poetry compared favorably with that of Wordsworth. The song referred to runs thus:—

'And shall Trelawney die?
And must Trelawney die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why.'

The 'Cornish Ballads and Other Poems' is uniform with a delightful volume of Hawker's prose which came out a few months ago. They are charmingly published by John Lane, and illustrated with Cornish views mentioned in the works.

A small new volume, one of the Little Library, containing the minor English poems of John Milton, with portraits of the young poet, who had been known at the University as 'The Lady' on account of his handsome face, has been issued by Methuen & Co., of London. These, with the addition of some Latin odes, were first published in 1845-6, and were offered for sale at the sign of the Prince's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard, Milton, being secretary to Oliver Cromwell, shows that he viewed with lofty enthusiasm the vigor of the Lord Protector, and his emphatic and effective threat to the Duke of Piedmont concerning the thunder of English guns before the Castle of St. Angelo. One of the best-known of the sonnets is on the subject that called forth Cromwell's forcible language, the massacre of the Protestants of Piedmont, and might almost have been written in commemoration of the attempted extermination of the Christian Armenians some few years ago, and the no less terrible excesses of the Turks to-day in Macedonia.

'Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones Lie scattered in the Alpine mountains cold.' Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones. Forget not: in thy book record their groans Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold. Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that rolled Mother and infant down the rocks. Their moans The vale redoubled to the hills, and they to Heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway The triple Tyrant; that from these may grow A hundred fold, who, having learnt thy way, Early may cry the Babylonian wo.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A BAR TO LENGTHY LAWSUITS. They have a way of settling lawsuits in India that it would be well to copy. When a dispute arises over the ownership of land two holes are dug near together and the two opposing lawyers nicely planted up to their waists. The first one to become bitten by a bug or becomes so exhausted that he has to be ekhamed loses the case for his client. This does away with unnecessary talking and adds an interesting element of chance to the game.—Springfield 'Republican.'

'The last time I saw him he had just graduated from college and was waiting for a good position.'

'All that's changed. He's looking for a plain job now.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

'I hear the Japanese soldiers were tickled to death when war was declared.' 'Yes. They went into transports when the news arrived.'—Cornell 'Widow.'

Known to Thousands.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction, they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

HER LATEST LOVE. 'Nell's just crazy over Shakespeare.' 'So he's her latest, is he? Where'd she meet him?'

A Sound Stomach Means a Clear Head.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live, makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings, many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach, and consequently keeping the head clear.

'What are you going to do this summer?' 'Well, we haven't quite decided whether to go to St. Louis for two days or to the seashore for a month.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

No Alcohol in It.—Alcohol, or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation, does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Nor do climatic changes affect it. It is as serviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more useful in the higher latitudes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the elements.

She met him in the darkened hall. Said he, 'I've brought some roses.' Her answer seemed irrelevant, it was: 'How cold your nose is!'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickie'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 expectation, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased part a chance to heal.

'Well,' he muttered, butting his head on a landing as he fell down the elevator shaft. 'As Mr. Kipling would say, "That is another story."'—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

'Do you sympathize with Russia or with Japan?' 'I sympathize with the taxpayers in both countries.'—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

'What would you suggest as a name for my new yacht?' 'Why, it seems to me the "Floating Debt" would be appropriate.'—Chicago 'Evening News.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

Mistress—'Did the fisherman who stopped here this morning have frogs' legs?' Nora—'Sure, mum, I dinaw. He wore pants.'—Cornell 'Widow.'

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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The Boys' Page.

Being a Angelworm

I'd like to be a angieworm, all wriggly and wet,
 And then I wouldn't have to split the kindlin' wood, you bet,
 For angieworms ain't got no hands, er feet, er anything,
 And they can stretch themselves just like a piece of rubber string.

I'd like to be a angieworm and stretch myself that way,
 And tie myself all up in knots and make the girls all say,
 'The nasty thing!' and wriggle on and never say a word;
 But I'd hate to be a angieworm and get et by a bird.
 —Ex.

An Unfortunate Experiment.

(Sunday at Home.)
 (Concluded.)

"Where is it?" asked Arthur, of a group of women who were discussing the situation, in tones in which awe was strangely mingled with enjoyment of the novelty of the scene. A woman with a baby in her arms hastened to give the desired information.

"Why, it's Norton's stacks, and they're burnin' awful. You see, there ain't much water, and the wind's just right for spreadin' the fire. There's three alight now, and they don't think they'll save the others. My man's gone off to Horton for the engine, but that won't be here yet. If the wind don't drop, it'll be a wonder if your father's don't catch, too."

It was indeed a strange and alarming sight that met their view as they entered the farmyard. Nearly all the men of the village were there, and everything that could be thought of was being done to put out the fire. But water, after the dry summer, was scarce, and the wind was strong, and it seemed that the whole of Mr. Norton's stacks, if not those of Mr. Causton in the adjoining yard, were doomed. Water was being brought now from a pond some distance away, and Arthur joined the line of men who were passing the pails, but the small quantity that could be obtained in this way seemed to make little difference to the spread of the flames. It was a great relief to all, but especially to the anxious farmers, when the loud tramping of horses, and the shouting of the villagers, announced the arrival of the engine.

Fortunately at this juncture the wind gradually lessened and died away, so that the task of the firemen was not after all a very difficult one. By their efforts, assisted by the willing villagers, the other stacks were saved; but when, after some hours of labor, the firemen finally departed, all that remained of three of the largest and finest was a smoking heap of ashes.

Stanley and Will were standing with a group of their friends by the remains of one of the stacks. Two men near them, whose faces in the darkness could plainly be heard, were discussing the not to be seen, but whose voices could fire.

"Do they know how it broke out?" asked one. "I heard something about a cigarette being thrown down. Is it true, do you think?"

If it had not been dark every one must have noticed the look of horror which overspread Stanley's face as he heard these words. He strained his ears to catch the answer.

"Yes," said another voice, which the listener recognized as belonging to one of his father's laborers. "It's true enough, and a fine way the master's in about it. It's that young Bill Somers, as the master took out of pity for his mother, though he's a lazy, good-for-nothing rascal at the best of times. Fisher says he's caught him more than once smoking cigarettes in the yard, when he's thought there was no one about. So it's easy to see how the fire broke out. Master's sent him about his business now, and about time too."

A sigh of relief escaped Stanley as he heard these words. He glanced at his brother, and in the dim light saw that Will, too, had heard the man's words. The two boys stood looking at each other in silence, each knowing the other's thoughts.

It was a very long time before Stanley went to sleep that night, though he was much later than usual in going to bed. Again and again he turned over and closed his eyes, and again and again the thought of what had happened drove sleep away, and made him miserable. For Stanley knew very well that it was he, and not Bill Somers, who was to blame. The first stack to take fire had been that under which he had lighted his cigarette, and by which he had thrown it down.

How angry his father would be if the facts were known! and Stanley shuddered as he thought of the punishment which would be his, for his father knew, could very ill afford to be ignorant of the facts. Every one thought Bill Somers had done it, and why not let them think so? Let another suffer for your fault," said a voice within him. But Bill would very likely have lost his place in any case, for he was idle and insolent, and he would be sure to get another before long. "Bill didn't do it, and you did. Be honest, and speak up like a man," said the voice again. But his father, what would he say? and so the arguments had all to be gone through fresh. How many times Stanley went through them during the next week I cannot say, but it seemed to him that it was impossible to think of anything but that one thing. As often as he tried to banish these unpleasant thoughts, they came back with redoubled force. At times he would congratulate himself on the mistake that had been made. He could not help it if people made mistakes, he had not said anything untrue. What a good thing that no one knew but Will, and Will could always be trusted not to tell tales!

Then would come the thought of his deceit, and he would see his conduct in its true light. Why not tell his father, and have done with it? That would at least be honest. Sometimes he made up his mind to do this, and several times went home with that intention, once even entering the room where Mr. Norton was. But always his courage failed.

him. His father looked so stern, it seemed to him. And then the punishment! No, he could not tell his father! This decision having been arrived at, his conscience became troublesome again. Bill was out of work; what would he do, or rather, what would his mother do? Bill's father was an idle, worthless man who spent most of his earnings in drink, and the large family had been supported almost entirely by his wife, until Bill's earnings had come to her assistance. And now Bill was earning nothing, his mother would have to keep him. This thought so troubled Stanley that he was obliged to do something to soothe that uneasy conscience of his. Coming from school one afternoon, he saw Bill leaning idly over a fence. This was the opportunity he wanted. "Here's something for you, Bill," he said somewhat shyly, offering a shilling he had that day abstracted from his money-box for that very purpose.

Bill stared at the coin in surprise and put out his hand to take it, but suddenly drew back. He would have liked the money well enough, but even he had too much pride to take it from Stanley. They had not believed him—this was what rankled in his mind—when he denied having smoked in the yard that afternoon, and was his word not as good as other people's?

"Don't want your money," he growled sullenly; "I ain't a beggar," and turning on his heel, slouched away.

The other attempt at putting matters right was even less successful, for when he hesitatingly suggested that some cold meat and other eatables, the disposal of which his mother was just considering, should be given to Mrs. Somers, as there were so many children, and Bill was out of work—this last with a shamefaced flush—and offered to take them himself, his mother was so manifestly pleased with what she called his thoughtful consideration, that he was rendered more uncomfortable even than before.

Stanley still considers that week one of the most miserable he has ever spent. Whether he did his lessons or played with the other boys during that time, he could never afterwards remember, for though he must have gone to school as usual, and not acted in a way sufficiently strange to attract their attention at home, it seemed to him that he was continually going through the same arguments, and alternately blaming and excusing himself. When Saturday came round he could scarcely believe that only a week had passed since the fire—surely he must have carried this weight on his mind for years.

It was evening, and Stanley had gone down to Mrs. Somers's cottage with a basket of food his mother had packed. Receiving no answer to his knock, though the door was ajar, and feeling sure from certain sounds that some one was within, he ventured to push the door further open and step inside. Then the reason of the peculiar sounds was apparent, for Mrs. Somers sat with her apron thrown over her head, rocking herself from side to side and sobbing bitterly. Much surprised and somewhat frightened, for he felt himself quite unable to deal with this outburst of sorrow, the boy managed to inquire the cause of her grief, though it was some time before the poor woman could sufficiently control her sobs to give an intelligible answer. At last, however, between outbursts of passionate weeping, the story came out, and Stanley heard how Somers, who had been drinking again, had come in from the public-house, and, finding Bill at home, had called him a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow, had abused him for being out of work, and had inquired how long he expected to be supported in idleness, following this up by declaring that as he was quite old enough, he had better clear out and do for himself. Then Bill, as angry as his father, had rushed out of the house, declaring that he would never enter it again, and stating his intention of carrying out his oft-repeated threat of going to sea.

"And what will he do?" wailed the poor mother. "He'll get amongst people that's no good to him and he'll go to the bad. I know he will. He's never had a fair chance yet, my poor boy, he hasn't. And I'll never see him again—never!" and once more the passionate sobs burst forth.

Her listener stood still and said nothing, his errand quite forgotten. One thought had taken possession of him, leaving no room for anything else. Bill had run away to sea, and it was his fault. He gazed at the weeping woman, a frightened look in his eyes. Yes, it was his fault! He was the cause of all this trouble.

If Mrs. Somers had not been so absorbed in her own sorrow she might have wondered at the strange conduct of her visitor. For a minute he stood still, then suddenly turning, without a word he rushed from the cottage. Another thought had come to him. Bill had not been gone long. He would take the footpath to Horton, of course, if he were going to sea. Perhaps it was not too late to catch him and bring him back. How this was to be done Stanley never stopped to think—that one thought held him. At all costs Bill must be brought home again.

After a long and hard run, he came in sight of the object of his pursuit.

"Bill! Bill!" shouted Stanley, breathlessly; and Bill, wondering what was the matter, stood still and waited.

"What's up?" he asked, gruffly, as the new-comer vainly tried to regain his breath.

"Oh, Bill!" cried Stanley, as soon as he could speak, "don't go, please don't go. Come back home again. You won't go, will you?" he continued pleadingly.

"Go where?" asked Bill, gruffly, in some surprise, for, truth to tell, he had forgotten for the moment where he had been going.

"To sea, was the answer. 'You won't go, will you? What's your mother to do if you go?' Oh, please come back. I—I can't bear it!" and the words ended with something like a sob.

Bill looked curiously at the anxious, frightened face of his companion.

"What's it to do with you?" he asked. "I suppose I can do as I like without asking your leave." Then, as the remembrance of his wrongs came back, he turned on his heel. "Let you care for what happens to me," he remarked sullenly. "Just leave me alone, will you?"

There was a still close to where they had been standing. Bill was sitting over, he was going away, and Stanley was desperate. "Bill! Bill! don't go you mustn't!" he cried, and springing on to the stile caught Bill's arm, just as the latter was stepping to the ground on the other side. Bill was utterly at a loss to understand this strange conduct, and because he had no clue to its meaning he became angry. He tried in vain to shake himself free from his captor's grasp, and then he lost his temper.

"What do you mean by it, you young idiot?" he cried. "Leave me alone, can't you?" and giving the boy a terrific push with his other hand, he wrenched himself free and walked rapidly away.

How it happened was never quite clear. Bill had merely intended to rid himself of his troublesome pursuer, and had certainly not meant to hurt him badly, but Stanley, in falling, caught his foot between the bars of the stile and was unable to extricate it. There was a horrible twist and a cry of pain which the boy could not suppress, and Stanley lay on the ground feeling that all the bones in his foot must certainly be broken. It was some moments before he could think of getting up, and when he at last tried it proved a very difficult operation, for the injured foot absolutely refused to be placed on the ground. He managed it at last, however, and holding himself up by the stile, tried to walk.

But this is impossible with only one foot, and Stanley soon gave up in despair, and sat down on the step of the stile to consider what was to be done; but though he sat for some time only one plan suggested itself. It was getting dark now, and clouds were gathering, and it looked very much like rain, and he had a long distance to go. Besides, they would be anxious about him at home. He must walk! However much it hurt, he must walk.

The foot was growing more painful every minute, so this was really a heroic resolve, and poor Stanley did his best to carry it out. With firmly set teeth he put his foot to the ground, and did manage to take a few steps, each one more painful than the last. But it was of no use. There was a sharper pain than ever, and poor Stanley, with a cry of agony, sat down suddenly on the ground and quietly fainted.

He knew no more till the sound of voices roused him. Then he opened his eyes, and there, kneeling by him and peering anxiously into his face, was his father, and beside him, with a face equally anxious, was Fisher, the yardman, holding up a lantern. What a relief it was to the suffering boy! Mr. Norton took his son into his arms and carried him as carefully as if he had been a baby, and Stanley, feeling as if he were a little fellow again, and his father has taken him up because he was too tired to walk, put his arms round his father's neck as he used to do, and laid his head down on that comfortable shoulder. He did something else, too.

"Father," he whispered, "I want to tell you now. Bill didn't burn the stacks—I did it. And Bill's gone to sea, and his mother's so sorry, and, oh, father, you'll fetch him back, won't you? Then you must give him work again, and punish me instead, because it was all my fault."

Stanley was considerably surprised at the calmness with which his father received this confession, but Mr. Norton was too anxious about his son's injury just then, to grieve about his ruined stacks, or to be much disturbed at the news of Bill's departure. He only clasped his burden the closer, and thus they reached home.

"Then, aren't you really going to punish me, or anything, father?" It was Sunday afternoon, and Stanley was lying on the couch, where he would probably have to remain, the doctor said, for some weeks, for he had sprained his ankle badly.

Mr. Norton smiled. "What more do you want?" he asked. "But as you're so anxious about it, I'll tell you what you shall do. Bill's desire to go to sea didn't take him farther than Horton. I saw him this morning, and told him that I'd discovered my mistake about the fire. The boy can't be so bad, after all, and seems quite upset at the thought of your accident, says he had no idea of hurting you when he gave you that push. Now you shall have him in here and lecture him, if you like. Your mother will give him a cup of tea during the course of the lecture, I daresay, and I shouldn't wonder if he turns out well after all. I'm sure I hope he will, for his mother's sake. As to yourself," and the speaker looked seriously at his son, "that was a very unfortunate experiment of yours, my boy. I don't think I'd try any more—of that kind, at any rate. By-the-by, do you know why it had such unfortunate consequences?"

"It was unfortunate," Stanley answered, thoughtfully, "because it was wrong, wasn't it?"—A. M. Fairey.

A BETTER RECORD-BOOK.

The shrewd comment of a Lancashire blacksmith, whose wits had not been dulled by overeducation, is quoted by the 'Cornhill Magazine.' It may be suggestive to students in our universities who spend the lecture hours in scribbling notes instead of listening and understanding.

The clerk in charge of a factory class held by the county council at Preston,

England, gave a stalwart blacksmith a note-book and pencil.

"Wot's this 'ere book for?" asked the man.

"To take notes," replied the clerk.

"Notes?" Wot sort o' notes?"

"Why, anything that the lecturer says that you think important and want to remember you make a note of it in the book."

The Lancashireman looked scornful.

"Oh!" said he. "Anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my blooming yed's for?"

A PRIMITIVE STAMP.

Mr. D. Field, the well-known stamp-dealer in Bond street, who secured the two Transvaal stamps with the King's head printed upside down upon them, now possesses a Thibetan stamp. Such is the secrecy of the Thibetans with regard to all their affairs, says Mr. Field, that the fact of their having a postal system with properly authorized government stamps has only just leaked out. The stamp is a most primitive affair, being merely a native character impressed on wax. When it is required to post a letter in Thibet the sender takes it to the nearest official post-office and pays the amount due for postage. After this formality the letter is impressed with the seal, and is then considered properly posted and dispatched to its destination; but letters posted without the stamp are not forwarded.

A terrible time he has indeed, Unfortunate Johnny Brown, For his mother is fond of dressing him up
 And his father of 'dressing him down.'
 —New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

AN ALPHABET OF PROVERBS.

A grain of produce is worth a pound of craft.
 B oasters are cousins to liars.
 C onfession of a fault makes half amends.
 D enying a fault doubles it.
 E nvy sweeteth at others and woundeth herself.
 F oolish fear doubles danger.
 G od reaches us good things by our hands.
 H e has hard work who has nothing to do.
 I t costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.
 K navery is the worst trade.
 L earning makes a man fit company for himself.
 M odesty is a guard to virtue.
 N ot to hear conscience is the way to silence it.
 O ne hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.
 P roud looks make foul work in fair faces.
 Q uiet conscience gives quiet sleep.
 R eckless is he that wants least.
 S mall faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.
 T he boughs that bear most hang lowest.
 U nright walking is sure walking.
 V irtue and happiness are mother and daughter.
 W ise men make more opportunities than they find.
 Y ou never lose by doing a good act.
 Z eal without knowledge is fire without light.
 —Selected.

Puzzles.

WORDS REHEADED.

I am a word of four letters—found in the library.
 Change my first and I am found in the kitchen.
 Change again and I am found in the closet.
 Change again and I am found by the fire-place.
 Change again and I am found on the chess-board.

ARITHMETICAL ENIGMA.

Write down a cipher, prefix f.i.y. to the right place five, and to the whole add one-fifth of eight. The result will give you the most important factor in human happiness.

SIX HIDDEN RIVERS.

My dear, did you know there was a large darn on the hem of your gown—
 When I saw the mop on the shelf high and dry, I knew that the dishes must still be unwashed.
 Our little visitors were very fond of jam, especially the girls of the party.
 When he began gesticulating he looked very funny, indeed.
 Why should he marvel because of the ant's cleverness?
 After listening to Tosti, Beryl is always at her best in her own composition.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Out of the letters E, A, M, T, spell a companion, a girl's name, and two or more horses harnessed together.
 In R, E, A, B, find a wild animal, naked, a feature of the face, a girl's name and a bolt.

Answers.

UNIQUE PUZZLE.
 Violin.

THE BEST CONUNDRUMS.

Why is an old man's house sooner empty than a young man's? Because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

What is the most afflicted part of a house? The windows, because it is full of panes (pains); and who has not seen more than one window blind?

Why is Westminster Abbey like a fireplace? It contains the ashes of the grate (great).

Why is a beehive like a bad potato? A beehive is a bee-holder, a beeholder is a spectator, and a specked 'tater is a bad 'tater.

If a farmer can raise 250 bushels of corn in dry weather, what can he raise in wet weather? An umbrella.

What is the strongest day in the week? Sunday, because all the rest are week (weak) days.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Wasps.

(Margaret Wentworth Leighton, in 'The Independent'.)

On the first warm spring days the queen wasps, that have hidden themselves away to sleep through the winter, crawl out, stretch their wings and bask in the sunshine. Let us watch one of these young queens born the summer before. When she has accustomed herself to the light and air, and gained a little strength, she flies hither and thither, searching for a suitable spot on which to start a colony. Finally, she selects a low pine branch. Then she hunts about for some old wood or fibres of plants. She has a pair of very strong mandibles or jaws, and with these she begins to gnaw and tear off tiny particles of the decaying wood. These she chews and works with her jaws until she has reduced them to a pulp by mixing them with the juices in her mouth. She forms the pulp into little balls and flies with them to the branch selected for her home. First a little stalk is built by pressing the balls into the form of a column, which she does with her head. To this she attaches a tiny umbrella formed of the paper pulp, beneath which she builds a few cells, which are of finer texture than the outside covering.

As the cells are finished the queen deposits an egg in each, which she glues firmly in place. As the cells open downward the egg would be likely to fall out did she not take the precaution of securing it.

The next duty is to provide food for the babies, for as soon as they escape from the egg they are ravenously hungry. The mother goes off again for insects, which she stings, numbing but not killing them. We might think now that our queen had well earned a rest, having labored so long and hard; but she cannot yet take her place with the other queens of the world, to sit upon a golden throne and be worshipped by her faithful subjects.

The bright days come and go, and still she works, making more paper to increase the size of the umbrella and build additional cells.

When the young wasps hatch they devote themselves to eating, and seem never to be satisfied, though their mother provides great numbers of insects and the juices of fruits and worms which she carefully gives them drop by drop.

After a short time each wasp spins a silken web around the walls of its cell and a little cap, which is white at first, but afterwards turns gray. Then it passes into that wonderful sleep from which it awakens a perfect wasp. When the time comes for it to emerge from its prison, it bites around the covering of the cell, then swallows the remnants of its cocoon which cling about it, and crawls out to stretch and dry its wings in the sun.

All the wasps of this first brood are workers, and very soon after emerging from their cells they are ready for work and begin to enlarge the home.

They cut away part of the inside to make more room. The cells are built in tiers, each tier supported by strong paper columns.

At the top of the cells a platform is fashioned on which the workers sleep at night and on cold or rainy days. Wasps seldom work unless the sun shines bright. They are very susceptible to cold and easily benumbed, so they provide this retreat where they can be sheltered.

The queen now devotes herself to egg laying, depositing an egg in each cell as fast as the workers finish it. When the queen's children take up the work of paper-making, she herself seems to lose the power of manufacturing any more, and grows fat and lazy, seldom leaving her home.

If wasps happen upon a piece of paper they are delighted, and immediately utilize it, as it is easier to work up into pulp than wood fibre. One naturalist scattered some blue paper near a wasps' nest, and their home was soon decorated with pretty blue stripes.

By the middle of summer the tiny gray umbrellas, covering the three or four cells which the queen built in spring, has grown into a large, thriving city, with perhaps hundreds of busy wasps all working as fast as they can from sunrise to sunset.

Wasps are very neat housekeepers, and as soon as the cells are vacated they are cleaned and made ready for a new set of eggs. All rubbish is carried away and ragged bits of paper torn from the nest. If any holes are made in the home the wasps at once repair them.

If we have a chance to watch these worker wasps we shall some day see them building a row of cells much larger than any they have made before. From these tiny young queens and the males or drones are to emerge. Their appearance betokens the beginning of the end of the colony. When the young queens and drones come forth they are carefully fed and attended by the workers as befits their high position. They seem to have no energy or ambition to do anything for themselves but fly out a little on the brightest days.

On the first approach of cold weather the wasps lose all their vitality and soon succumb, only a few of the young queens living through the winter.

As the wasps grow older they grow smaller, which is just the opposite from what we should expect. After a time the workers, like their queen, lose the power of making paper, and then they devote themselves wholly to caring for the young. They have wizened faces and tattered wings, and are often cross and fussy with the babies.

When the wasps feel death approaching they drag themselves away, seeming to prefer not to die in the home where they have spent their short busy lives.

These social wasps have solitary sisters that build but a single cell, and others that make a row of mud cells, depositing in each an egg and a quantity of tiny spiders or worms. One of these mud-wasps built a row of three cells in a little groove of the leg of a steamer-chair in my room. She also filled up keyholes of the bureau drawers and my work-box with mud and put an egg and a quantity of tiny worms into each. Along the arch by the bay-window she built a long row of cells which I took down as soon as they were finished. I laid the little worms, still wriggling, on a table near Mrs. Wasp came in and surveyed the wreck of her laboratory, but entirely undaunted, she immediately went to work rebuilding the cells, patiently bearing in pellets after pellets of mud and patting it into place. She looked at the worms, gave her head a scornful toss, and evidently said to herself: "Well, it was considerable trouble to get all those worms, but as long as they have been tampered with I cannot have anything more to do with them." So she flew out and soon returned, bearing a struggling worm in her jaws which she poked into a cell. When the cells were all provisioned she sealed them up with more mud.

A mud-wasp's nest on the outside of the house had three cells in which were forty-nine little spiders, all of the same kind.

Our paper-makers have their good points as well as their bad. They destroy an immense number of insects every summer, which would otherwise be very injurious to our fruits, vegetables and flowers. Some housekeepers welcome the wasps into their kitchens, as they destroy so many flies.

lance at which the snail can smell odors: He places a dozen or more snails (which have been deprived of food) in a circle, and puts different kinds of food in the centre. When the snail perceives the odor he is attracted toward the middle. In most cases the attraction took place at a small distance, an inch or more. Distances higher than this were obtained only by foods giving a very strong odor; very ripe melon. No substance attracted further than sixteen inches.—'Scientific American.'

A BOY'S HOBBY.

Many years ago a boy who lived in the far west of America was suddenly thrown on his own resources by the death of his parents. Hiring himself out to a farmer, his eye chanced upon the statement that every man should know something about everything and also be a specialist in addition to his occupation. The next morning the boy decided to make the idea his own, and because the willow was the tree that was nearest him, he decided to become an expert upon willows. He found willows that were red and willows white and willows gray and willows yellow and willows blue; willows that stood up straight and willows that bowed themselves down weeping. He collected choice specimens of willow seeds and leaves and exchanged with agriculturists in all parts of America. Then he gathered specimens of willows from China and Japan, from England and Russia.

The time came when teachers of forestry in lands beyond the sea sent to this farmer strange specimens of the willows for examination and classification. He lived and died a farmer, but if his occupation confined him to his fields and meadows, his hobby made narrowness impossible, broadened the scope of his study and observation, lent him sympathy and made him friends in all the countries of the earth. There is not a single representative of the flowers or trees or insects or birds that is not waiting for some farmer's boy to inspect it, and in doing so the youth who has thought himself cabinied and confined will find that he has become the child of liberty and at last his feet are in the pathway that leads to growth and happiness.

Advertisements.

HEALTH FOR GIRLS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make Strong, Healthy, Rosy-Cheeked Lassies.

'I was attacked with appendicitis,' says Miss Fabiola Grammont, daughter of Mr. Charles Grammont, a prosperous farmer of Champlain, Que., 'and while the doctor who attended me cured me of this trouble, it left behind after-effects from which it seemed almost impossible to recover. I grew weak and very pale; my appetite was poor; I suffered at times from severe headaches; and the least exertion left me completely worn out. I tried several remedies, but instead of getting better I was gradually growing worse. Any work about the house left me weak and dispirited, and I felt almost like giving up. At this time a friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, strongly urged me to give them a trial. I got a box, and as I did not feel any better when I had used them, I would have given them up but for the fact that my friend urged that one box was not a fair trial. I then decided to continue the use of the pills, and by the time I had taken three boxes I found my condition was improving. I used eight boxes in all, and by the time I had taken them all my old time health had returned. My appetite had improved, I had gained in weight and the glow of health had returned to my face. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all pale and weak girls.

Good blood is an absolute necessity, and the only way to have a constant supply of rich, red health-giving blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and to drive from the system such troubles as anaemia, languidness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Of 195 samples of London's water analyzed last month all were found to be clear, bright, and well filtered.

Thomas Maycock, a Lambeth milkman, left his cart unattended in Traitaigat road, Greenwich, on May 19. The horse bolted, and in his attempt to catch it Maycock fell, and was run over and killed by a tramcar.

Notice has been received by the Eton College authorities that the King and Queen will visit the school on June 13. Their Majesties will journey by water, and the State barge will be escorted by the College's eight and ten-oar boats.

Lady Henry Somerset, who is greatly interested in the Bromley Church Settlement, devised two highly original tableaux for the matinee in aid of the settlement given at the Imperial Theatre on June 6. They are companion pictures, entitled 'Bed-time in the slums' and 'Bed-time in the country.'

With military honors the remains of David Douglas, believed to have had the longest service of any soldier in the Army, have been interred at Dorchester. He enlisted in the Dorset Regiment in 1854, and served for 44 years 112 days. Much of this time was spent

Advertisements.

Feet and Ankles Swollen Could Not Sleep at Night.

Backache and Kidney Trouble the Cause.

Doan's Kidney Pills Cured After Other Remedies Had Failed.

These Wonderful Kidney Pills Will Cure the Most Obstinate Cases of Kidney Trouble If Only Given a Fair Trial and Used According to Directions.

Read what Mrs. Geo. H. Alward, Whites Point, N.B., has to say about them: 'This is to certify that I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for pain in the back and kidney trouble and I do most gratefully recommend them to any person suffering in this way. I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not get around the house. My feet and ankles were so swollen and painful that I could get no rest day or night. I tried several remedies but could get no relief whatever until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I soon perceived a decided change for the better and had only taken two boxes when I was able to do my household work again, and three boxes made a complete cure.'

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will tell you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, in the leisurely way you live. Send us your address and we will return the business full; remember we guarantee a clean profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once, THE NATIONAL BUSINESS CO., Box 610, WILSON, ONT.

in India, and he went through the Mutiny.

The wire-worm is playing considerable havoc in the corn fields of North Devon and Cornwall. Greatest mischief has been done to the oats crop. The best is being done to check these pests, but after all that can be done, the yield cannot be a good one. Some farmers propose sowing again, but this is often a losing game.

Leicester is having a Japanese garden laid out in one of its principal parks. It will contain miniature mountain ranges, clumps of bamboo, the dry bed of a mountain torrent, and a lake with an island in the centre. There will also be a number of stone lanterns, without which no garden in Japan would be considered complete.

The death took place at Broadwell Hill, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester, on May 19, of Captain Piers Thurbay, uncle of Sir John Thurbay. Deceased was born in 1834, and had led an adventurous life. With his regiment, the 9th Lancers, he was present at the relief of Lucknow and the siege of Delhi, and was several times mentioned in despatches. He was a J.P. for Gloucestershire.

One of the churchwardens of West Malling Church recently discovered in a lumber-room a vessel which was subsequently identified as an Elizabethan stoup. An offer of £50 for it was refused, and the church authorities decided to send it to Christie's, where it was sold for 1,100 guineas. With this amount parts of the fabric have been restored, a new porch has been erected, and the seating accommodation of the church has been greatly improved.

The cemetery at Brookwood, near Woking, is probably the only one in England that has a railway station inside the grounds. This is used chiefly for the purposes of the crematorium there. There is a fair-sized platform, with a waiting-room upon it, and a small 'mortuary,' if the structure may be so termed. Close by stands the church, at the end of the platform, so that there is little distance to go for those mourners who come to see the last rites carried out.

The trustee in the bankruptcy of Prince Victor Duleep Singh, late of Hockwood Hall, is bringing an action for the purpose of establishing the claims made by the Prince and his father before him on the Indian Government. The case raises points of great historical interest. The claim against the Indian Government is for £200,000, stated to be arrears payable under the Treaty of Lahore of 1849 in respect of the sale of private property of the late Maharajah after the annexation of the Punjab.

The Rev. W. Winslow, pastor of the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel at Wadburst, near Tunbridge Wells, was riding on in the country on May 20, when his horse became restive and bolted. Mr. Winslow being thrown violently into the road. Dr. Fazan, who happened to be motoring in the vicinity, was in immediate attendance upon the reverend gentleman, who was unconscious. He died shortly afterwards, and at the inquest which followed, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. G. Goodwin, of Stalham, accompanied by Miss E. Juby, sister of Mrs. Goodwin, started some weeks ago for Nicoli, Fish Lake, British Columbia, where Mr. Goodwin resided for some years. For many years Mrs. Goodwin was associated with the Baptist Church at Stalham, and was engaged as a teacher in the Sunday-school, and a member of the choir. As a token of the regard in which she is held, she was presented by the teachers and scholars and members of the choir with a silver cake basket.

While a corporal was firing at the targets at Runymede range from the 600 yards platform, a comrade fired from the 1,000 yards platform behind him and shot him dead. It was a pure accident. The unfortunate soldier belonged to the 6th Middlesex Militia, and the man who accidentally shot him was a corporal of the 7th Fusiliers. The latter was taken to the Staines Police station for inquiries to be made. The authorities have issued orders that pending the result of inquiry, all units using the range must fire from the same platform.

Particulars of a marriage which has all the elements of romance, and which was celebrated at that church famous for weddings, St. George's, Hanover square, London, were elicited on Saturday last. The clergy have received an intimation that a wedding would take place by bishop's license at the early hour of 8.45 on April 30. Punctually to time two cabs drove up to the church door, the wedding party consisting of a lady and three gentlemen. The bride was Emma Sophia Georgiana, Dowager Countess of Ravensworth, and the bridegroom, who was described on the marriage certificate as a steward of full age, (he is about 28), was Mr. James William Wadsworth, who up to date of the ceremony had been in the employ of the countess as her coachman.

A record in the annals of the Newspaper Press Fund was announced by Lord Burnham in the course of his speech as chairman of the annual dinner of the institution on a recent Saturday night. His Lordship's sister, Lady Campbell Clarke, offered to fund the sum of £10,000, in memory of her distinguished husband, Sir Campbell Clarke, who died two years ago. Sir Campbell was himself a journalist, and for many years the Paris correspondent of 'The Daily Telegraph.' The money is to be applied to the provision of pensions, and it is estimated that its investment will result in a return sufficient to enable the establishment of twelve such pensions of £30 a year each. The fund which is to benefit by this record donation is already doing a splendid work. It has at its disposal the proceeds of £40,000—now increased to £50,000—and it is able, as Lord Glenesk observed, to distribute an annual sum equal to mere

shan double that which the Prime Minister is empowered to bestow on literary men.

SCOTCH.

A cliff bird nester named James Cushine has met with a terrible end at Finnon, near Aberdeen. He was looking for nests on a precipice known as the Stud of Ness, when he lost grip of the rope with which he was suspended, and fell into the water 150 feet below, his head striking a rock during the fall.

May 17 was a red-letter day in the history of the burgh of Hawick, the occasion being the presentation of the freedom of the town to Dr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., and the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., at the opening of the new public library, for the erection of which Dr. Carnegie generously gave the sum of £10,000.

An accident as curious as it was serious occurred at Craik churchyard on May 28. One boy named Smith was up a tree, and on coming down again stepped on to a tombstone, and caused it to fall over on the top of a boy named Brown. On the stone being removed, and the boy conveyed home, it was found that one of his legs was broken in two places, and he was also very badly out about the head.

A highly successful walking contest from Perth to Dundee organized by the proprietors of the Dundee 'Evening Telegraph' took place some weeks ago. There were nearly 150 competitors. The distance was 20 1/4 miles, and the winner, A. B. Duncan, Newport, covered it in 3 hours 15 minutes. The event occasioned an extraordinary amount of interest, and was witnessed all along the route, and especially at Perth and Dundee, by huge crowds of spectators.

It is a curious coincidence that the two archbishops of the Church of England are grandsons of Scottish Presbyterian ministers. Archbishop Randall Davidson's grandfather was minister of Incheuchin, then of the Outer High Church, Glasgow, and latterly of Tolbooth Parish Church, Edinburgh. He was a popular preacher and a man of much personal charm. Archbishop MacLagan, of York, is the grandson of a man who was famous in his day, Dr. William Dalrymple, of Ayr.

The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Earl of Leven and Melville, and the Countess of Leven and Melville, attended by their suite, went into residence at Holyrood Palace on May 29, the day before the opening of the General Assembly. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., of Garloch, again acted as Purse-bearer to the Lord High Commissioner. During the Assembly fortnight His Grace and Lady Leven and Melville as usual paid visits to a number of the charitable institutions of Edinburgh.

For some time past a firm of Edinburgh lawyers has been advertising for the descendants of Major Sinclair, of the 72nd Foot (1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders), who was killed in an engagement in India about 23 years ago. During all this time an immense fortune, amounting, it is said, to £3,000,000, has been lying waiting to be claimed by the heirs-at-law of the deceased major. One of the participants in the fortune turns out to be a woman named Mrs. McKenzie, the wife of a Cleland carter. She is said to have come in for part of the portion which would have fallen to her mother, who was a Sinclair, and a direct descendant of the major. It is calculated that Mrs. McKenzie's share will figure out at about £8,000.

IRISH.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to intimate to the Earl of Mayo his willingness to allow the four volumes of views of Irish scenery which have recently been presented to him, to be exhibited at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in November next. The album are a splendid example of Irish workmanship.

There is a movement on foot amongst a section of the members of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Association to change the date of the Spring Show to June, which is supported by many of the leading exhibitors and is also favored by the farming fraternity, who are really the parties most interested.

Miss Kate Sexton, daughter of Mr. Sexton, undertaker, North Main street, Cork, was in collision with a horse and trap on the Grand Parade while coming out of Great George's street on her bicycle. Her injuries were so severe that she died on May 18, three days after the accident, which resulted from her inexperience as a cyclist.

The arrangements for holding an exhibition of local manufactures in Limerick on June 29 have reached a forward and practical stage, and there is every likelihood that the movement will be a thorough success. The city manufacturers have promised their cordial co-operation, and with such practical workers at the head of affairs, as the Limerick Industrial Association the exhibition will be of much benefit to the city generally.

Mr. Walter H. Wilson, until recently partner in Harland & Wolff's shipbuilding firm, dropped dead in the train on May 14, while proceeding to Portrush to play golf. Mr. Wilson was president of the Belfast Chamber of Com-

Advertisements.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED AGAINST FRAUDS.

People must be on their guard against imitators who claim to make a corn cure equal to the famous Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. No remedy ever gives the unequalled satisfaction of Putnam's, which cures in twenty-four hours, causes no pain and doesn't burn the flesh. To get the most reliable corn cure made insist on having only 'Putnam's'—thirty-five years in use.

merce, and had presided at the quarterly meeting of that body two days previously. About two years ago, having retired from business, he purchased Belfiore Park, near Belfast, from Lord Derramore. He was an enthusiastic sportsman.

A cruise of Irish archaeologists and their friends from other parts of Britain is to take place. The party will leave Donegal Quay, Belfast, on June 21 and will reach Kingstown on the return journey on June 29. Amongst the places to be visited are Rathlin Island, Tory Island, the dolmens and ancient monasteries on the Mayo coast, the islands of Galway, with their early stone forts and ruined abbeys, and numerous antiquarian remains on the coast of Clare, Kerry, Cork, and Waterford.

His many friends in Limerick have seized the opportunity of Father Timothy Lee's promotion to the pastorate of Croom to present him with some token of the regard in which he is deservedly held. He was the backbone of the Gaelic movement in Limerick, and was president of the local branch of the Gaelic League. It has been decided to present him with a suitable testimonial, and already the subscriptions amount to a handsome sum.

The scroll containing the list of names of the ladies who made the unique presentation to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught on her departure from Ireland has been prepared, all the names being written in the Celtic characters, surrounded by a border of exquisitely interlaced Celtic work. The name of H.R.H. appears on a band of color, which pervades the work—St. Patrick's blue. The upper portion of the scroll is occupied with a view of the residential portion of the Royal Hospital, the Commander of the Forces in the forefront, a beautiful specimen of water-color painting, as also is a view of the Richmond Tower, deftly introduced into the border. The work will be an interesting souvenir of H.R.H.'s sojourn in Ireland.

An inquest was held on May 19 at Hellingly Asylum on the body of Frances Guy, who was in Hayward's Heath Asylum in November, 1898, and then stated that while she was looking for a mirror—holding down her tongue with a full-sized plated fork to see what was the matter with her throat—the fork slipped down. She was able to work until April 23 this year, and went then to the new asylum at Hellingly. She appeared to be peculiar in her manner. Dr. Crawford examined her, and found the points of the fork protruding from the abdomen. He operated, and removed the fork. The wound, however, failed to close, and eventually she died from exhaustion. The action of the acids had eaten away the metal until the handle of the fork was as sharp as a razor edge. What the doctors thought strange was the absence of inflammation during all the years of the woman's affliction.

The death of the Marquis of Donegal, which took place at Brighton recently, evoked but passing comment in the North of Ireland, albeit a score of streets and squares in Belfast bear the name of Donegal, and the ground on which the principal sites of the city stand was once the property of the family to which the late Marquis belonged. The Marquis of Donegal was born on June 27, 1822, and was educated at Eton. He was Clerk of the Peace for County Antrim, and succeeded his father, the fourth Marquis of Donegal, in 1889. He was thrice married, and his third wife, who survives him, is about twenty-four years of age, and to whom a son was born on Oct. 7 last. For the greater part of his eighty-two years the late Marquis was never free from debt, and in the Bankruptcy Court a few years ago he wrote that his only means of subsistence was an income of five hundred pounds a year which he received as Clerk of the Peace for the County of Antrim—an office discharged by deputy.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS RELICS.

Few dead-and-gone sovereigns are more liberally represented by relics than Mary Queen of Scots, whose harp was £5 keenly bid for at Edinburgh on Saturday. At Newby Hall one may see the massive four-poster in which she slept for two nights at Nappa, the historic seat of the Metcalfes, of Yorkshire, and at Low Hall, Yeading, is treasured a pair of hawking-gloves presented by the Queen to Lord Scrope, her jailer at Bolton Castle. A few years ago Sir James Naesmyth presented to the Peabody Museum a hawk's lure, of wonderful workmanship, which was once her property. At Oxford is preserved a dainty leather glove, embroidered with silver wire and decorated with flowers worked in varicolored silks; at Dunrobin castle is a cast of her face; and at Hardwicke Hall are tapestries of her working. The Duke of Devonshire has a pane of glass taken from an old hall at Buxton on which the unhappy Queen had scratched these lines:— Buxton, farewell; no more perhaps my feet Thy famous tepid streams shall ever greet.

And in an old moated house near Alfreton is another pane, on which she inscribed this sad legend:— Trop heurouse en toi; Malheureuse en moi.—'Westminster Gazette.'

LORD GRENFELL FOR IRELAND.

Lord Grenfell, who is to be the Duke of Connaught's successor in Ireland, is as much a product of Africa as Lord Roberts was of India. After serving in the 'little wars' which ended in the shattering of the Zulu power at Ulundi, he was appointed to Lord Wolsley's staff in our first Egyptian campaign, and in the Nile valley he remained until, as Sirdar, he had successfully stemmed the repeated onrush of Mahdist barbarism at Gennis, Gemaiiz and Toski. 'I owe everything to Egypt,' Lord Grenfell once said; 'rank, honors, decorations, and—my wife, Evelyn, a daughter of General Robert Wood. When Sir Francis returned to Egypt as commander of the British troops there he found—to his no small mortification—that the task of recovering the Soudan had been entrusted to his previous subordinate—Kitchener.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AMBITION.

Said the first Dandelion to the second Dandelion, 'I do not like these raindrops, that is very, very plain. It really is provoking to come out in such a shower, But if we both smile our yellowest we may dry up the rain.'

A CHIPMUNK'S ADVENTURE.

It was a beautiful October morning, and Chippie started out after chestnuts, for there had been a hard frost during the night. Chippie lived, with his mother and two sisters, in a stone wall near a barn. He tried to get his sisters to go nutting with him; but they were afraid, so he bravely started off alone. As he was frisking gaily across the lawn behind the house he suddenly saw a great yellow cat bounding upon him, and before he knew it, she had him in her mouth and was trotting off. Oh, how it hurt! He thought he should surely die; but just then he heard a great screaming, and the little boy and girl who lived in the house came rushing out and began chasing the cat. 'You go around that side, Nan,' shouted Frank, 'and I'll drive her into the summer-house.'

Nan ran like a deer and the cat had no way of escape, so Frank caught her in the summer-house. Then he tried to get the chipmunk away, and that hurt poor Chippie worse than ever; but he couldn't make a sound, for the horrid cat still had her teeth around his throat. Frank now struck the 'at as hard as he could, and Nan struck, too, till finally Kittie's jaws opened and Chippie dropped out, too dazed and stunned to make any effort to get away.

The yellow cat ran off, looking very cross, and Frank took Chippie carefully in his arms and started for the house. 'Let me carry him,' begged Nan. 'Do you think he'll live?' 'I guess so,' replied Frank. 'His heart is beating fast, but he doesn't seem to be really hurt.' By this time they had got into the dining-room, where the family were all at breakfast, and the children both talked at once, telling how they had rescued the poor chipmunk from the cruel cat. 'See him hang onto my coat!' exclaimed Frank taking off his hands. In an instant Chippie gave a leap and scampered out of sight.

'Close the doors,' said mother, 'said father, so leave that door open.' Frank ran into the sitting room and spied Chippie in a corner. He tried to catch him, but just touched the end of his tail as Chippie darted past. There no one could make out where he had gone, so the family settled down to the breakfast table again. 'He'll come out as soon as everything is quiet,' said father. Breakfast was nearly over when Nan gave a shriek and Chippie leaped half across the room. 'He was hiding under the top of the table where the leaves fit in,' shouted Nan, and I put my hand right on him! There he goes behind the piano.'

'This will never do,' said father, who disliked so much confusion. 'I will catch him.' Then began such a chase as would have made you laugh to see. The whole family joined in it, but at the end of ten minutes they were no nearer catching the little squirrel than when they began. 'I've got him!' one would say as he chased Chippie into a corner from which there seemed to be no retreat; but somehow, just as his hands touched the fur, a voice from the other side of the room would cry, 'Here he is! I'll get him this time!' but Chippie always managed to slip away.

And so it went. They tried to catch him in a basket, but he would leap everywhere except into it. Throwing an apron over him was no better, for although sure he was under it, yet, gather it up ever so carefully, Chippie was never there.

'Something must be done,' said father. 'I've had enough of this.' 'I'll get the cat,' said Frank. Chippie shuddered. 'Oh no! no!' shouted Nan. 'The cat'll kill him!' 'Pshaw! We got him away once and we can again,' and Frank ran out and soon returned with the big yellow cat, who still looked cross and wild. The cat jumped to the floor, and in half a second, before any one knew what had happened, Chippie was in her mouth again.

MORE EVIDENCE FROM MONTREAL.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure Dropsy.

It is a Kidney Disease and is Cured by Curing the Kidneys—Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to Cure the Kidneys.

Montreal, Que., June 3.—(Special).—Every day brings forth fresh proof that Dropsy is caused by diseased Kidneys and that the one sure way to cure it is to make the Kidneys strong and healthy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Geo. Robertson, 392 St. James street, this city, is one of those who has proved this beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Robertson says: 'My feet were so much swollen from Dropsy that when I got out of bed in the mornings I could hardly put them on the floor. My arms used to swell at times so that I could not put on my coat. I had to be tapped to relieve me of the terrible pains. On the advice of a friend I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and before I had used the second box I began to feel better. Seven boxes cured me completely.'

Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, are some of the many forms of Kidney Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure promptly and permanently.

'It seems too bad to whip her when we made her do it,' said Nan. 'She'll kill him if we don't,' returned Frank; so they both cuffed her vigorously till she dropped the poor chipmunk again.

Then the children left the cat in the house and carried Chippie out by the barn, and he whisked himself into the wall in no time.

Mother Chipmunk and the sisters couldn't do much the rest of the day but listen to the story of Chippie's adventures. 'But what made you so afraid to let them catch you in the house?' asked his mother. 'Why, I thought they were going to keep me in a cage for a pet, the way you told me children often do,' he replied, rather shamefacedly. 'If they were just going to let me go home, for pity's sake why didn't they open the window and let me run out of my own accord—Seems to me those big people are pretty stupid, and clumsy, too. You ought to have seen how hard they worked to catch me, and he laughed again in the neppy way one can when the danger is all over.'

'I'm thankful for one thing,' he said at last. 'And what is that?' asked his mother. 'Why, that those children are early risers. If they had been as lazy as some folks, I should have been eaten up for sure!' and he shuddered as he thought of that dreadful yellow cat.—'Christian Work.'

Advertisements.

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It's the Hawking and Coughing that Destroy the Tissues of the Lungs, Make them Weak and Sore.

What you want is something to stop the hawking and take the soreness out of the throat. Nothing compares with Catarrhazone. It soothes the inflamed membranes; drives out the catarrh, makes you well quickly.

For weak lungs, throat trouble and catarrh there is no remedy half so efficient as Catarrhazone. Relief comes instantly and permanent cure follows invariably. Very pleasant to use, and above all guaranteed to cure or money back. Price \$1.00 at all druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



THE VOLMAR PERFECT WASHER. This machine is without PEER anywhere. It rubs and squeezes similar to hand work. Will wash more clothes in less time than ANY OTHER MACHINE and do it better. It does not injure the finest fabrics. One who recently bought one wrote us as follows: 'The girls are simply delighted with it, as they can do the washing and be presentable for callers, and the washing is done so quickly. We think it rightly named THE PERFECT.'

Made by The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited. No. 1300 York St., London, Ont. Always give the street number when writing.

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If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week. Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

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Home Department.

Three O'Clock in the Morning.

R. S. Palfrey, in 'Every Other Sunday.'

What do the robins whisper about
From their homes in the elms and beeches,
I've tried to study the riddle out;
But still in my mind is many a doubt,
In spite of deep researches.

While over the world is silence deep,
In the twilight of early dawn,
They begin to chirp and twitter and peep,
As if they were talking in their sleep,
At three o'clock in the morning.

Perhaps the little ones stir and complain
That it's time to be up and doing;
And the mother-bird sings a drowsy strain
To coax them back to their dream again
Though distant cocks are crowing.

Or do they tell secrets that should not be heard
By mortals listening and prying?

Perhaps we might learn from some whispering word
The best way to bring up a bird,
Or the wonderful art of flying.

It may be they speak of an autumn day
When, with many a feather roamer,
Under the clouds so cold and grey,
Over the hills they take their way
In search of the vanished summer.

It may be they gossip from nest to nest,
Hidden and leaf-enfolded;
For do we not often hear it confessed
When a long-kept secret at last is guessed,
That 'a little bird has told it'?

Perhaps; but the question is wrapped in doubt,
They give me no hint or warning,
Listen and tell me if you find out
What do the robins talk about
At three o'clock in the morning?

In Lilac Time

(By Mrs. Helen H. Farley.)

Only those who have been deprived of the sight of 'green things growing' for weary months or years, can fully appreciate the joy of Miss Eaton as she looked about her from the Travis piazza. Her hands were clasped, her eyes upraised; her thoughts were on her beautiful surroundings and yet tended heavenward. She was a little woman of fifty years, pale and tired-looking, and yet there was something unusually sweet in her expression. In her grey eyes there shone the light of loving kindness.

It was the time of leaf and blossom, the time of fairest color and sweetest perfume, the time when the sunshine seems like a benediction. There was a depth in the serene blue sky and a glow in the air which stirred Miss Eaton's soul. She was praying unconsciously—not, however, in words, for—you know—

'Prayer is the burden of a thought,
The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.'

As far as her eye could see there was luxuriant vegetation. The leaves of many fine old trees fluttered in the gentle breeze, leaves in their fairest time—nearly but not quite fully out. Their beauty of tint and shimmer and never-ceasing movement enraptured Miss Eaton.

'Oh, the trees, the trees!' she cried out. The hillside was carpeted with a green that was half gold. Lilies, white and fragrant, held up their faces to the caressing breeze. But what touched Miss Eaton to her heart's core was a hedge of lilac trees. The latter were all bloom. Their fragrance was all pervading. Their wondrous beauty and sweetness carried her back to auld-lang syne. It had been forty years since she had seen a lilac tree. A few times on the city streets—she had seen bunches of lilacs for sale, but never growing, and somehow these bunches had never been perfectly fresh nor deliciously fragrant. She unclasped her hands and held them out as if in embrace.

'Oh, the lilacs, the lilacs!' her heart cried out, as she walked down to the hedge—looked up and smiled. Her face did not look pale and weary now, it was flushed and aglow with the sweet mystery of spring and the 'green things growing.' She picked a bunch of lilacs and held it close to her, pressing it to her cheeks, her lips, her heart as if it had been some precious living thing. A white dove, flying over the hedge, nearly touched her hand. A bird in a big maple tree sang to her. She could not have told any one how she felt, but God knew that one of his tired way-worn children was very near to him. She sat down on a rustic chair near the lilac trees—giving up herself, as it were, to the wondrous joy of this red-letter day. Later, her thoughts spanned a bridge of forty years, and she was a child of ten years in a dear old country home. A sweet baby face flitted before her—the face of the one she had loved more than any one else on earth—the face of her baby brother.

And he had died. She had made lilac chains for him in those sweet old days. Even now—with the scent of the lilacs—there came across the bridge of years, the cooling and gurgling of Baby Joseph. Their mother had died when Baby Joseph was born, but the sister's devoted love had been the talk of the countryside. She felt the tiny soft baby fingers caressing her face and poking at her eyes in an endeavor to open them—the dear voice—like sweetest music—calling out, 'Open down eyes, ill slesser, open down eyes.'

'I haven't been as happy as I am to-day since Baby Joseph went away,' she said to herself with a smile. 'I know he is happy—I wonder if he knows I am.'

It had taken her a long time to get reconciled to Baby Joseph's death. He had not been quite two years old when he died—not quite two, and so beautiful and bright. What merry blue eyes he had had! What sunny ringlets like coils of softest golden silk! How fair and dimpled his face had been! It seemed to her that she could hear him call himself 'Do-duff.'

While Miss Eaton sat in the rustic chair near the lilacs, Mr. and Mrs. Travis came

out of the house and took seats on the piazza. 'Where is our guest?' asked the former. 'Hush, there she is—don't you see? Down by the lilac hedge.'

'Hurry up, tell me about her, so that I'll know what to say to her.' 'Say what your kind heart dictates,' Mrs. Travis said with a smile; 'she has had a weary, hard-working life. I heard all about her from Mrs. Aldrich, who has known her since she was a child.'

'Ah! known her since she was a child! And did it never occur to Mrs. Aldrich to give her a helping hand?' Mr. Travis remarked with a grim smile.

'Mrs. Aldrich did not commit herself on that question. She may have done something for her for all I know. I was telling her one day that I felt selfish in not being able to take in any "fresh air" children, but that I did not want to venture on account of Joseph, and she said, "Why don't you give fresh air to one of God's big children?" Then she told me about Miss Eaton. She has been such a dear soul all the way through, trusting God through all the darkness. She has known sickness and suffering, as well as poverty, but—in some way or other—she has struggled along—making both ends meet. But that isn't all. Mrs. Aldrich says that in all those busy and weary years, Miss Eaton has never failed to help others. She came an hour ago, and I've not seen much of her yet, but I'm glad to have her here. Her first vacation in forty years! Just think of that, Joe!'

'I don't want to think of it,' Joseph Travis said grimly. 'Why couldn't we have thought of taking "strangers" in before? Then, possibly—this poor soul wouldn't have to wait forty years for a vacation. Oh, Rachel, look there!'

While they were talking, little Joseph junior, who had followed his parents to the piazza, had made his way to the garden, and—in a roundabout way—to the lilac hedge. 'Hello!' said a cheery little voice that startled the woman who had been dreaming of days of old.

Miss Eaton started up, catching her breath in wondering surprise.

'Who are you?' she questioned of the beautiful child, whose golden ringlets and laughing blue eyes, were strangely like that of the little one she had been looking at across the bridge of years.

'Me is Do-duff—doun't ou know?'

'Do-duff! Do-duff! How strangely familiar the name! Do-duff!'

There was something that made her hold her breath for a minute, then she held out her arms to the child.

'Come here, dear,' she said in a voice as entrancingly sweet as she would have spoken to 'Do-duff' of long ago.

The merry little fellow felt the love expressed in face and voice and his response was instantaneous. In a moment he was on her lap, smiling serenely into her face.

'Is ou doin' to live wid Do-duff?' he asked, eagerly.

'Oh, you darling!' she said, putting her arms about him tenderly. 'I wish I could say yes, but I'm afraid not.'

'Do-duff wants ou to,' he said, touching her cheek with his dimpled head.

It was weeks ago when Miss Eaton and 'Do-duff' met for the first time under the lilacs. But they are together yet, and both are wondrously happy.

'You see,' explained Mrs. Travis to one of her friends, 'I can't possibly spare Miss Eaton, she loves Joseph so and he loves her.'—N. Y. 'Observer.'

A Word for the Kitchen.

(From the 'Cooking School Magazine.')

Why should kitchens be always built at the back of the house, where the grass is trimmed down and slop pails accumulate? Why have a back of the house, anyway, instead of two fronts, equally respected? The writer recalls in Georgia a long brick house, with three front doors, one of them the kitchen door. You could look straight through the house in pleasant weather, because there were three other doors facing the ones that looked over the bay. The

rose that was trained over the drawing-room ran along to the kitchen and peeped in at the dear old mammy who sang there very often. To balance things, the peach tree that was trained, English fashion, on the sunny wall of the kitchen, extended its pliant branches to the dining-room grape-vines.

Parsley grew in the violet borders, the cream smelled of roses, and the flavor of peach leaves that shamed the druggist's product lingered in the cake. The mistress could sit in the drawing-room and see the children coming home from school, or guests driving up from either direction, and, consequently, a fresh handkerchief and collar were always ready. Dicky, in the kitchen, could always see them, too, and caka was on the plants and Zeke was in his dress coat when the door knocker rapped. And no one in that house knew the front or back thereof. It was a kindly and original old Pennsylvania German who had built a great sunny kitchen where the company room is generally placed, because, he said, 'mother' spent nearly all her time in the kitchen, and she should have the best. He gained praise in his country but no followers.

Health Hints

DRUGS IN HEADACHE.

It may be said, with little fear of contradiction from those who know the facts, that if a cast-iron law forbidding the use of any drug whatever in the treatment of headache could be enacted and enforced, there would be much less misery for the coming generation than there is for this.

A sufferer from repeated headaches, who has found a means of relief in 'headache powders,' or other even less harmful drug may dispute this assertion, but the victims of some drug habit or the friends of one whose heart, poisoned by acetanilid or antipyrin, has suddenly ceased to beat before its time, will look at the matter from another point of view entirely.

During the Spanish war numbers of would-be recruits were rejected because of a weak heart; and in the epidemic of pneumonia which ravaged the country last winter an unusual number of deaths occurred from failure of the heart to meet the added strain.

Although various causes have doubtless been at work to weaken the hearts of the present generation, there can be no question that one potent influence has been the indiscriminate use of headache powders.

In all cases of habitual headache recurring periodically a physician must of course be consulted that he may find the cause—eye-strain, disease in the ears, nose, stomach or other more distant organs,—and remove it if possible. But the separate attacks of headache have to be relieved, if very severe; and in these cases it is better not to resort to drugs, unless the drugs are taken under the special guidance of the physician. In the congestive headache, marked by throbbing, and made worse by stooping or lying down, a cold towel or an ice bag applied to the head, a hot water bag to the spine, a mustard plaster to the thighs, or a hot mustard foot bath—one or more—will often give relief when many drugs fail.

In the anemic form of headache, marked by pallor, in which the pain is made less severe by lying down, massage of the head or the application of warm cloths to the head and face will often be found grateful. A threatened bilious headache may sometimes be warded off by a dose of Epsom salts, as may other headaches due to 'antitoxication'; and one due to overuse of the eyes or eye strain will usually, if taken at the moment of the first warning, be arrested or mitigated, by closing the book and going for a walk.—'Youths' Companion.'

Embroidery Clubs.

EMBROIDERY CLUBS.

The smartest summer dresses are embroidered—not merely trimmed with ready made embroidery bands, as they were last year, but embroidered by hand in elaborate designs, in imitation of the most famous embroidery of every land.

One sees the heavy ecclesiastical stitch, the American cross stitch, solid work in the vivid Turkish national colors, gorgeous effects imitating the brilliant decorations of the Russian priest's robes, delicate toned color schemes that are suggested by the richest embroideries from Persia, a flight of Japanese birds or a spray of cherry blossoms copied from an old Chinese porcelain.

There is actually no limit to the beautiful designs and color schemes used to decorate this season's wash frocks. The work is done in cotton floss, linen thread or wash silk—cotton on cotton, linen on linen, and wash silk on both.

In the shirtwaist suits the embroidery is done usually down the front panel of the skirt, on the cuffs and button plait, and sometimes on the shoulder strap, and sometimes a strip of the dress material is richly embroidered for a moderately wide belt.

It is naturally rather expensive to have these gowns embroidered, but if a simple design is selected a girl can embroider her own gowns on rainy spring days or unemployed evenings. Or she can get up an embroidery club, and meet with some girl friends two or three afternoons or evenings a week, and do not only a pretty frock, but also a canvas and linen shirt waist.

These sewing clubs are enjoyable. Some girl's mother, or one of the girls who does not like to sew, is asked to read, nothing difficult, just a novel or current news from

the papers, and the embroidery work begins. Two hours will accomplish marvels, and when the embroidery is done that, if the girls know how, they each help to cut and fit the gowns. Of course, there are a cup of tea and some small cakes, and dressmaking becomes a social function.

One girl is making a neat sum of money by teaching to a sewing club embroidery, helping with the subsequent cutting and fitting, and pouring tea at 5.30 for her pupils and their men friends. Every member is fined fifty cents for an afternoon, and not only learns a lot about fancy work and dressmaking, but keeps posted on the new books and has a jolly tea party.

The newest idea at this club is to embroider grass linen with a fine mercerized linen floss. These linens come mostly in the pale pastel tints, delicate water green, shadow grey, silver blue, champagne and coral color, and are embroidered in cream white floss, often with Japanese designs, birds, and fans and stunted trees and lily pads.

Many of the club girls copy designs from Chinese fans, others from Chinese pottery, and several original young people have copied colors for their embroideries from the flags and coats-of-arms published in some of the dictionaries.

A great deal of cross-stitch is being done on the new cross-stitch canvas, which is woven with a coarse, distinct mesh especially for this sort of embroidery, and comes in all the pale as well as the rich, dark colors.

Plain linen is popular, and cotton voile and the new mercerized cotton brocade. Most of the white goods are embroidered in the colors of nations carrying a vivid flag, Hungary, Turkey or Russia, and if a leather belt is worn, instead of an embroidered one, it is the same bright colors that dominate the embroidery.

But how about all this valuable embroidery fading in the first wash? The girl who organized the sewing club in New York knew she would be asked this question, so at the first start she premises before the meeting ended to give a lesson in washing colored embroideries, and as she is a fancy work enthusiast, she has the newest and surest method of nice laundering, and here is substantially her lesson in washing embroidered dresses.

'First do it yourself.' The best laundry is, after all, a machine, and the home washday is usually too crowded for any special undertaking in fancy washing. Before beginning the wash it is a wise precaution to set the colors. To do this put half a cup of pure borax into a good sized pail of cold water and leave the dress to soak for an hour. Wring lightly and transfer to a tub of hot water that has just stopped boiling and that holds in solution two tablespoonfuls of borax and half a cake of shaved castile soap.

Rub by hand thoroughly in this suds (a board is never necessary) and rinse twice, first in clean, warm water, and then clear, cold water, with or without bluing, unless the dress has a blue or yellow tone. Wring half dry and let drip, out of the sun and, if possible, in the wind. Iron, when not absolutely dry, on the wrong side. A dress done in this fashion looks like new.—'Tribune.'

Selected Recipes.

MADE WITH EGGS.

(Mrs. Mitchell, in 'Union Signal.')

Quick Egg Soup—This is easily made, and is a nourishing and light soup. Stir two teaspoons of beef extract into a quart of boiling water, or use stock, if you have it—season with onion juice, celery salt, salt and pepper. While hot pour it on the well beaten yolks of two eggs, add three or four tablespoonfuls of boiled rice, and serve.

The secret of having custards of a smooth velvety texture, consists in slow cooking. Boiled custards should be made in a double boiler. Baked custards should always be set in a second dish containing water, the temperature being easily regulated by the addition of a little cold water. Test with a clean silver knife. A boiled custard will coat the knife when done, and in the case of a baked custard, the knife will come out clean.

Almond Cream—Make a plain boiled custard, and stiffen with one-half a box of granulated gelatine, which you have softened in a cup of water. Stir in one-fourth of a pound of stalen almond macaroon crumbs, and flavor with almond extract. Set on ice and serve in a ring of whipped, sweetened cream, sprinkled with chopped almonds.

Orange Omelet—Beat the yolks of seven eggs with seven teaspoons of powdered sugar, whip the whites to a stiff froth, and pour over them the mixture. Stir very lightly, adding the juice and rind of a large orange. Brown in butter, set in a hot oven two minutes, fold, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve at once. This is nice for luncheon.

Baked Caramel Custard—Stir one-fourth of a cup of sugar in a saucepan until a light brown, add a tablespoon of water and stir in a pint of warm milk. Beat four eggs and add to the sugar.

Baked Eggs—Beat smooth a cup of bread crumbs, seasoned to taste, with one-half a cup of milk. Spread on the bottom of a baking dish, break on top as many whole eggs as you require, and set in the oven a few minutes. Be careful not to spoil the shape of the eggs, and remove from the oven as soon as they are set.

An egg and cheese dish is made in this

way! Put one cup of rich milk into a pan, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, season with butter, salt and cayenne, and add three tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. Beat three eggs until very light, and add when the mixture is nearly cool. Bake in paper cases, or ramaikins.

A nice luncheon dish is prepared as follows: Take some cold, mashed potatoes, and shape into triangles, brown in butter. Poach as many eggs as you have triangles and serve an egg on each.

Pop-overs, one of the nicest hot breads for breakfast, for the characteristic which gave them their name depends upon plenty of eggs. They are made as follows: Stir together one pint of milk and one-half pint of flour, add a pinch of salt and five eggs well beaten, but yst separated. Bake in gem pans in quick oven. If you find it convenient they may be served hot with liquid lemon sauce, as a dessert.



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.

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses of wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend, indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel, but cannot tell;
The liard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unending record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do,
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, and just and true.
So shall light that cannot fade,
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.
—Charles Dickens.

HAS DONATED A COT.

The Westmont Sunshine Society has donated a cot, well furnished with sheets, blankets, etc., to the Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children, Guy street.

LITERATURE SENT.

Five or six ladies of the Westmont Sunshine branch met at Victoria Hall this week, and packed boxes of books and magazines, to be sent to the Royal Victoria, the Maternity, and the Memorial Hospitals, the French Methodist Institute, and the jail. The secretary acknowledges literature from Miss Mary H. Best, Walker, and Mr. R. Lucas, Lachue, and from Miss May Johnston.

Hymn books, with music, were sent to a Sunday school in the North-West, where a small organ has recently been purchased.

'MISS SUNSHINE.'

If you had asked her what were her accomplishments she would have said she had none, and she would have meant it. She could not play the piano, and she neither sketched in water colors nor found leisure for embroidery. She could not sing without getting out of tune, and, indeed, if you ran through a list of the ordinary accomplishments of young ladyhood you would not mention the one in which she excelled. It was a delightful one which made her admirers call her 'Miss Sunshine,' for wherever she went this sweet-faced, happy voiced girl brought brightness. She was not particularly pretty, and her little nose had more freckles across it than were consistent with beauty, but gloomy faces grew cheerful at the sight of her, and children often stopped their wails to smile.

Miss Sunshine's contemporaries in age always appreciated her, especially when they were downhearted, but she was particularly pleasing to the old folks, for somehow she made them forget their rheumatism and other ills by her cheery brightness, and with her as a listener they recall their own youth and enjoyed it over again.

Miss Sunshine's much appreciated accomplishment was, after all, simply one, that every girl might cultivate—a care for the thoughts, pleasures, feelings and interests of others, and a hearty desire to help all who needed help. Her success in helping was the result of remembering and practicing the truth that it is not by attending to our friends in our own way, but in theirs, that we can really avail them.—Selected.

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

COURTSHIP IN FRANCE.

The word 'courtship' has no equivalent in the French tongue, because the thing itself does not exist. Stolen tete-a-tetes, even furtive kisses, may, of course, be indulged in, but only under a modified chaperonage, the half-shut eye of parents or guardians. No young French lady would be permitted, for instance, to undertake a cycling expedition with her future husband. Still less could she take train with him for the purpose of visiting relations in the country, were the journey of half an hour's duration only. Lovemaking begins with the honeymoon.

For centuries, alike in the humblest as well as the highest ranks, matrimonial

Advertisements.

THE ILLS OF CHILDHOOD.

Every child in the country needs, at some time or other, a medicine to correct the illa incident to childhood. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house and occasionally given to the little ones they will prevent illness and make the little ones rugged, strong and cheerful. Mothers should insist on having this medicine because it contains no opiate or harmful drug, and children take the Tablets as readily as they take candy. If you have a neighbor who has used the Tablets ask her and she will tell you what splendid satisfaction they give. Here is what one mother, Mrs. Wm. Sinclair, Hebron, N.B., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets with so much satisfaction that I do not feel safe when I have not got a box in the house. I am sure that other mothers will be quite as well pleased with them." You can get the Tablets through your druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

settlements have kept family possessions together in France—and enriched village notaries!

No sooner was serfdom abolished than the peasants followed bourgeois example, dowering their daughters, and securing the interest of their sons by law. In provincial archives exist many of these documents, the rustic bride's portion consisting of furniture, clothes, money and sometimes cattle or a bit of land. The archives of the Aube contain the marriage contract of a skilled day laborer (manouvrier) and a widow whose property was double that of his own. The deed secured him joint enjoyment and ownership. I cannot here, of course, enter into the intricacies of the French marriage laws. There is the régime dotal, which safeguards the dowry of the wife; there is the régime de la communauté, which makes wedlock strictly a partnership as far as income and earnings are concerned. And there are minute regulations as to the provision for children and widows. The latter are always sacrificed to the former.—'The Cornhill.'

THE SUN AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE

In these days, in which so much is being written of the stimulant and beneficial action of the actinic rays of the sun, it is but natural, says the 'Medical News,' that the reverse of the picture should also find a painter. Finsen, indeed, who has been the pioneer in the therapeutic application of these rays, was also the one to initiate the reaction, by his studies on smallpox and light, and on sunburn. Professor Fermi has pursued this latter line of investigation experimentally upon a large number of human subjects and with most interesting results. By exposing his 'material' to the direct sunlight for varying periods of time he was able, in a large percentage of cases, to produce the following set of symptoms, which often persisted over many days: Cephalalgia, dryness of the nasal mucosa, snuffing, coryza, pharyngitis, weariness, slight conjunctivitis, dryness of the lips, fever, pseudo-influenza, constipation, insomnia, epistaxis, various pains. This congeries of symptoms seems not very formidable, yet it induces the author to conclude, from the observed coincidence of meteorological conditions and of certain diseases, that exposure to the sun's rays is a predisposing factor in coryza, influenza, hay fever, and epidemic meningitis. A curious element to the fact that only fifty-three percent of the persons under experiment found the exposure disagreeable, while the others, notwithstanding the subsequent ill effects, enjoyed it.

WIDOWS OF JAPAN.

Widows in Japan, of whom there will soon unfortunately be a greatly increased number, cut their hair short and comb it back plainly without a parting, unless, indeed, they are prepared to accept fresh offers, in which case they give a broad hint of their inclinations by twisting their hair round a long shell hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head. Marriageable maidens distinguish, and, as it were, advertise themselves by combing their locks high in front and arranging them in the form of a butterfly (which is something to be caught), or a fan half open, and adorning these significant designs with bright colored balls and gold or silver cord. Speaking generally, the dressing of the hair, which is changed at intervals from childhood upward, is an indication of the age and position of the simple-minded and fascinating female Jap.—London 'Modern Society.'

THE TRAMP STENOGRAPHER.

In her failure to get steady work, the girl who comes to New York is apt to become a lonely, homeless thing of 'no continuing city,' known and disrespected by business men under the title of a 'floater.' A 'floater' is a girl tramp stenographer, who lives from hand to mouth and town to town, who gets started rolling round and does not want any moss, will not stay in any position long, simply making enough in each place to get on to the next. It is an ugly form of wanderlust. The floaters are bald unreliable and firms have become weary of engaging them. The number of floaters is sadly on the increase. Last month the agency of a New York company in Los Angeles reported sixty in that city and throughout the South came word of continued increase in the number of these restless, nestless birds, pathetically following the summer.—'Era Magazine.'

Advertisements.

CANCER & TUMORS

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

STOTT & JURY, Brockville, Ont.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who has just celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday, has been gazetted a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. William Shaw, treasurer of the World's C. E. Union, is appealing for a thousand subscriptions of ten dollars a year for the next few years to extend the movement in missionary lands.

During the coming summer the Rev. L. W. Munhall, D.D., will have charge of the Ocean Grove Sunday afternoon Bible class, so long conducted by ex-President O'Hanlon. Dr. Munhall, who is widely known as a zealous worker will also direct a Bible conference at Ocean Grove, July 29-30, under the auspices of the American Bible League.

The Rev. A. L. Morse, national field secretary of the Gospel Temperance Extension Movement and Special Deputy Night Worthy Grand Templar for the World, I.O.G.T., issues a call for a gospel temperance conference to be held at the World's Fair, beginning July 3, in the Epworth Hotel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

In Austria the Bible is sold in twenty distinct tongues, in Russia in fifty, and in Africa in eighty-one. Financially the cost of issuing the Bible in some instances has been very heavy. Dr. Morrison's translation of the Chinese Bible represented an expenditure of \$50,000; Carey's Serampore versions, \$150,000; and the Malagasy revision an outlay of \$15,000.

An undenominational conference for the deepening of the spiritual life is to be held in Peekskill-on-Hudson, N.Y., June 17 to July 3. The meetings will be under the direction of Pastor Otto Stockmayer, of Hauptweil, Switzerland; Mrs. James Brodie, of London, England, is also expected to take part. Further information can be obtained from the secretary, Max Wood Moorhead, Peekskill-on-Hudson, N.Y.

The Rev. Frank Swatson, of All Saints' Church, Sheffield, enjoys the distinction of having the largest Bible class in England, if not in the world. He started his men's class at All Saints' in 1808, with a membership of nine. In two years the number had increased to five hundred, and in three years to nine hundred. At the commencement of the present year the figure stood at 2,003, and has since increased to over 2,200.

The thirteen hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Melitius to the Bishopric of London in 604 was celebrated lately by a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor attended, and a procession which passed along the aisles numbered over 800, mainly composed of clergy and headed by the Primate and Bishops. The Bishop of London, who preached the sermon, said he stood before them as the 100th bishop of the diocese.

Gipsy Smith has been welcomed to Capetown by the Evangelical Church Council of South Africa and by a deputation of members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council. The meetings in Capetown are being conducted in a circus accommodating 2,500, which has been packed at each meeting. In three nights about 200 people professed conversion. Gipsy Smith is assisted by his daughter, whose singing is greatly appreciated. His whole tour will last about five months, and includes visits to Kimberley, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

The Canadian convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance will be held in Toronto June 24 to July 3, in Zion Congregational Church. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the Dominion. Among those invited and expected to be present as teachers and missionaries are the Rev. A. B. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Rev. H. Wilson, D.D., and Rev. A. E. Funk, of New York; Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, Jr., of Westport, Conn.; Rev. R. Buchanan and wife, of South America; Miss Yoder India; Rev. I. H. H. China, and Miss Mullen, of the Sudan, Africa, will deliver stirring missionary addresses.

The Trinidad Island, Alaska, Young Men's Christian Association lost its building by fire a few weeks ago, but is now occupying the jail for temporary quarters. Since the Association was organized a year or more ago and every one of the miners on the pay roll of the company (some 300) became members, the saloons and gambling places lost their business and the jail has had but one or two occupants. During the conflagration in which several buildings were burned and the destruction of the entire town was threatened, there was a scarcity of water, but the bucket brigade used the beer to stay the flames in one of the big rooms on the edge of the town. The Young Men's Christian Association is planning to rebuild and will be aided as before by the mining company. The building had just been insured for \$3,000 (cost \$20,000).

A PLEA FOR THE RAILWAY NAVY.

(Rev. J. H. Laverie, in 'The Presbyterianian'.)

'My soul! I have no soul, when I die that's the end of me,'—the words of a man of sixty. 'Do you mean to say that St. Peter would turn me away from the gate as long as I do the square thing by my men?'—the question of a not over sober Canadian. Strange to say, the question was also asked by a Frenchman who had lost faith in his Church. The common excuse for swearing is, 'We don't mean any harm.' 'Do you think the Almighty will send us railroaders to hell after all we suffer here?' said a man digging up with his knees in a slimy bog and battling with the myriads of flies which swarmed around him. 'I don't believe in death-bed repentance,' were the words of one of a group of young men, and there was no dissenting voice. 'I'm getting the best of fun I can out of life as I go along,' was the answer of a young Scotchman when asked how the life he was following was going to end.

These are a few samples of the theology which passes current in the railway construction camp. I wonder what

some of our Christian people who have sons or fathers on this work think of it! And yet this is the kind of atmosphere in which many of our Canadian boys are living.

One cannot see very much of this life without feeling that there is something radically wrong. The writer has spent ten months on railway construction work, and the conclusion forced upon him is that the life there is the most degraded and the most degrading ever seen. Men of education and good family are herded together with the ignorant, the sensual, and the low, and live in the most dissipated way. However good and pure a young man may be, the daily associations of the railway construction camp will warp his conscience.

I have seen young men steadily undergoing this process of moral deterioration until they have sunk to the lowest level, and I feel it to be a duty to lay before our Christian people these old but startling facts in order that they may see something of the work that lies near at hand. These men are in the truest sense the pioneers, the advance guard of civilization, and we owe them something for the hardships they are undergoing. We cannot reach the timber and the minerals and the agricultural lands in the new and uninhabited parts of the country until the pavy goes ahead and cuts a way through rocks, and over valley and lake and river. He does the hardest kind of work in the bitter cold of the winter and the inclemency of spring and autumn in making a highway for civilization. And what does he get in return for the hardship he endures? He is herded with from thirty to sixty men in a low, mean, draughty and ill-ventilated shanty. He gets a bunk with whatever soft material he can find to lie upon. He has to sleep amid the squalid surroundings created by dirty men of dirty habits, and has to listen to the vilest obscenity and blasphemy. He has little or no redress for wrong and is classed with the lowest and most degraded class of foreigners. He is regarded as a mere working machine, and should be taken ill and die, or be blown up by dynamite, he is thrust into a hole in the most convenient place to dig it.

It is a matter of great wonder that, living under these conditions, the navy gravitates almost irresistibly to the saloon and the brothel? The bright and cheery saloon and the social intercourse are like a glimpse of heaven to him after such a life. I have known many who had a desire 'to cut the whiskey out for good,' but the contrast between the camp and the bright bar was too much for them, and they yielded to the fatal fascination.

What are our people doing for these men? They shun them as social outcasts and yet the sons of our Canadian homes are brought into contact with them, and the contact brings speedy and certain moral infection. It is only fair to say that in many of these men, low and unattractive, there are often to be found some of the noblest and most generous traits. In times of misfortune they are always ready to help with money. I have again and again seen the most liberal subscriptions raised for men who had lost an eye, a hand, or a leg. I have spent nearly a year in close touch with these men, and never had greater respect for that spark of the divine that may be found in the lowest, or greater faith in the power of the Gospel to lift up than now.

There is a crying need for a change in the conditions of these men, and it is a shame that on government railway work such conditions should be permitted. The work of reaching them has been taken up on a very small scale and the conditions are likely to continue unless our Christian people are roused to take an interest in the whole matter. Thoughtless parents are securing places for their sons on this work, little thinking of the hotbed of moral corruption into which they are sending them. The men themselves say, 'Put us up in the bush for six, twelve, or eighteen months; give us nothing but the coarsest food, and the most cheerless surroundings; give us nothing to read and no religious teaching, and we become beasts.' This is all too true. I have slept in camps where our young Canadians of both creeds could be heard engaged in wordy warfare in which every sentence was reeking with blasphemy and the most obscene talk. I have lain awake the whole night through, almost every hand in the camp being roaring drunk. I have seen as regularly as the weeks went round, foreigners controlling the movements of our Canadians, so that they were compelled to work on Sunday, and men have been hurried into eternity with the sin of breaking the Lord's Day upon them. Time would fail to tell of all the iniquities which are to be seen in the railway construction. On every side is the most blatant defiance of the laws of God and of man.

If we are going to build the Grand Trunk Pacific under the same conditions, I can see nothing but moral disaster ahead for our young men. They are at an age when they are especially susceptible to evil influences and lacking in solid religious conviction, will almost certainly drift with the crowd. A low class of foreigners is more and more engaging in this work, but there will always be the need for Canadians, and in contact with those who have no respect for our institutions and who introduce their own customs, there is certain deterioration. The Presbyterian Church has attempted to reach these men in a small way, but no organized effort has been made. How often can one man reach from 1,500 to 2,000 men in about fifty camps, situated over a distance of a hundred miles? The men are coming and going and the opportunity to speak to them may come but once.

This is a work which should make a strong appeal to the Christian Church. And it is a work which affords opportunities of heroic service to young men. Let a man go into it in the right spirit and he can withstand the vilest of men. I have seen the blatant blasphemer cowed before the simple word of God. I have seen a whole camp of mixed nationality reduced from a bedlam of blasphemy to complete quiet under the influence of the Word. I have seen

men with tears coursing down their bronzed faces as they have listened to the familiar story of the prodigal son. There is something in the vessel to which religion appeals, and however boldly they may deny it, men feel in their deepest hearts that there is punishment for sin. The most solemn service I ever engaged in was a few Sabbaths ago in a log camp where Austrians, Swedes, Finns, Italians, Britishers and Canadians mingled together, and when a hymn was started clothes-mending, axe-grinding and card playing were laid aside. A painting of that group of fifty men in those surroundings listening to an appeal on the passage: 'What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?' would impress upon Christians more effectively than words the strange fascination and power of the Gospel. Many of these poor fellows are sick of the life they are living and no better opportunity could be given to us to tell them of the Saviour of men.

IN TOUCH WITH THE WAR IN JAPAN.

(Mrs. Bella W. Pettie, in 'Life and Light'.)

Soon after the war broke out we four Americans in Okayama were invited to join the Red Cross Society, and in addition, at the same time, we three ladies, the Misses Adams, Wainwright and myself, were asked to join the local society made up entirely of ladies, some sixty or more, of the elite of the city, most of them non-Christian.

At the first regular meeting of the Okayama branch I found orders had come from the central society in Tokio in reference to our welcoming the soldiers as they passed through Okayama on their way to the front. In bands of six or eight—the Japanese in dresses specially made for the occasion, black with the white crest on sleeves and back, elegant sashes, or the purple skirt which is getting more and more popular, and the Red Cross insignia of both societies—we stood on the platform as the trains loaded with troops pulled into the station. Waving handkerchiefs or tiny flags, we shouted 'Bansai' (our Japanese hurrah), and then escorted the officers to the temporary dining room, a shed with tables and benches where six hundred board could be fed at once. A rough board partition separates the officers' table from the rest, and then we served them, varying in number from two to twenty, with lunches, in boxes, of rice and vegetables, bowls of steaming soup, and cups of hot tea.

For a week or so we spent half days at a time, cheering on the Imperial Guards the first to go. Then came an interval of a week or more when supply trains went through at the same hours, twelve trains during each day and night.

Meantime, the Christian women wanted to do their share, only a half dozen or so of the wealthier upper class Christian women being members of the Red Cross Society. We had talked of stockings, ear-caps, mittens and 'comfort-bags,' but had been politely told from headquarters that the soldiers would be allowed to receive nothing, that the war would probably be a long one, and by-and-by when the need came we might give.

Nothing was being done for the common soldiers, so the Christian women asked and obtained permission to do for the men in the ranks what the Red Cross ladies had been doing for the officers. The officers had been so surprised and pleased by the attention from a foreign woman that Okayama's reputation for patriotism, rather low at first, had come up wonderfully, so the 'city fathers' were grateful, and the mayor and chief of police both thanked me heartily.

The Sendai garrison came through, and as I belonged to both sets of ladies, I had double duty and was at the station half of nearly every day. The officers are so much on their dignity that I had wanted a chance to get among the 'boys,' and I met a hearty welcome. The Christian women had provided themselves with thread, needles and buttons, and the offer to replace missing buttons on overcoats, leggings and coats was gladly accepted. As Okayama had never been a garrison town, no army buttons were to be had at first, but an enterprising button merchant ordered a supply, and that week we spent about fifty cents a day for buttons and thread, and for a few minutes after each meal it was a busy time for fingers; often we followed the men back to the cars to finish up. The pockets of the Christians could not stand the expense of so many buttons for a great while; the Red Cross women wanted to help, so did many others not Christians; so before the third section of troops began to come through, we widened out to the 'Okayama City Volunteer Women's Society,' and money came in abundance, and willing fingers too, so often twenty of us are there sewing up the 'boys in blue.' Each train stays from an hour and a half to two hours, and we are there from seven a.m. till twelve noon, or from noon till eight p.m.

Now one or two of my most interesting experiences, and I must close. I had been pouring tea for a company of twenty officers of the Imperial Guards when one of them left the table, came to where I stood, and asked me abruptly, 'Do you pray to God?'

'Yes,' said I, almost startled, 'every day.'

'Well, then, pray for us.'

'But I do,' I said; 'I have ever since the war began, and not I alone, but all the members of my Mothers' Association.'

And I told him how at our first meeting after the war began we had pledged ourselves to a few minutes of prayer in our homes every morning on rising. He seemed much touched, and as the talk went on I asked him if he was a Christian; the others had all risen, and gathered around us, listening; he laughed and said, 'No, I am not a Christian; I am not a Buddhist, either; I am not anything; I am too busy for such things.'

'But you are willing to be prayed for?'

'Yes, we want it,' was his quick reply. In the course of the conversation I praised the navy, and expressed the fear that the army would have a harder time because there are so many Russians.

I had a little Japanese flag in my buttonhole, and as the soldiers were standing around the fire in the big dining room, chatting and smoking, I was talking with them, and telling that we were praying for them every day, and of what the officer had said to me. There was one bright, intelligent fellow near me who seemed much interested, and later, as I stood on the platform ready to 'wave off' his train, he beckoned me to his window and begged most earnestly for my Japanese flag. I demurred a little, but he pleaded so hard that I yielded and put it in his buttonhole. I stepped back to my place in the line, but a few minutes later he called me back and gave me a dirty scrap of paper on which, in true Japanese samurai fashion, he had written a farewell poem for me.

'Chiru toki ni kokoro yasu saye yo, sakura bana' ('As peacefully as your petals fall, O cherry blossoms, so my soul goes forth to meet death').

I laid it away among my treasures, and thought that was the end of it, though I did not forget my promise to pray for him every morning. About a week later a letter came to me from Hiroshima, where he was waiting for the transport—one of those beautifully written, poetically expressed letters which only an Oriental can write. It actually measures four yards, and is too long to be translated or even quoted from here. The fifth son of a samurai, through death and misfortune he is the last hope of his house. While a student in a law school in Tokio he was drafted into the army, through good conduct was let off with two years instead of three, and had only been at home a few weeks when war broke out, and he was called to service. Gladly did his parents, old, feeble and poor, send their Benjamin to die for his country; and he went, as so many of these brave boys do, with no expectation of returning.

In the latter part of the letter he confessed to me his 'heaven-sent mother,' that he had always hated Christianity and despised Buddhism; his only religion was his loyalty to his father and his emperor. He had heard of foreign sympathy with the war, but did not believe it till he heard me speak, drawn by curiosity to hear what a foreign woman could say. My words 'pierced his heart,' and brought tears to his eyes, till he went outside the tent to weep. My flag he would keep as his most precious possession; it should go into battle with him, and be buried with him should he fall; but if in answer to my prayers he should be saved to come home a victor he would seek me out, with my flag in his buttonhole, and ask me to teach him of the Lord Christ, and he would take this new religion back to his people as the best, most sacred gift he could bring.

I wrote to him immediately, sending a tiny copy of Matthew's Gospel, marking many passages which I thought might help and comfort him.

A SERMON OF 1620 FOR 1904.

A correspondent of the Surrey Times has unearthed a sermon preached at Petworth by Dr. Richard Chambers in 1620:—

To remedy this greave evil of drinkinge whiles hath bin the ruine of mense of His Majesties subjects. . . . I wish the Worshippfull Justices would be pleased to give care to these my requests. Firste: That no ale-house be suffered upon the Common, and in obscure places, where Rogues and Thieves may resort. Secondly: Not to license any in a village where the minister thereof and all the whole parish shall think it unfit. Thirdly: Not to license any who hath justly stood for misdemeanours or excommunicated a year or two. Fourthly: When the abuse shall grow so great, that poore women out of the Anguish of their souls shall crave ayde that their husbands may not spend all at the pot, and they starve; that then there be made some redresse. Lastly: That painful preachers or other officers may be heard and not checked when they justly complaine at your Benches against such places as suffer drinking, carding, and fighting upon the Sabbath dayes in the time of Divine Services.

It is not often that words so appropriate to the present year of grace can be found in a sermon nearly three centuries old.

STUDENT CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

The Northfield Student Conference will be held at East Northfield, Mass., July 1-10. This conference has been held upon the invitation of D. L. Moody and members of his family each summer since 1880, under the direction of the Student Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Its purpose is to build up the Christian life of students and to train them for the leadership of the varied organized Christian work of their institutions. It is attended annually by about 700 men from 120 colleges and preparatory schools. The daily programme consists of morning and evening platform meetings in the auditorium, normal Bible classes, conferences on College Young Men's Christian Association work and life-work meetings on Round Top. The mission-ary feature under the direction of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, is always prominent, and consists of normal classes for training student study classes—a missionary institute for the discussion of methods and missionary addresses. The athletic exercises in the afternoons bring out friendly rivalry between the colleges. Among the speakers for this year are the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, of Cambridge, England; the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., of New York; the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New Haven; the Rev. R. A. Falconer, Halifax; Robert E. Speer, John R. Mott and S. H. Hadley, of New York.

DESTRUCTIVE IVY.

(From the 'Atheneum'.)

A striking lesson as to the destructive effects of the unchecked growth of ivy can now be seen a few miles to the north of London. A fine old parish church has been wrecked by this green parasite, which has been too long encouraged from a false idea of picturesque beauty—the old Essex church of All Saints, Chingford. Last February, in the midst of bleak, windy weather, the crash came; the whole roof of the nave and south aisle collapsed in a complete wreck, shaking and imperilling the walls, which are bound speedily to follow.

WAR MAP COMPETITION.

The Final Prize to be Awarded Next Week.

Contrary to our expectations, only one additional map was sent in this past week, which is listed below, together with two names previously received, though omitted from last week's list.

It has been gratifying to receive letters this week from some of the pupils with whom the editor has become acquainted through their work in this department. All seem to have enjoyed their share in the map contests and to appreciate the stimulus to study that these have supplied. We were especially pleased to note that in some cases where it was impossible owing to pressure of work, reviews, examinations and

the like, for pupils to complete the final maps for our prize contests, the maps are being finished for the June specimen work usually prepared by all schools. The editor hopes to be able to present the judges' award of the final prizes next week.

Received since our last issue: Hattie Brown, age 13, Grade VI., Miss Hester A. Sproule, teacher, Cross Roads School, Parrsboro', N.S.

Omitted from previous list: Georgia Cross, age 15, Form B, Junior. James Porter, age 14, commercial class, Smith's Falls High School, T. C. Smith, science master.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 19.

CHRIST RISEN.

Matt. xxviii., 1-15.

Golden Text.—Now is Christ risen from the dead.—I Cor. xv., 20. (From Monroe Gibbons' 'Commentary on Matthew'.)

The women having rested on the Sabbath, according to the commandment, knew nothing of what had been done at the tomb that day (setting the guard), so as they set out before daybreak on the third morning they only thought of the great stone, and wondered how it could be rolled away; but when they came, the sun just rising as they reached the spot, they found the stone already rolled away, and an angel of the Lord at the tomb, so lustrous in the livery of heaven that the keepers had quailed in his presence, and were powerless to interfere. The awe with which the sight would naturally inspire the women also was mingled with joy as they heard his kindly greeting and sympathetic words. Altogether worthy of an angel from heaven are the words he is reported to have spoken. There is first the tender response to their looks of dread—'Fear not ye,' as if to say, 'These others will fear, for there is nothing in common between them and me; but with you it is different.' I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified.' Then there is the joyful news: 'He is not here; for he is risen as he said,' and as he observes their look of half-incredulous wonder he kindly adds, to lift their sight be helper to their faith, 'Come, see the place where the Lord lay.'

Then he gives them the honor of carrying the glad tidings to the other disciples, and assuring them that the Divine Shepherd will meet them all in Galilee according to his word. The conduct of the chief priests and scribes (verses 11-15) is the natural sequel of their futile attempt to seal the sepulchre. It was indeed a poor evasion, but baffled as they were, no better was possible for them. St. Matthew alone records it, his being the Gospel for the Jew.

There is one point with which it is specially necessary to deal in considering St. Matthew's account of the resurrection—namely, the prominence given to the appearance of the Lord to his disciples in Galilee—whereas in the fuller records of the third and fourth Gospels, not Galilee, but Jerusalem and its vicinity, is the region where he makes himself known. But if, as was evidently the case, there were manifestations of the risen Lord both in the south and in the north, and if we were to have several accounts, was it not desirable that one at least should make it his speciality to bring into prominence the appearances in the north? And if so, who could do it more appropriately than Matthew, the publican, of Galilee? The favor shown his own northern land had most deeply impressed his mind. It will be remembered that he passed over entirely the early Judean ministry recorded by St. John, and rejoiced in the Galilean ministry as the dawning of the new day according to the words of ancient prophecy (Matt. iv., 14-16). The appearances in Jerusalem were to individuals and to little companies, whereas in Galilee it would seem that he appeared to as many as five hundred at once (I Cor. xv., 6). It was the only formally appointed meeting of the Lord with his disciples. In every other case he came unannounced and unexpected, but for this meeting there had been a distinct and definite appointment. The choice of a mountain in the north was suitable as signaling the setting aside of Mount Zion and Jerusalem as the seat of empire. From this point of view we can see another reason why St. Matthew, the evangelist for the Jew, should mention the formal inauguration of the new kingdom in the north. We can imagine the feeling of bewilderment and helplessness with which the disciples would listen to their marching orders, until all was changed by the simple and sublime assurance at the close, 'And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.' The last impression on the reader's mind is of Christ abiding on the earth, and with all his people even to the end of the world—a most cheering, comforting and stimulating thought. To the devout reader of this Gospel it is as if his Lord had never left the earth at all, but had suddenly clothed himself with omnipotence, so that, however far apart his disciples might be scattered in his service, each one of them might at any moment see his face, and hear his voice of cheer and feel his touch of sympathy, and draw on his reserve of power.

HOME READINGS. Monday, June 13.—Matt. xxviii., 1-15. Tuesday, June 14.—Luke xxiv., 13, 25-35.

Wednesday, June 15.—John xx., 19-29. Thursday, June 16.—Matt. xxviii., 11-20. Friday, June 17.—John xxi., 15-25. Saturday, June 18.—Acts xxii., 6-16. Sunday, June 19.—Rev. i., 9-20.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

BIBLE READERS, LOVERS, TEACHERS.

1. Bible Readers. Old Testament saints were enjoined to be diligent readers of the Bible, to seek out of the book of the Lord and read. (Ex. xxiv., 7; Deut. xvii., 18, 19; Isa. xxxiv., 16.) Before the captivity Israel went astray through ignorance of the Scriptures. Those who returned under Nehemiah were diligently taught God's word. (Neh. viii.) How many Christians carry a Bible with them as they travel, and read it, as did the great man of Acts viii., 28. This man by his Bible reading became the light for Christ in Abyssinia, which continues nominally Christian to this day, amid surrounding darkness. Second. Bible Lovers. O how I love Thy law. It is my meditation all the day. I love Thy commandments above gold. (Ps. cxix., 97, 127.) The Bereans did not canvas the opinions of men, but searched the Scriptures daily. (Acts xvii., 11.) Timothy's maternal ancestors were Bible lovers, for they had a real faith and taught Timothy the Scriptures in early childhood. (1 Tim. i., 5), and thus prepared a worker for Christ. Spirit-born souls go to the Bible for food as naturally as babes to the mother's breast. (1 Pet. ii., 2.) Third. Bible Teachers. Those who feed upon Scripture will teach it. Our Divine Lord was a Bible teacher. (Lu. iv., 16; x., 25, 26; Matt. xxii., 29.) So were all the apostles. How full of Scripture was Peter and Paul and James. That was their authority, and, therefore, they were dogmatic, for the Scriptures, the words of God, cannot be broken.

fit to associate with swine. It is all very well to say that these people do not think what they are saying, and do not mean anything by it. If a man were to deposit filth in front of your premises or on the public highway he would be promptly brought to time. Why should these beasts who defile and pollute your office or store with their vile talk be allowed to do so with impunity? There is neither excuse nor palliation for profanity. It serves no purpose in expressiveness of anything else. Fortunately, public sentiment is growing against swearing as well as against boozing and other low habits. Still there seems to be plenty of young men who think it smart to reel off a string of abominable oaths under the slightest provocation. The man who habitually swears will do worse. Put that down. The fellow who regards his Maker's name as a common thing and who makes his mouth a vehicle for filth can't have a high regard for his own honor and the things of others.—'Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal.'

WHEN TOGO WAS YOUNG.

A retired English naval officer, who when a lad, was on board the training ship 'Worcester' at the same time as the future Japanese Admiral Togo, tells the following reminiscences:

Togo was constantly the victim of all manner of chaff from the young Britishers on board, who called him 'One-go-two-go-three-go.' Disliked at first, perhaps, because he was unlike his mates, he grew in popularity on account of his remarkably alert mind and agile body, until at length he became a general favorite with officers and boys.

He stood all chaff with a certain amount of bravado, unless it touched on his resemblance to the Chinese. To one fellow sailor who dubbed him a Chinaman, he said with emphasis: 'When I am "the" admiral I hang you at the yardarm.'

One day Togo had his leave stopped for some small offence. 'Liberty boys to go ashore' was piped, and the boys went up to him and said, 'Are you to go?' 'No,' he replied. Immediately the youngsters got around him and pinched him for telling lies, shouting at the same time, 'You are Togo.'

His praeomen being rather difficult to pronounce, Togo was told by one of the boys to shoot his godfather and godmother on his return home. 'We do not shoot gods in Japan,' was his reply.—'Rochester Herald.'

TREE OF LIFE.

(For the 'Witness'.)

The Tree of Life, according to Rabbinical legends, lifted its branches by an in-dwelling motion, high above impure hands that were stretched out to touch them. The saints are near thy branches; bend them low. Only the pure in heart may taste and grow, And be refreshed amid the noontide glow. The unclean see no beauty in thy sheen. How strange the power to lift the spotless green. O rarest fruit withheld from carnal ken. What is the secret of thy moving power? O may I humbly claim the children's dower, And find the resting strength in resting hour. In-dwelling motion lifting fruit so high, Yet bending low to saintly passers by, And waiting still to bless the earnest cry. H. T. MILLER. Beamsville, Ont.

A FILTHY TONGUE.

The most senseless of fools is the one who mixes his language with curses to convey his ideas. The man who can't talk expressively without dragging into his conversation references to his Maker or viler references to his fellows is not

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JUNE, 1904

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

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar.

RENEW.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

Mr. North, director of the United States census bureau, has stated his belief that the population of the republic, when next census is taken in 1910, will exceed eighty-nine million. When it reaches a hundred million the United States will contain a population probably equal to that of the Russian empire in the zenith of its greatness.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, member for St. Lawrence division, has secured the adoption in the House of Commons of a measure of considerable interest to business men throughout the Dominion. By its provisions where traders fail in business for amounts upwards of a thousand dollars, and it turns out that no books of account have been kept during the preceding five years, they will be liable to punishment under the criminal law of the land.

Great Britain is the only country in Europe whose first line of defence is on the sea and, with foreign military writers constantly publishing plans for her invasion and conquest, she is only acting in accordance with the law of self-preservation in declining to deprive herself of what, in the case of any power attempting to put those plans into operation, might prove an effective means for preserving her inviolability.

Throughout the recent years of booming prosperity in the United States the Republican party leaders and organs claimed that the good times were owing to the protective fiscal policy, and the people apparently admitted the claim by sustaining that party at each successive election. But now that depression

in all branches of industry and commerce is steadily increasing, with the prospect of becoming acute before the presidential election takes place next November, the Republicans find it extremely difficult to explain how it happens that prosperity has disappeared while they are still in power and their pet tariff still in full operation. It is undoubtedly true, as they say, that the depression is due to natural economic laws, and that good and bad times recur in cycles that may be predicted with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Advocates of government subsidies, as a means of restoring the merchant marine of the United States, who have given testimony before the commission now inquiring into that subject, are all supporters of Orpheus C. Kerr's famous brand of patriotism.—The old flag and an appropriation. Among them last week was Mr. John M. Farquhar, of Buffalo, who declared that 'if anybody is scared by this country aiding our languishing merchant marine he ought to be compelled to wear blinders.'

The returns from the Transvaal mines for 1902, for 1903, and the first four months of this year, do not show the stagnation which Lord Milner quoted as an excuse for the introduction of Chinese 'slave' labor. Indeed, it shows the reverse, for while in 1902 the total output of all the Transvaal mines was 1,707,061 ounces, worth \$36,208,325, last year the total output increased to 2,963,750 ounces, worth \$62,946,245.

A design attributed to the Russian Government, if it could be successfully carried out, would create a diversion in its favor of which it is in much need. This design is to direct the fleet, so often said to be preparing in the Baltic for service in the Far East, to take possession of some island or suitable harbor belonging to Japan and convert it into a naval base for harrying the coast and crippling the commerce of Japan.

of England, while the length and risks of the voyage are infinitely greater. The plan attributed to General Kuropatkin, not to move southward or risk a decisive engagement till he has an army of sufficient strength to overwhelm the Japanese forces in Manchuria and Corea, was accepted as the most plausible, although from several sources the news now comes that he has been ordered to attempt to relieve Port Arthur. Whether or no, the Japanese are pouring troops into Manchuria and Corea faster than the Russians, and it is doubtful whether Kuropatkin can get his army of half a million men on the scene, with the means of provisioning it, before Port Arthur is pounded into surrender and his scattered forces driven back upon Harbin.

Of the two prospective candidates for the Presidency of the United States, one is famous as a talker, the other as a man who keeps silent. While Mr. Roosevelt gives the newspapers constant themes for discussion, Judge Parker stands serenely aside and says nothing. It is a question which is the more annoying to his friends and supporters. The Democrats claim, to use an Irishism, that Mr. Roosevelt never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. On the other side, the Republicans insist that nobody knows Judge Parker's views on public questions, because he obstinately refuses to open his mouth.

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first four months of this year is at the rate of \$76,050,730 for the whole year, or only about four million dollars short of the year of highest production.

The New York 'Evening Post' says that the May treasury statement is an awkward thing for the Republicans. Fate does not appear to be so kind to them as in 1892, when, despite falling receipts and rising expenditures, they were able to show a balance to the good, leaving it to the Cleveland administration to pay the penalty for their policy of extravagance. So far this year the treasury figures plainly point to a deficit. In May, the government's receipts were \$41,688,088, against \$44,133,970 last year and \$46,025,426 in 1902, while expenditures were \$66,412,000, against \$40,585,000 in 1902, and \$37,710,000 in 1902.

THE WAR.

Since the Japanese swept the Russians from Kin chow on Friday, May 26, and successfully stormed Nan shan hill, which the Russians had fortified to prevent their further advance upon Port Arthur, additional troops have been landed, and the advance of General Oku has been steady. It is now said that but two miles are between the forces of General Oku and General Stoessel, and that a fierce engagement may be expected at any time. Admiral Togo reports that great explosions were heard at Port Arthur on Saturday, and that much smoke was seen to be rising. This is variously surmised to have been caused by the Japanese passing over mine fields on the landward side, to renewed attempts of the Russians to remove all obstructions in the mouth of the harbor, and half a dozen other things, but they are all only guesses.

PORT ARTHUR.

As the eyes of the world are now fixed on Port Arthur, an accurate and reliable description of the harbor and defences will aid in an understanding of the operations now going on for its investment and the siege that must shortly follow. Colonel C. E. de la Poer Beresford, late military attaché of the British Embassy, St. Petersburg, who visited Port Arthur a short time before the breaking out of hostilities, and travelled therefrom by rail to Moscow, has contributed to the current number of the 'Journal of the Royal United Service Institution' the best description yet published of the famous fortress. Approaching it from the land side all the

hills are crowned by forts. Fort Sampson, a sea defence, looms two thousand feet high on the left, sixteen miles from the city. At Sokato is the junction for Dalny, where a line of land defences, since taken by the Japanese, were thrown up. For the next ten miles the Liao tung Gulf is visible, then the hills close in and the railway runs between Table Hill and Lu cheng kau, each strongly fortified, along a muddy estuary and through a squalid suburb into Port Arthur.

The strategical importance of the place is that it commands, so far as a land fortress can, the gulfs of Pechihli, Liao tung and Cora Bay. On the other hand, its land communications, placed as it is on a peninsula, are defective, as it is open to bombardment from the sea on three sides. Yet, tactically speaking, Port Arthur is very strong and difficult to take. The fortifications, which surmount every hill on the land side, are semi-closed works, but their gorges are protected by masonry and loop-holed walls, as solid and inaccessible as any similar forts on European frontiers. These works, constructed under the eyes of General Vernander, the greatest Russian military engineer since Todleben, are of the most perfect modern design, and protected by every device known to military science. Their guns, which consist of 5.9-inch, taken from the Chinese, and 7, 10, and 12-inch breech-loaders, are mounted either en barbette on disappearing carriages or on overbank fire carriages. The total number of guns in the fortress is given by the Russians as four hundred. Colonel Beresford counted ten hill forts, four sea batteries of eighteen to six guns each, and estimated the number of guns on Golden Hill as fifty or sixty, divided among six to eight batteries.

On arriving at Port Arthur by sea, the four long batteries to the south of the harbor entrance first strike the eye. No guns are seen, but from the interior of the harbor above the Tiger Tail these have been counted, noted and their description sent to Tokio. From the sea it is impossible to count or even locate the batteries on Golden Hill. Their profiles are so low and carefully covered with grass or material of the same color as the surrounding ground that they are invisible; but the guns do not fire through embrasures. Their exact calibre is not known, but is supposed to be ten or twelve inch, Russian pattern. Not only are all the sea batteries invisible, but all are placed high above the sea. Thus they command a greater range, can bring a plunging fire to bear on a ship's deck, and are themselves almost safe from direct as opposed to high angle fire. By the latter alone can they be struck. Colonel Beresford believed the garrison well provisioned, but the water supply is not good. It is obtained from wells sunk in a limestone formation by the Russians, and must be boiled before use. Wells used by the Chinese are foul, and to this fact was attributed the cholera epidemic of 1902, which carried off as many as one hundred and fifty a day. The civilian population Colonel Beresford describes as land sharks of both sexes, but these were driven out before the investment. The capture of Port Arthur he regards as an excessively difficult task. It has a garrison of twenty thousand soldiers and ten thousand sailors, all first-class fighting men. The harbor is a landlocked inlet of a tidal sea, with a great flux. Thus at low tide the room is comparatively small. The total area of the harbor is about one quarter that of Portsmouth. Its entrance is very narrow, not more than a quarter of a mile broad at most. On the east side is the steep declivity of Golden Hill, on the west side a lower ridge hides the whole harbor from the sea. On this are four great batteries, with from eight to eighteen guns of largest calibre. Other batteries face the entrance and command it by cross fire, so that the place is considered to be impregnable to attack by sea.

A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

Confidential documents of one kind and another have engaged the notice of the House of Commons on several occasions this session, and on Wednesday the vexed question as to what should and should not be treated as secret was argued out all over again in connection with the documents presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in November, 1902, on behalf of Senator Cox, Mr. Charles M. Hays and Mr. William Wright, setting forth the financial terms which the Grand Trunk Pacific originally sought of the country for the construction of its proposed highway. Mr. Fielding on the night that the national transcontinental railway bill passed its final stage in the Commons, produced this document, of whose existence members had not previously been aware. The Opposition contends that the government had no business in the first place to take such a document from Mr. Hays under the seal of secrecy, and Mr. Borden was able to show, moreover, that its contents must have been known to private members of the government.

side of the chamber, as was evidenced by words that fell from the lips of Mr. John Charlton in the transcontinental railway debate last fall. Sir Wilfrid Laurier maintained that so far as he knew the document had been held as confidential by the cabinet until a few days before, when Mr. Hays's consent was obtained to its publication. It would not have been produced even after that but for the taunt repeatedly thrown across the chamber by Conservative members that the Grand Trunk Pacific was willing to build the road for the ordinary cash subsidy paid to other railways in the settled parts of the country. The government merely used it to refute that misstatement because it was not germane to the general railway question as it appeared before parliament this session and last. Sir Wilfrid holds that there was nothing irregular in accepting Mr. Hays's communication as private and so holding it until its contents had been considered by the administration. If it was accepted that meant the removal of the bond of secrecy as a matter of course. If, on consideration, it was rejected by the ministers, there was no particular reason why the matter should ever be communicated to parliament at all if the promoters so desired. It is safest, however, not to treat such documents as the Cox-Wainwright-Hays one as confidential. It was an application for assistance from public moneys and the public had a right to know about it. The public was told about it at last, to serve the purposes of the government, and it would have been sounder policy if there had never been any secret about it at all.

THE ALAKE OF ABEOKUTA.

Lanigan once made all the world laugh with his clever doggerel about the Ah-koon of Swat, and later the world has been laughing because one of the Chinese generals bears the name of Ma. Now another stranger has come to town, in the person of the Alake of Abeokuta, who was received in audience by the King the other day at a levee, and at the same levee five Americans were presented, including Mr. George W. Vanderbilt and Mr. William Barclay Parsons. Of course, all the world knows who George W. Vanderbilt and William Barclay Parsons are; but who, it will be generally asked, is the Alake of Abeokuta, and what is an Alake any way? An Alake, it appears, is a chief, or king, or something of that sort. At least, this particular Alake is a West African potentate of Upper Guinea, and a very picturesque potentate, too. At the levee, for instance, he wore a striking robe of canary-colored silk, over which was flung a mantle of canary plush, a pale blue cap, decorated with lizards, and high, yellow boots. No wonder he created a sensation in the streets, or that some irreverent gamins dubbed him 'old mustard.' We in these drab days of male attire have not the taste for color, but in 'days of old, when knights were bold,' and after that, when the Georges were kings, the Alake's costume would have been considered 'quiet.' One wonders what the Alake's opinions of things in general were, as he had left his home and people for the first time, and could enjoy the luxury of fresh impressions. One would like to interview him concerning his opinions of the utility and beauty of the 'top hat,' the pointed shoe, and the high starched collar; to mark his astonishment when we told him that Cholmondeley is pronounced Chumley, and Beauchamp, Beecham. But as the Alake is a fellow-subject of ours, and has probably learned before this that lieutenant is pronounced 'leftenant,' he perhaps might not show excitement at anything we can do in the way of pronunciation. The Alake did not leave his native country, for which the port is Lagos, altogether for pleasure, or to store his mind with foreign sights. While this may have partly influenced him, he proved himself to be a true British subject by keeping an eye to the 'main chance' as well. As a result of his visit, the British Government has agreed to buy all the Alake's Lagos cotton for three years, so that he has succeeded in getting a very influential customer. We hope to hear of the Alake again, and to hear also that his cotton crops are turning out well; we should also like to know whether he 'laughed consumedly' when he first heard the names of Vanderbilt, and William Barclay Parsons, and first learned that Bill or Billy, Will or Willie, is short for William.

PAPAL DIPLOMACY.

When the present Pope came to the throne, he was almost popular in Italy, and personally deserved to be. He was warmly an Italian, and had in every way shown as much good will as was permitted to him, and almost more, toward the monarchy that represents united Italy. He was a peasant and had in every way shown himself a man of the people, and the people liked him. In him the Pope was largely lost in the man, and, had his gift of government

been as good as his heart, he could have done much to bring about a better state of things. The same may be said in less degree of the Pope's attitude towards the French people and theirs to him. Leo Tenth found as the natural successor to the position of Secretary of State and chief adviser Cardinal Merry del Val. The most of men would at first have thought this fortunate. Mr. Merry del Val carries an English name and was regarded as in every way well qualified to take broad and practical, if not tolerant, views of the situation, as well as to act with that astuteness which would save it for the time being at least from the natural consequences of the impossible position created by Pius Ninth in refusing to recognize the established fact of the Italian monarchy. Whether any other course was open to the Secretary of State it is not for us to say; but what is plain is that that functionary has, by protesting against President Loubet's visit to the King, set the papacy at loggerheads with every government and people in Europe that takes the slightest interest in the situation. The first snub came from Russia whose representative advised that the protest should not be sent to her as France's ally; and it was not. Then came naturally the outburst in France, to which it had not been deemed wise to forward a complete copy of the protest, but which got one in some way, presumably through the Prince of Monaco. So far as appears, the people of France go further than their government in their resentment. And now comes equally naturally the outburst in Italy, in whose parliament the papal proceeding was made the subject of flouts and jeers. The Italian premier explained that the Italian Government had received no protest from the Pope and had nothing before it, but that, if the papacy should interfere in the affairs of the kingdom, there was no country in Europe in a better position to know what was going on and to defend itself. If more laws were needed to this end they would be easily made. The whole episode would appear to have turned out a blunder for the papacy. Of course the ecclesiastical irreconcilables see nothing but good in the necessary attitude taken, and even in the active antagonisms it has evoked. Those in France say they want to have M. Combes take extreme ground against the papacy, as that, they believe, will awake a reaction on the part of the people and overthrow the hated republic. Whether any such hope prevails with regard to the Italians we have not seen alleged. But so far as appears the papacy has everywhere lost ground by this episode.

ALIEN LABOR.

The Minister of Labor has promised this session to introduce a measure to further secure the interests of Canadian workmen, and the bill, which is now in course of preparation, will declare it unlawful on government works in Canada, or on works aided either by government guarantee or subsidy, to employ any but Canadian or British help, provided, however, in instances where the Minister of Labor is satisfied that Canadians or British subjects are not available in sufficient numbers, that he may suspend the restriction and permit the employment of foreigners. The proposition is one far from agreeable to the railway corporations and public contractors, to whom the law will apply, and is indeed the sort of legislation that is against the best interests of the country. It is submitted, however, on the ground that our own people should be permitted to enjoy the full advantage of the expenditure flowing from the construction of the new transcontinental railway and other public enterprises in which the people's money is to be employed; and it is defended on the ground that the proposal is practically a duplicate of what is already to be found on the statute books of various states of the neighboring union, including New York, New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Idaho. The precise form of the restriction differs in the several states, but the New York state law is a fair example. It says: 'In the construction of public works by the state or a municipality or by persons contracting with the state or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed. Each contractor performing work shall keep a list of employees, and so forth, and a violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or more than ninety days, or by both.' This legislation will appeal to many people on the 'Canada for Canadians' principle, and also on the ground of tit for tat, but if it is carried out at all strictly, it is sure to injure this country. The 'Press' shows that some of our best engineers have in the past left Canada to reorganize important tramways in the cities of Paris and Bordeaux and in Egypt; the electrical underground

railways in London are being constructed and managed by United States engineers and capitalists; Mr. Callaway, who has just passed away, was a Canadian; Mr. J. J. Hill, another great United States railway man, is a Canadian, and there are many other Canadians in high places in the United States railway world. The 'Press' is right thinking when it declares that a young country like Canada, that is striving to attract a healthy immigration, would not have advanced its interests if during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway it had objected to such men as Sir William Van Horne, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Messrs. Ogden, Bosworth and Tuttle; or if it had since objected to such men as Messrs. Hays, Morse and Logan, of the Grand Trunk. It may be taken, indeed, as a safe rule that such restrictions as Sir William Mulock proposes are dangerous. There would also appear to be no necessity for such a bill as he proposes, as a clause could always be inserted in any contract to the same effect.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The Reuter's despatch from Montreal to the effect that the Montreal 'jails' are full of new arrivals unable to find work was misleading. We have only one jail. Still, there are undoubtedly large numbers of Europeans arriving in the city day by day who have no means, and who are likely to become a charge upon somebody or other. We do not refer to the stowaways, who are more or less a negligible quantity in this connection—although they help to swell the number sent to jail—but to the Italians more especially, who have arrived here in unprecedented numbers this spring, tempted by the reports on the European continent of the building of the Canadian transcontinental railway. These men are largely navvies, sent here by employment agencies on the promise that they would find plenty of railway construction work to do. As enough of that kind of work is not forthcoming, many of these men are destitute, and the problem is what not to do or to do for them. Mayor Laporte was told that ten thousand Italians had come to Montreal since January, of whom fifteen hundred were without work and six hundred were without any resources and dependent on charity. As a result of a conference between the Mayor, Mr. Lane, of the Charity Organization Society, and Mr. C. Castelli, president of the Italian Society, it was decided to appeal to the public for five hundred dollars with which to buy bread for these starving sons of Italy.

The matter was also discussed in parliament, and Mr. Sifton told the House that officers of the department in England had done all in their power to make it clear that intending immigrants should not accept the statements of private agencies. Some of these agencies are indeed vampires of the most unscrupulous and unrelenting kind. Mr. Sifton said that the over-immigration had taken place before information of its progress reached the department. The department, he said, desired to prevent the landing in Canada of persons likely to become a charge on the public, but that the work of discrimination was a delicate one. Certainly Canada does not want to exclude anybody able and willing to work if there is any work to do. And just now there seems to be lots of work to be done in the farming line if not on railway construction. Mr. Jabel Robinson, for instance, said in the House that fifty thousand laborers were wanted on Ontario farms alone, and that Italians would be welcomed if they would work. Mr. Holmes, West Huron, also said that there was great need of farm laborers, and Mr. Avery, Addington, said that Italians would make as good laborers on farms as at other kinds of hard work. The trouble in this connection is that the Italians seem to prefer, as a rule, to work in gangs, under the padrone system, but if this habit could be overcome to some appreciable extent, all that would seem to be required would be to send the men to the work, and Mr. Sifton promised to expedite this if the provincial government would undertake the task of distributing labor where it is needed. The immigrants, indeed, did not lack for champions in parliament, mention being made of several cases of Poles, Galicians and others, who came to the country without money, but had since become, with their children, good Canadians. We are entirely in accord with Mr. Wright, of South Renfrew, in thinking that the fact that immigrants are poor is no reason for excluding them. For excluding the diseased and criminal there is something to be said.

After all, can we wonder, after the enormous amount of advertising of our country that has been done of recent years, as 'the granary of the empire,' and what not; as abounding in mineral, timber and fishery wealth, and so forth; as a country where millions of happy homes were bound to be established in the future; where the laws were the

most enlightened and the people really free; can we wonder that the destitute lifted up their eyes to this promised land, and desired to enter our gates? Besides, it is what we have pretended to wish for. We have been envious of our big neighbor's attraction for everybody until recently, and have consoled ourselves over and over again with the reflection that our day to attract a large immigration must come some time or other. Now it has come, and some of us profess not to like it. So far as it is due to misrepresentation on the part of agencies and has entailed suffering, we reprobate it, of course, as strongly as anybody, but it seems there is a speedy way out of the present difficulty by supplying the Ontario farmers with much needed labor. If this can be done what threatened to be an evil will turn out to be good. It is evident, however, that for the near future some means must be found to diminish the flood of immigration, more especially for the sake of the immigrant. The Italian Government is now said to be doing its best to stop the Italian immigration for the time being, and on Monday Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, came to Montreal to investigate the matter on behalf of the Dominion Government.

RICHARD COBDEN.

One hundred years ago, June 3, 1804, while England lay under the 'great shadow' of a threatened French invasion, a child was born in the little town of Dunsford, Sussex, who was destined to revolutionize the industrial and commercial policy of his country and profoundly to influence her social and political ideals. The father of Richard Cobden died while his son was yet young, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. Richard consequently received little school education, but from his earliest years he was indefatigable in the work of self-cultivation. In 1819, he was placed as a clerk with the firm of Messrs. Partridge and Price, East Cheap, one of whom was his uncle. After exhibiting great aptitude in various subordinate positions, he was enabled to take a partnership in a Manchester house in 1820. Here his presence was speedily made manifest by the superiority in quality and tastefulness of the calico goods of the firm. In 1824-1835 he travelled rather extensively and upon his return published the result of his observations in two pamphlets. In these works he struck the keynote which was to dominate his life work by insistence on the principle that the true mission of England was the avoidance of war and the extension of commerce. In 1837, he contested unsuccessfully the borough of Stockport. The struggle of the people against the landlords for cheap bread had been in progress for a number of years. The destitution prevalent throughout the country was something appalling, deaths from actual starvation being not at all infrequent. This perpetual famine, artificially created for the enrichment of a class, stung Cobden's heart and forced him again into the political arena. In 1833, he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, and in 1841 was re-elected by the constituency which had rejected him in 1837. The agitation for the repeal of the duties on corn was the first great movement ever addressed to 'the people,' and 'traitors,' 'revolutionists,' and 'French Republicans' were only some of the epithets flung at Cobden and his associates. Their labor in and out of parliament was incessant, and on June 26, 1846, the Corn Laws were repealed and a policy entered upon which has made England the most prosperous of the nations.

The leading principles of political economy were so little known when the Anti-Corn Law League began its work, and had been so effectively taught before its end, that a majority of the parliament which had been elected for the support of protection was converted to free trade, the conversion including the prime minister, Sir Robert Peel. Cobden did not rest on his laurels, but continued to labor for the extension of free trade principles, for parliamentary and financial reform, and for the promotion of education. From the first he had looked upon free trade as only one step toward the brotherhood of nations, and he now anticipated one of the most widespread movements of the present day by advocating international arbitration. He again visited the Continent of Europe and spoke upon free trade and arbitration in many European cities. Until 1857, he floated upon the full tide of popular favor, but prosperity did not dull his fine sense of honor, and when the mad cry was raised for war with Russia he and his associate, John Bright, took their political lives in their hands by opposing it with all their power. Lord Palmerston's Chinese policy also received Cobden's strenuous opposition, and in consequence he was defeated at the following general election. In 1859, during his absence in America, he was elected for Rochdale. Lord Palmerston offered him a seat in the cabinet, but he declined. In 1859-1860 he arranged

and concluded a treaty of commerce with France, thus again performing, as Mr. Gladstone said, 'a great and memorable service to his sovereign and to his country.' During the American Civil War Cobden was a consistent supporter of the North, and before his death, in 1865, he was again successful in turning the current of popular sentiment into sympathy with a cause which made for liberty and brotherhood. We sometimes speak as if the effort to bring 'the Golden Rule into politics' were one initiated by our generation. Certainly, however, it was Cobden's ideal. Just now his fame suffers an apparent eclipse, but it is to be noted that even in the matter of free trade his ideal is recognized as the best for the nations, even by some who think the principle is 'more to be desired than realized.' Like most prophets, he expected that 'the good time coming,' when the nations would recognize their solidarity, was nearer than actual events have proved. This does not, however, detract from his value as a patriot of rare courage and unflinching honesty. The statesman who three times rode out the storm of popular disfavor and gained almost universal suffrage for his convictions must have been one of the highest order. Cobden typifies in a marked degree all that is best in the English character. Courage was his very life blood, and freedom the breath of his nostrils. At the same time he taught a lesson that the whole world is slowly learning, that the true interest of every nation is bound up with that of every other, and that true patriotism in its completeness must know no boundaries but those of the human race.

BRITISH LICENSING BILL.

One of the most interesting and significant features in the social and political life of England to-day is the strenuous opposition which is being offered to the Licensing Bill recently introduced by the Home Secretary, Mr. Akers-Douglas, on behalf of the government. The main provisions of the bill are as follows:—

1. Licenses are to have security of tenure except when misconduct is proved.
 2. Compensation is to be paid when licenses are refused on public grounds apart from misconduct.
 3. The compensation fund is to be provided by a tax on the trade, by which the government expects to raise a million pounds a year. Generally the measure of the compensation will be the difference between the value of the premises with a license and their value without one.
 4. The control of licensing matters is taken out of the hands of the local magistrates and placed in those of the Quarter Sessions. The former have now the power to refuse the renewal of a license if they consider it 'unnecessary.' Under the proposed law they would merely have the power to report to Quarter Sessions, which will decide the matter.
 5. Quarter Sessions will also have the sole power to grant new licenses.
- The bill thus aims a single heavy stroke at two principles cherished by English reformers, namely, the reduction of licenses and local option. It is pointed out that the proposed compensation fund is a very small one. The licenses in the country are worth about £300,000,000 even now when their tenure is uncertain. If the bill passes their value will be £600,000,000. This means that the reduction of licenses could only proceed at the rate of one six-hundredth each year, which would practically give the trade a right to perpetual existence. Another evil is that a very large proportion of the public houses in England are 'tied houses,' that is to say, they are owned by the brewers or distillers, and are merely 'managed' by their occupants. In the case of a refused license the compensation would go to the already swollen coffers of the rich company, although it would have suffered no injury, as the value of its other houses would have really been enhanced by a reduction in the total number.

Reformers also contend that the principle of compensation itself is unjust. All risks to which a license holder could be subjected might easily be provided for by a scheme of mutual insurance. Such an arrangement as this proposed would therefore give the most wealthy trade in the United Kingdom privileges and government protection such as are afforded to no other business interest in the country. Moreover, the very conditions upon which a license is granted expressly imply that it is for year to year. Theoretically the house is established for the convenience of the public. If, therefore, the public demands it, what more logical or just than to refuse a renewal? Perhaps, however, the most strenuous opposition to the bill is that levelled against the clauses which deprive the local justices of powers to grant licenses or to refuse them on the ground of redundancy. These sections of the bill propose an exceedingly retrograde action as the authority has been vested in these magistrates ever since the sixteenth century. Not only are the temperance people up in arms against it, but all who value the dearly bought rights of democratic government are raising their voices in protest.

A striking demonstration against the

bill was held in Manchester Free Trade Hall on May 5. Very little time was possible for preparation, the season of the year was not favorable for a successful indoor meeting, and many timid friends of temperance feared that the organizers of the demonstration were risking too much by their experiment. Their fears proved groundless, however, as the hall was crowded. Mr. W. J. Crossley, J.P., presided, and the speakers were Sir Robert Reid, M.P., and Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, chairman of the Birmingham Licensing Bench, and brother of the ex-Colonial Secretary, roundly condemned the measure. Mr. Asquith has also been strenuous in his opposition both in and out of parliament. In his speech before the House upon the introduction of the bill he pointed out the inconsistency of its supporters, the Colonial Secretary professing to fear that the local justices were too partial to the publicans to do justice to the public, and the Prime Minister asserting that they were too partial to the public to do justice to the publican. He also held that more popular control—not less—was the necessity of the hour, and exposed the absurdity of taking a matter of local interest out of the hands of those who had first hand knowledge of the situation, and placing it with a body depending for their information on indirect sources. The bill is also opposed by Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Peel, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., and many other leading men on both sides of the House. Practically all the religious bodies are also opposing it, and bishops of the Established Church are joining their voices with those of Nonconformist divines in denunciation of its principal provisions. The bill has, however, passed its second reading. This is not to be wondered at, as two-thirds of the members of the present parliament are financially interested either directly or indirectly in the liquor trade. In spite of the parliamentary support afforded to 'Mr. Bung,' it is gratifying to find in the British budget evidence of his decreasing influence among the people at large. In the Lord Chancellor's speech he said that the beer duty had been expected to yield £13,400,000, whereas it had produced only £13,100,000, while spirits had yielded only £17,750,000, or £850,000 less than the budget estimate; thus the liquor revenue had totalled nearly one and a half million pounds short of the amount looked for. The bill therefore does not seem in any sense to voice the wishes of the people, and if it is passed by the present parliament, sooner or later, it will doubtless be repealed, and its place taken by one embodying more thoroughly the principles of popular government.

'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.—Ireance.
- The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'
- ALL THE WORLD OVER.**
- The Progress of the War—The New York Post.
- A Terrible Defeat and a Costly Victory—The New York Post.
- Letters from the Front—Russian War Correspondent's Views—The Westminster Gazette.
- President Loubet and the Pope—The Springfield Republican.
- France and the Vatican—New York Papers.
- The New Canadian Transcontinental—The Sun, New York.
- The Chinaman in the Colonies—By W. Bovill, in the 'World's Work,' London.
- Chinese Exclusion an Injury to Trade—'Ladies Weekly,' New York.
- Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—English Papers.
- The Coming Election—Speeches by Mr. John Morley and Mr. Churchill—The 'Daily News,' London.
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.**
- Daniel Verger—Personal Recollections of the Spanish Artist—By R.C., in the New York Tribune.
- Dr. Joachim's Diamond Jubilee—The 'Standard,' London.
- Dr. Keigley on Pronunciation in Song—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
- Wagner Made Easy—The 'Christian Commonwealth,' London.
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.**
- Spring Song—By George Meredith.
- Thanatos Athanatos—Sonnet, by John Hay, in the 'Century Magazine.'
- Sunday—From the German of O. Wildermuth—By H.F., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
- Tennyson and the New Generation—The 'Pilot,' London.
- Death of Maurus Jokai—The 'Standard,' London.
- The Tricentenary of Don Quixote—The 'Tribune,' New York.
- Browning: One Word More—The 'Spectator,' London.
- The Road to Fame—By E., in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.**
- Sunday Morning in London—At the Bushill Adult School—By G.H., in the 'Daily News,' London.
- The Negro and His Church—The Springfield Republican.
- Purer Air—The 'Scientific American.'
- The Khedive's Peridotos—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- Explanation of Comet Tails—The 'Electrician,' London.
- Do We Eat Too Much?—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- The Telegraph's Sixtieth Birthday—The 'Electrical World and Engineer.'
- One dollar a year. John Douglal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING.

Diplomas in the McGill Normal School.

The annual meeting of the conferring of the diplomas was held last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Parmelee, secretary of the Protestant section of the Council of Public Instruction, in the chair.

The following list shows the standing of the winners of diplomas to teachers-in-training at the McGill Normal School.

ACADEMY DIPLOMAS.

The list of those who received Academy diplomas is as follows:—Miss Bouchard, B.A.; Miss McCally, B.A.; Miss Craig, B.A.; Miss Ellison, B.A.; Miss Hadri, B.A.; Miss Mackenzie, B.A.; Mr. Lomer, M.A.; Mrs. Read, B.A.; Miss Robertson, B.A.; Miss Simpson, B.A.; Miss Warriner, B.A.; Miss Wilson, B.A.

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS. (In order of standing.) 1. Henry F. Archibald, of Riviere du Loup, Prince of Wales' medal, the honorable mention in art of teaching, practical teaching, history, English grammar, English literature, orthography and ortho-

2. Elizabeth V. Gatto, of Montreal, the honorable mention in art of teaching, practical teaching, history, English literature, orthography and orthoep, French, Latin, algebra, chemistry, scientific agriculture, book-keeping and penmanship.

3. Grace B. Fraser, of Cushing, honorable mention in art of teaching, geometry, chemistry, physiography, book-keeping and penmanship.

4. Lena S. Runk, of Westmont, honorable mention in practical teaching, history, geometry and drawing, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.

5. Hattie H. Lawrence, of Westmont, honorable mention in practical teaching, orthography and orthoep, French; intermediate and second grade staff certificates.

6. Ruby M. Bissell, of Clarenceville, honorable mention in English grammar, algebra, book-keeping and penmanship.

7. Mattie L. Douglas, of Montreal, honorable mention in practical teaching, English literature, elocution, chemistry, physiology and gymnastics.

8. Florence Butcher, of Montreal; honorable mention in arithmetic.

9. Ellen M. Bogen, of St. Lambert, honorable mention in drawing and elocution.

10. Annie E. Bea, of Montreal, honorable mention in practical teaching, book-keeping and penmanship; intermediate and second grade staff certificates.

11. Margaret J. A. Heavysege, of Lachute, Mima S. Arnold, of Westmont.

12. Irene B. Cooper, of Montreal, honorable mention in practical teaching and drawing, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.

13. Ernest Tremblay, of St. Francois, the

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

CONVOCAION OF THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL FACULTIES.

The convocation for the conferring of degrees in the medical and dental faculties at Bishop's College was held on Friday, May 27, in Synod Hall, a large number of friends of the students being present.

After the proceedings had been opened with prayer by the Archbishop the chan-

cellor gave a short address, in which he referred with regret to the absence of Dr. F. W. Campbell, dean of the medical faculty, on account of the serious illness of his son, Dr. Rollo Campbell.

The report of the year as presented by the vice-dean, Dr. J. B. McConnell, showed that the work had been very successful in all departments. The past year was the first of the nine months' course in medicine. Every member of this year's graduating class had passed the examinations.

The oath of allegiance to the King was then administered to two of the graduating class, and the graduating oath was taken by the entire class.

The degrees of M.D., D.C.M., were then conferred upon Messrs. R. F. Barrett, G. N. Briggs, H. W. Byers, C. F. Crutchlow, T. F. Donnelly, F. J. Garry, D. A. MacGregor, J. J. McGovern, F. Water and A. E. Wilson, while Messrs. Chambers and Hutchinson received the dental degree of D.D.S.

The presentation of the prizes and medals then took place. His Grace the Archbishop handing the prizes to the successful students.

The valedictory for the medicals was read by Dr. T. F. Donnelly, M.A., who spoke of the occasion as an inspiring one for the alumni, who could look back on a useful past, and also for those who had just graduated, and were about to enter on their life's work.

Dr. Chambers read the valedictory for the dental faculty.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. F. J. Hackett. Dr. Hackett said that although the members of the graduating class had ceased to be students in one sense, he hoped they would still continue to be students in the broadest sense of the word.

Harriet L. Pattison, of Clarenceville, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

11. May B. Davidson, of St. Henri, honorable mention in orthography and orthoep; elementary and first grade staff certificates; passed in cardboard work.

12. Margaret J. Graham, of Herdman, honorable mention in physics.

13. Alice M. Milligan, of Montreal, honorable mention in drawing; elementary and first grade staff certificates.

14. Alice A. L. Clark, of Valleyfield, honorable mention in Latin.

15. Mabel M. Christie, of Christeville, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

16. Muriel C. Lefebvre, of Canterbury, honorable mention in English literature.

17. Susie J. Cowan, of Gouid, honorable mention in drawing; elementary and first grade staff certificates.

18. Isobel D. McIlwowie, of Montreal.

19. J. M. Anita Ross, of Montreal, elementary certificate; passed in cardboard work.

20. Katherine McB. Barris, of Arundel, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

21. Isobel D. McIlwowie, of Montreal.

22. Ethel W. Miller, of Clarenceville, elementary certificate.

23. Alice L. Strong, of Lakefield.

24. Stella E. Hughes, of Marlow.

25. Ethel M. Young, of Oak Point, passed in cardboard work.

26. Muriel S. Belknap, of Knowlton, elementary and first grade staff certificates.

27. Bertha L. Boyce, of Rawdon, elementary and first grade staff certificates.



MR. T. F. DONNELLY.

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and then, as the audience were leaving the hall, again rose, and said that a remark of the preceding speaker had reminded him of a curious experience during his African travels. The outflowing tide of humanity was immediately arrested; those who had not left returned to their seats.

A FIELD MARSHAL.

Though Rennie, the designer of London Bridge, once said he was a field marshal in his profession, when the Ordnance Department objected to his charge of seven guineas for a whole day's work on the ground that it was equal to the pay of a field marshal, he was never above the rank and file.

Are we giving due honor to the Holy Spirit? Unless we ascribe all power to him we are simply enervating our profession. For the sake of popularity, too often, men go out of their way to set vice on a pedestal, and applaud the pharisee and hypocrite, but always with most humiliating results.

There are those who fling in our faces the fact that whilst the Church is too valuable an institution to be abandoned, the world is too fascinating to be let go.

Whether the bacilli that cause tuberculosis in the human being are the same as those which cause it in other warm-blooded animals, and even fish, or whether they merely change their appearance with their environment, is a question for the bacteriological expert.

It is predicted that within a few generations the race of native Hawaiians will become extinct.

The main causes, as set forth by Lucien C. Warner in the 'Outlook,' are intermarriage and the poor state of health of the pure bloods.

The biggest carving knife ever manufactured may be seen at the World's Fair. This monster blade is thirty feet in length and has an edge as sharp as a razor.

It is the office of the Holy Spirit to impart life to the Church; his sevenfold gifts are for all. The mission of the Church is to save the world, and it is the duty of every true member of the Church to take part in the world's salvation.

It is comparatively little is accomplished at the present time for the uplifting of humanity and for the alleviation of the world's sorrows, it is not because God is unwilling, but, it may be, because we are unfit to perform the task that we have taken in hand, and, perhaps, through our craven-hearted conduct have proved ourselves unworthy successors of those humble men who, when they went forth in the strength of God, bravely took up the weapons forged for them in celestial fire, and boldly advanced as the champions of truth and righteousness.

From Pentecost till now, every true success has been gained, and every victory over sin has been won, because the conquerors, conscious of their own inability, heard from on high what may not inappropiately be termed the Church's trumpet call to action.

It is almost impossible to read the account of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit without realizing the weakness of the means for so great a work as lay before the infant church, and the immense and immeasurable advantage of the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Read Peter's wonderful sermon and say if it is not a bold declaration of the Gospel, setting forth the need of true repentance and faith in the atoning blood. 'Ye men of Israel, Jesus, who have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain.' What stinging words are these!

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and then, as the audience were leaving the hall, again rose, and said that a remark of the preceding speaker had reminded him of a curious experience during his African travels. The outflowing tide of humanity was immediately arrested; those who had not left returned to their seats.

A FIELD MARSHAL.

Though Rennie, the designer of London Bridge, once said he was a field marshal in his profession, when the Ordnance Department objected to his charge of seven guineas for a whole day's work on the ground that it was equal to the pay of a field marshal, he was never above the rank and file.

Are we giving due honor to the Holy Spirit? Unless we ascribe all power to him we are simply enervating our profession. For the sake of popularity, too often, men go out of their way to set vice on a pedestal, and applaud the pharisee and hypocrite, but always with most humiliating results.

Whether the bacilli that cause tuberculosis in the human being are the same as those which cause it in other warm-blooded animals, and even fish, or whether they merely change their appearance with their environment, is a question for the bacteriological expert.

It is predicted that within a few generations the race of native Hawaiians will become extinct.

The main causes, as set forth by Lucien C. Warner in the 'Outlook,' are intermarriage and the poor state of health of the pure bloods.

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Tortured with Pain. Too Weak to Work. ULCERS, BOILS AND PIMPLES ALL OVER HER BODY. Such was the condition of Mrs. Samuel Deitz, Zurich, Ont.

She happily found relief from her terrible suffering by using

Burdock Blood Bitters.

A remedy without a rival for the cure of all diseases and troubles arising from bad blood. A record extending over a quarter of a century and thousands of testimonials will prove this.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Blisters, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

New and really remarkable treatment, each ingredient of which has the open endorsement of the foremost medical authorities of the world.

None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free.

We are in sole possession of a treatment for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rheumatism, that was originated by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a French-American specialist in these diseases, and so that there may be no doubt in your mind that it will do what we

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A WHIT-SUNDAY SERMON.

PREACHED IN ST. LUKE'S CHURCH AT WATERLOO, QUE., BY THE REV. T. B. JEAKINS.

Text—'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts,' Zechariah IV., 6.

Whit-Sunday commemorates the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. We need a memorial to remind us of the transient and unstable nature of things temporal, and the insufficiency of human efforts to cope with the world's woes.

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Neuralgia Relieved Instantly

Modern Science knows of no better combination for killing neuralgic pain than Nerviline, which is a miracle of efficacy.

NERVILINE QUICKLY REACHES THE INFLAMED CONGESTED NERVES. IT SOOTHES, QUIETS, HEALS THEM. IT CURES FOREVER.

Nerviline

Where Nerviline is used there can be no Neuralgia, no pains. It is so certain to cure that we guarantee it. Price, 25c.

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL



THE DISLIKES OF ANIMALS.

INHERITED AND SUDDEN ANTI-PATHY AROUSED AMONG BEASTS IN CAPTIVITY.

(New York Evening Post.) Not only is it true that animals, both domestic and wild, show decided preferences for certain persons, and a strong dislike to other individuals, but whole races of creatures often show a universal hatred towards other species.

Perhaps the most interesting cases of dislikes are those which are inherited; fear of the natural enemies of a certain weaker species being so strong that even the young just born may experience it.

A leopard, which lives so much among the trees and could so easily escape the attacks of wild dogs, has no instinctive hate, although a dog is a titbit which would be by no means despised.

In Zoos the animals generally show a dislike to children and cripples; in the first instance, doubtless, because they are teased more by the youngsters, and in the second place because of the strange horror and hate which many animals show of the abnormal, or conditions out of the usual, for discriminating between which they have remarkable ability.

Monkeys hate negroes, but this dislike of dark-skinned men is not confined only to the above-mentioned class of animals. It is said that when Mr. Hagenbeck's Somalis were at the Crystal Palace they were invited one Sunday to see the Zoo, whither they went, accompanied by Mr. Mensies, the African explorer and hunter, who had brought them from Somaliland.

There was nothing to which the most sensitive European could object in the appearance of these free, half-Arab tribesmen, but when the dark men entered the lion house there was an uproar. The animals were furious; they roared with rage. The apes and monkeys were frightened and angry, the antelopes were alarmed, and even the phlegmatic wild cattle were excited.

They recognized their natural enemies, the dark-skinned men who had hunted them for centuries in the jungles and the bush, and with whom their own parents did battle when they were captured and carried off captive in the Nubian deserts.

A bird will often die from sheer terror when greatly frightened, and parrots, snus and monkeys will sometimes faint dead away. There are many cases of dislike or hate among animals which are inexplicable to us; just as many people have unreasonable but unconquerable prejudices against cats, mice, caterpillars, or snakes.

Why, for instance, should camels arouse such disgust in horses? Bears and other animals are often unheeded by horses, but even the scent of a camel which has passed some time before is enough to make horses refuse to be driven near it. Horses will learn to work in company with elephants much sooner than with camels.

Even in animals which are nearly related to each other intense hatred sometimes exists. Hounds take delight in hating foxes, and when dogs are used in pursuing and killing wolves they do it with a fierceness and anger which is never aroused in them at sight of the deer which they are running.

Animals, such as cats, dogs, birds and even bees, seem to know what persons are in sympathy with them. Some persons will be attacked even by pigeons and doves, and it is impossible for some to have anything to do with horses and other animals.

C. WILLIAM BEEBE.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR---1904.

Impressions and Experiences of a Flying Visit to the Great Show.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND CANADIAN MINERALS.

They Show up Remarkably well--The Canadian Building a Magnificent Structure.

When you stand within the confines of the St. Louis World's Fair, and look about upon a park-like area of hill and dale, for the most part tree clad, you wonder, 'How am I ever going to see the show?'

When you find that the space covered by over 1,000 buildings is almost exactly twice that of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, you wonder how you will ever manage to get from place to place with speed adequate to your sight-seeing desire.

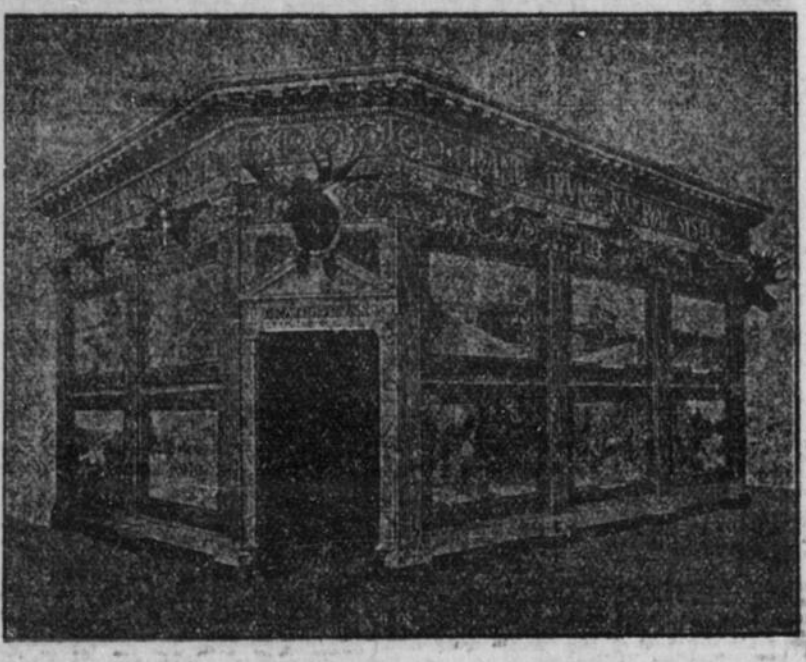
When the hotel clerk of the Inside Inn--the only hotel within the grounds--hands your room door key to you with 3689 as its number, you wonder if you see aright; yet the numbers go to 4000, and over. The number of rooms in the great hotel, however, is 2,557, and there were over 3,000 persons in them on Sunday evening. Some others had to be refused for want of room.

When you learn that the Fair grounds close on Sunday, and are only open on this particular Sunday, May 15, in order to admit the thousands of journalists

their accompanying shovel brigade, making roadways; the North American Indians and Filipinos building their huts, each in place; the great stretch of ground to illustrate the Boer war being turned up into kopjes; the agricultural grounds being hoed and spaded, and every conceivable sign of preparation progressing. The Japanese exhibits were well forward, but the best is to come.

SOME COMPLETE EXHIBITS. The Canadian minerals, a most magnificent show, was complete, and Mr. Broadbent, the superintendent, took great pleasure in showing the recently discovered cobalt ore in huge blocks, with its wealth of arsenic. The mica and corundum were also well displayed. The Canadian gold exhibit of the Yukon, however, cannot yet be shown until a proper guard shall have been arranged for its security.

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT. The Canadian agricultural exhibit will be difficult to eclipse. The front door, so to speak, of the exhibit is surmount-



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

Mr. Robert McC. Smith is in charge of the Grand Trunk Railway system's exhibit in the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The position of the exhibit has been well chosen, and as the pictures hung at the outer sides are for the

most part transparencies, they show up vividly. The interior contains specimens of Canadian antlered deer, of well-mounted fish and wild fowl, and the scenes and landscapes of Canada are a pleasure in themselves.

who reached St. Louis that morning, you probably feel like saying, 'And for give us our trespasses.' It is most comforting to know that everything is closed on the Sunday at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A COMPARISON ASKED. 'How does the St. Louis World's Fair compare with the Chicago World's Fair?' That was the question generally asked by a score of our people anxious to learn the facts. It is very difficult to avoid comparison. It would be utterly unfair, however, to sort out the World's Fair in St. Louis and compare it with the great conception which Chicago realized to the fullest extent in the famed white city.

You could not do it, either, if you tried--because it is not all there. It is doubtful, indeed, if it will be all there six weeks hence. Yet, at the present moment there is more to look at and enjoy than could be taken in in a week or two by any visitor. In the fair grounds in St. Louis last week there were present to view its great attractions some three thousand five hundred journalists from all parts of America, and some from over the sea. Sir Hugh Gilzean Reed, reputed owner of several English newspapers, and president of the British Institute of Journalists, was among the most distinguished of the latter. It was a tactical blunder of the management to arrange as they did the journalists' congress for May. It should have been in June.

THE PARK-LIKE AREA. The impression one gains from his first acquaintance with the St. Louis World's Fair is that its park-like and rolling surface means tremendous distances to traverse ere the attractions are reached. You look for the paved roadway and find a wealth of muddy ooze after a day's heavy rain, and you take the Intra-mural railway, to find that it means long and sinuous travel ere you can reach your goal.

BACKWARD NEARLY EVERYWHERE. Hurrah for the Intra-mural Railway--we shall have a bird's eye view of the show! But we find that it is a level railway, and runs in the valleys. But we howl along in a merry way, if not at lightning express speed, and what is seen on every hand are teams of mules and

ed by a picture of a herd of Canadian Durhams. Artistically woven as a frame and canopy to this picture are cereals and wild flowers of forest and prairie, the whole pointing upward in a floral pillar down which the word 'Canada' is done perpendicularly letter by letter. On the right of this is a picture of a herd of 'Canada Jerseys,' and on the left one of a herd of 'Recorded French-Canadians.' The cattle are all splendidly drawn. In a panel on the left as you enter is this emphatic declaration:--

'Canada, a land vast in area, Rich in all those resources essential to national wealth, the future granary of the British Empire, and the home of a people vigorous, hardy and self-reliant.'

Sheaves of wheat, barley and other grains in great variety, with every conceivable specimen of the seedman's department in glass cases, fruits and products of the soil, are grouped and arranged in ornamental form until the whole forms what might be called a temple of Canadian agricultural product, its pinnacle towering some fifty or sixty feet in the air, and its subordinate minarets and castellated points giving it artistic beauty. It is doubtful if many states will show anything as fine.

The Canadian Building, where sits our commissioners, is magnificent. The Grand Trunk Railway's was one of the few finished exhibits in the Fish and Game building; but this section, which is of surpassing interest, as showing game and fish food of all countries, was woefully behind.

The Ferris wheel--the same old Chicago World's Fair favorite--was in sight, the workmen erecting it, with every prospect of having it in operation in four or five weeks. From this wheel a better idea will be gained of the scene of the whole fair than can be had otherwise; but it can be availed of only weeks hence. This brought us into the part of the show called

THE PIKE--A SPLENDID SHOW. It is after the plan of the Midway Pleasance of the Chicago World's Fair, which was so wicked at the outset as to compel the authorities to restrain its deviltry. There is not an unchaste sign in all the grouping of interesting sights. Ireland stands well ahead, their artists and especially their singers being a delight. A representation of the creation, after the book of Genesis up to the creation of Adam and Eve, was highly praised. 'And the earth was without form and void' was a picture full of elements of chaos. A vivid representation of the Galveston flood was magnifi-

cent. The streets of Cairo opened on May 15, and Mysterious Asia the following day. The collection of wild animals--the finest to be seen on the continent--was ready on May 19, but on the previous day we were accorded a private view. So on, all through the Pike, not one of the shows but had its interest, some of them their instructive lessons, and though more than one-third have yet to open, there was more to see than one could encompass in a five days' sojourn.

This may also be said of the whole exhibition. Even if it stood now, unfinished as it is, to the end there is more to see than any individual could cover in many weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POWER. Not far from the Administration Building floats the Royal Standard, and there, all ready in their splendor, are the Queen's Jubilee presents. They were greatly sought after--greatly admired--taken to show the power of British loyalty in the East and in the colonial empire especially. The British Building, with its Union Jack floating proudly in the breeze is an elegant building--built to stand long after the show. So much for one hour of intramural travel and reflections thereon.

It was the Administration Building and press executive that our party sought. By the deftness of Mr. Williams and Mr. Caldwell, business was speedily arranged.

A DIGNIFIED SERGEANT-MAJOR. 'Where is the nearest intramural station, sir?' This question was asked of one of the exhibition police or gendarmes, with the chevrons of a sergeant-major upon his arm.

'I know nothing about intramural stations--ask this man!' He jerked with bluntness over his shoulder at the private he had just spoken to--and marched off. The private referred to pointed out an intramural station three times further off than that by which our party had come. It was evident he knew as little as his officer--but he was at least polite. A question asked of another guard ten minutes afterwards drew only an insolent stare, and as he was on the move when accosted, he never stopped. These drawbacks will cure themselves later. The intramural took us back to our hotel, but incidentally we stayed off at the Ceylon Building, which is next to the Canadian Building, and enjoyed the polite attentions of polished Chinese waiters and a cup of delicious tea. The man with the chevrons would call these people savages. We enjoyed their refined manners almost as much as their tea. That was delicious beyond description.

A DROP IN THE MERCURY. Have you ever jumped into what you considered a tepid water bath and found it ice water? That was much the feeling many tourists had on the early morning hours of May 16. The thermometer seemed to have dropped almost to the freezing point, and double blankets were in demand at the Inside Inn and none could be had. What is the matter with the floor rug? It made an excellent counterpane and protector. A hail storm and rain in the forenoon, added to the rain of the night, and Monday was an impossible out-door day, except to amphibians.

AMONG THE PICTURES. We considered the Art Gallery the place to go to; for the soft light of such a day we were certain to have. It was admirable and the pictures glorious. Fortunately, the Deutschland, or German collection, was in place, the great war lord, the Kaiser, showing up large and majestic. In fact, the great collection of German pictures dealt chiefly with war and the army. That there should have been two paintings of Bismarck in the same room, and a third in the next, with a bust of the same great statesman near it caused some remark among the visitors. It seemed a needless repetition, and looked like an effort to fill up space. The French collection, of course, showed magnificently, but if it represents the whole of the exhibit of French artists it is quite safe to say it is inferior in the number of subjects and variety of genres to the French exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago.

The British exhibit had its usual charm for men of the blood--whatever the foreigners might think--but its scope and variety seemed also less extended than their great exhibit of 1893 at the White City. Holland had an exhibition characteristic of its old masters; but there was one wonderfully vivid picture by a Dutch artist--the last subject that one would look for there. It was the Gordon Highlanders at Quatre Bras, and breaking against it the French Cuirassiers of the line. The picture is wonderfully animated, and to see it in such peaceful surroundings as Holland's farms, and dairies, fens and dykes, and fishing folk, village school scenes and other peaceful pictures of that wonderfully peace-loving land was a striking surprise. The American exhibit was not ready at all, and neither were the Italian and half a dozen other national exhibits. 'Not open,' was altogether too frequently met with in this very attractive part of a world's show. Only the two wings were open. The great main building was closed, and we had to make a dash through rain and mud from one wing to the other. When all is ready the collection will afford opportunity for comparison of styles. The old and the new masters can be studied without crowding; for the great crowd rush to other attractions they understand mere easily.

A LADY'S FRESH PAINT. 'Oh, my; these paintings must have been done just fresh--I smell the paint,' That ejaculation from one in a bevy of females was a startling proposition, the faint smell of common house paint, coming from a half-dozen painters in an adjoining section where they were putting the finishing touches upon post, pillars, and ceiling.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. The Richelieu and Ontario building were just putting the finishing touches to their maps and had some splendid scenes of Canada on exhibition. Mr. George Sheppard was in charge, and incidentally Mr. W. H. Harvey, Mr. J. F. Dolan, and Mr. Chaffee, were all there to see the finishing touches to their company's exhibit. They had a splendid place and their exhibit was striking and catchy.

At a recent gathering of old folks in Melbourne the united ages of the 1,700 guests aggregated nearly 160,000 years.

Advertisement for Bell Pianos and Organs. Features the text 'Bell Pianos and Organs Piano Players' and 'Send for Catalogue No. 50 to THE BELL AND ORGAN COMPANY, LIMITED'.

THE TRIALS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The chafing war correspondents in the Far East, even if they are censured out of journalistic existence for the time being, are at least treated more ceremoniously than was poor Edmond O'Donovan, 'Daily News' war correspondent with the Russian expedition against the Turcomans, in 1879. He was first ordered back from the front to Tchikilar on the plea that the campaign was over for the winter, and a fortnight later he was reminded that he would be more comfortable in Baku. O'Donovan said he would go when he had sold his horses. A little later an officer called to inform him that, 'horses disposed of or not, the orders of the Commander-in-Chief are that you quit the camp for Baku by the steamer which leaves at seven o'clock this evening.' 'At this,' (wrote the correspondent) 'I grew indignant. "Colonel," said I, "I admit that the Commander-in-Chief has a perfect right to order me to quit the camp, or even Russian territory, but I deny his right to dictate to me the route which I shall take in so doing."

GERMANY'S SOCIALIST LEADER.

(London 'Chronicle.') Herr Bebel--Ferdinand August is his Christian name--who has been making such a stir in the Reichstag, once shared with the late Herr Liebknecht the honor of leading the Socialist party in Germany, but is now its sole acknowledged chief. He is an undersized, thick-set, bearded man, not altogether unlike our own John Burns, and just as pugnacious. Born at Cologne sixty-three years ago, he was apprenticed to a turner at Leipzig, but soon surrendered himself to the popular agitation, and in 1867 he entered political life as a Saxon deputy. On the establishment of the Empire in 1871 he was returned to the Reichstag, in which he has continued to sit ever since, with the exception of several periods--one of them lasting two years--during which he had to 'sit' elsewhere--'sitzen' being the German equivalent for our 'doing time.' But his views are now not

nearly so violent as they once were. He is the author of several books bearing on his subject, including 'The German Peasant War,' 'Woman and Socialism,' and 'Social Democracy.' Bismarck would have hanged him if he had been able.

MADNESS OF THE DESERT

EFFECT OF THE MONOTONY OF SILENCE UPON HUMAN BEINGS.

(Birmingham 'News'.)

It is not generally understood that the silence of the desert has a maddening effect upon the human brain, said a traveller whose experiences are not often paralleled. 'Monotony is more severe than anything else deriving its entire pain from mental effect. The monotony of silence is worse than any other kind.'

'Take a man away from the hum of the work of men and send him out on the alkali deserts of Arizona, and the deep silence becomes awful and is sometimes unbearable. All at once, without any previous symptom, some member of the party may stop suddenly with a dazed look on his face and a wild expression in his eye. He is dangerous. His reason is torn in wild confusion. Anything or anybody familiar infuriates him.'

'He must be disarmed and bound at once or he will deal death to the whole party. He is possessed of desert madness,' brought on by the monotony of silence. He suffers excruciating mental anguish. He needs to be relieved by being brought back to his accustomed surroundings.

'On this account men used to the desert refuse to go out with those with whom they are well acquainted. The mad man is not likely to attack a stranger. If there is no friend in the party his madness is likely to assert itself in running rather than in fighting. It is a fearful disease not yet understood.'

Advertisement for Ferrozone medicine. Text: 'BY NEGLECTING SPRING TIREDNESS YOU JEOPARDIZE HEALTH.'

This Tiredness is an Evidence of Impoverished Blood, of Depressed Vitality, of Failure to Eliminate the Wastes of the Body.

From the earliest time it has been universally acknowledged that the transitional period between winter and spring is the seed time of disease.

We exercise less, probably bathe less in winter than in summer, and besides we cover the body bravely with woollens and furs, thus preventing the necessary elimination through the pores of the skin.

Here you have the cause of your tiredness. The different functions of the body have not been active.

As a consequence, the blood is loaded with poisons--the whole system is contaminated with unhealthy matter. The blood is so poor and thin that it cannot possibly nourish the different organs, and your lack of strength is a direct warning of trouble ahead.

People suffering from this spring sickness feel heavy and drowsy; they don't want to eat; they don't enjoy work--about half sick and half well.

This is just the condition that favors pneumonia and typhoid, and you must therefore act at once without delay. It is imperative that you build up as quickly as possible. You must increase your blood supply, and make it rich and red.

The only way this can be done is by using Ferrozone, which is acknowledged to be the most efficient spring medicine ever compounded.

The marvellous purifying and tonic properties of Ferrozone are quickly felt, because the blood is at once supplied with the elements it needs to become rich and red. It is ironized, vitalized, and rapidly brought up to its normal strength.

The very best ingredients for toning up the system are contained in Ferrozone, and if you use it you are sure to get back your old-time strength and spirits.

If you suffer from debility, insomnia, nervousness, loss of appetite, or any of the symptoms of disordered blood, nothing will so rapidly tone you up as this great food tonic, Ferrozone. Its record of successful cures, its recommendation by the public, by druggists and doctors, commends it to every thinking person.

You need Ferrozone to make you well. Why not get it to-day? Sold by all druggists; price 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Advertisements.

Advertisement for Ayer's Liver Pills. Text: 'Your Liver Keep it active. Cure your constipation. Get rid of your sick-headaches, biliousness, indigestion. One Ayer's Pill at bedtime, just one. Mild, sugar-coated, all vegetable. Sold for 60 years.'

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL.

It is the opinion, probably because the sulphureted hydrogen of decomposition causes an odor somewhat like that of natural sulphur water.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Some rather startling facts in regard to the water supply of our farms, cheese factories and creameries, were brought out at the conference of dairy instructors and experts held in Ottawa last fall.

GOOD FARM MANAGEMENT.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Discussing recently the subject of farm management, Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, said:

MEAT ON THE FARM.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled 'Meat on the Farm.'

THE FARM-MADE BUTTER.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

When it is remembered that two-thirds of all the butter made in this state is produced on farms and only one-third in creameries, it becomes at once apparent that the work of improving the quality of Michigan butter must reach out to the farms if it is to secure practical results.

GETTING HERD IN SHAPE.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Speaking before the Illinois Dairy Convention, Mr. Lewis N. Wiggins said: It might interest you to hear something about our hotel farm.

SOME SILO ADVANTAGES.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Speaking before the Missouri Dairy Association on the advantages of the silo Mr. John Patterson said: I do not think there is anything else yet found that makes as good and cheap feed as corn put in the silo.

THE WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY, GOOD WORDS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

I cannot say too much in praise of Herbageum. I always get good results by feeding it. I have been knowing it for two years, and therefore know what I am talking about.

Glendenning, Man., Dec. 9th, 1903.

I have tried a great many stock foods and condition powders, but I have found nothing to equal Herbageum.

A. H. HANN, Egremont, Ont., Feb. 20th, 1904.

I am satisfied that there is a good profit from the regular use of Herbageum. I feed it to my stock, and the results are always satisfactory.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Hicksburg, Ont., Jan. 6th, 1904.

I believe Herbageum to be the best thing on the market. I find it especially good when fed to young calves with skim milk.

ROBERT BARBOUR, Varney, Ont., Jan. 23rd, 1904.

I feed Herbageum to calves, pigs and turkeys, and it is always satisfactory. It makes skim milk fully equal to new milk for calves and pigs.

W. E. CAMPBELL, Heatherdale, N.S., Jan. 27th, 1904.

I feed Herbageum regularly to my stock. It increases the flow of the cows' milk, keeps horses in good trim, and is a great benefit in feeding and fattening hogs.

I. W. ROLFE, Maribeton, Que., Jan. 18th, 1904.

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A factory well cannot be kept uncontaminated so long as the drainage and whey disposal system of the factory is not carefully looked after, so that the first essential for a pure water supply from the ordinary well is good drainage.

It is not the smell or appearance of water that denotes its condition. Many samples of water, which to the sense of smell or sight or taste are perfect, yet simply reek with filth.

The average yield of hay on farms in the United States is 1.1 tons per acre. On some of our best conducted farms, it is not far from seven tons.

The most frequent mistake the farmer makes is to think too little and work too hard. I know an old farmer in Missouri who made a great success, but he made most of his money lying awake at night thinking.

The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained.

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Advertisements. Milkmaid. Gets ALL the Cream. Its continuous circulation of cold water gives more cream than other low priced machines...

of the cows, bearing continually in mind that we must study the individuality of each cow. Last March, one year from the time we started to weigh and test, we milked forty-nine cows...

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

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me the space necessary to advert, as briefly as I well can, to the letter which appeared in your last issue subscribed 'Insurance.' The writer of that letter is dissatisfied with the present investment powers granted to life insurance companies, although whether the insurance department, or the Insurance Act itself, of which the department is the practical interpreter, be the accused is at times doubtful, if we consider the relative amounts of space devoted respectively to each. I think that the said writer could well have dispensed with the lecture upon bureaucracy and bureaucratic persons; have permitted his readers to take all that as read, and pass on to his main issue. All reflecting persons (and I presume it is to such that 'Insurance' specially addresses himself) know the shortcomings of officialdom, the pompous pride, the circumlocutory yet arbitrary style, the tendency towards magnification of office; just as all reflecting persons know that human institutions wherever found would men to themselves, are greater, so to say, inanimate though they seem, than the animate man who administer them. Thus the barber tends to see life as a shock of hair; and a certain species of commercial man sees everything even the sums that must be husbanded in order that a solemn obligation may be discharged, when the priest is chanting the 'Agnus dei' with a smile, as something to be dexterously manipulated, till, in its progress towards fruit as a death-toll or endowment, it blossoms into divisible surplus, lessened premiums, dividends to stockholders, etc., etc., by the way. The Toronto Junction incident again, is made entirely too much of. Neither the Insurance Act, nor insurance officialdom, nor even the Laurier Government itself (for none of which have I taken a brief) is properly chargeable with that deplorable repudiation, but at most an irresponsible parliamentary committee, which should have shown itself wise, but enacted folly instead.

If one, then, could clear away the underbrush, it would be found that the Insurance Act stands accused. Officials may interpret it laxly or vigorously, but the act itself, or, more properly, the investment powers accorded life companies thereunder, I shall take as the main issue. In any consideration of life insurance finance, the principles to be mentioned are, in my opinion and that of many a wiser man, almost axiomatic; as they are to fulfil contracts maturing twenty, forty, or, it may be, sixty years hence, present all the characteristics of a trust; that therefore the companies, occupy a position quite different from that of a banker, or of any other person or entity in the hierarchy of finance; that the investor of such funds must ever keep in view—first, and always the safety of the invested capital; after that, and subject to it, as high a rate of interest as possible. It is by a reverence for these fundamentals that British life offices and many American ones have built up that enviable position which places their solvency beyond even suspicion; and it is by a disregard of them that a few American companies, with a volatility that manifests itself not in this respect alone, seek for power to invest in—broadly let me specify—industrial securities, which, with their fluctuating earnings, and consequent wide fluctuations of price, have no right to appear in the books of a life office. Again, and from another standpoint, the life insurance administrator must keep in view two circumstances:—(1) The assumed rate of mortality must not be exceeded; (2) at least the rate of interest assumed in the calculations must be earned. With respect to the first, we need only mention it to dismiss it, seeing that Canadian assured mortality falls well below that exhibited by any standard table. The second is the crux. The Insurance Act formerly made provision for a rate of four and a half percent interest; but its terms now provide for a minimum earning power of three and a half percent, to take complete effect in 1915. If now it can be shown that these rates of interest are out of harmony with past rates earned or future rates earnable, respectively, and if at the same time it shall appear that the act so restricts investment that these rates, with something in excess to boot, cannot be earned, then all open-minded men will cry that it be taken away. Permit me to present here a few figures, showing the rates of interest earned at four equidistant periods by companies operating in Canada:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Canadian Co.'s, British Co.'s, U.S. Co.'s. Rows for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1902.

Had I chosen to fill in this table for each consecutive year, and run it back several years farther, the same general features precisely would appear throughout, namely, that Canadian companies have always well earned the four and a half percent required by the unamended act; that foreign companies (the British noticeably so) have invariably experienced a lower rate, but by reason of having for years past kept more stringent reserves than Canadian companies, were able safely to regard that lower rate; that the rate of interest has steadily declined and may be expected to continue doing so and that therefore the movement to three and a half percent, which the act made to take effect for new business in 1900, was a wise provision. Let me here digress for a moment to ask 'Insurance' how he can defend his much-insisted-on statement that foreign companies have the advantage over 'domestic'? It will not do to tell us again that foreign companies have broader charters, charter-powers of such companies to the contrary or not, by the terms of the act. I make bold to say that 'Insurance' is ill-informed in this respect, and would be glad could he show me that I therein do him an injustice. I am of opinion that the Insurance Act needs no such radical amendment

as 'Insurance' and you, Mr. Editor, in your concurrent leading article (wherein while inviting discussion, you have prejudged the cause) seem to advocate. But the advocacy is as yet devoid of specific reference, and thus far at least is negative and nebulous. The act was drafted in a wisely conservative spirit, but being designed to meet the requirements of a practical business, not rigid but variable as all business must necessarily be, it must inevitably require revision in course of time. Personally, I should like to see a move made in the direction of admitting the bonds or other first lien securities of such of the stabler industrial corporations as transact a business at once safe, permanent, and profitable; but any such amendment would be difficult, and would certainly be judged invidious. 'Insurance' complains that restrictive legislation 'abridges unnecessarily the rights inherent in and absolutely necessary to a successful conduct of the business.' To the first subsidiary assumption herein contained I answer that the chief right inherent in the business is that the premiums be sufficient and that the funds be administered by wise, able and honest men, not by speculators and their tribe; to the second subsidiary assumption I say that the business is now as a matter of fact successfully conducted; and to the main assumption I reply by a simple negative, and there, statement against statement, the matter for the present rests.

I shall here call in the aid of an independent deponent, one well versed in both the theory and practice of life insurance. Something over a year ago the following appeared in the columns of the 'Insurance and Finance Chronicle' of Montreal: 'The right class of investments for life companies is a question of vital importance, to which the mere amount of interest realized is, and by all companies ought to be, made subsidiary.' [Note that well, 'Insurance'] 'The funds held by a life assurance company are really trust funds which cannot be used for speculative purposes without such great imprudence as verges close upon dishonor, and certainly shows a defective sense of the obligations involved by a trust. The most appropriate securities for a life company's investments are, government and municipal bonds, and debentures; then, the bonds of such railways as have an established record for sagacious management and honorable observance of financial obligations. Mortgages on real estate may be had to yield a higher rate of interest than first-class debentures and bonds.' [All of these investments are permitted by the Insurance Act.] 'The first, the paramount duty of a life assurance company in regard to investments, is to "make assurance doubly sure" by placing the funds held in trust for its policy holders in such securities as are not merely unquestionably sound when acquired, but, as far as is possible, are free from contingent risks which may involve losses discreditable to the judgment and dangerous to the stability of the investor.' These seem to me, in my humility, wise words and memorable. He whose fingers are ever itching to handle those securities which happen for the time being to be uppermost, and to follow the financial fashion of the moment, year or even, quinquennium (a fashion which rarely proves of secular duration), has no business in a life office, except as a very humble subordinate. Nor has he much call to the work who while possessed of that practical knowledge of a type which is so common, yet disdains the thorny theoretical side, leaving all that to chartered accountants and F. I. A. actuaries, whom 'Insurance' lumps together as he might couple Erasmus and his ape. In a word, that administrator of life funds who is possessed of no noble conservatism is far more likely to earn the curses of widows and orphans than he is to place his company upon an enduring basis, whence it may defy the shocks of fortune.

QUEBEC'S PROBLEM. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A portion of the Montreal press complains that in connection with immigration and colonization eastern Canada is being discriminated against in favor of the west. There is a show of reason in this, but we must call to mind that large transportation companies in Canada are interested in drawing grist to their mills, that the North-West has peculiar inducement to offer immigrants, and that we should all be pleased to see any part of the Dominion prospering.

The west has her broad fields waiting for the plough with no onerous conditions to trammel the settler, but we all know how different it is in eastern Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec. This is painfully brought under our notice by the publication of the reports of the colonization commission. These reports make interesting, but very pitiable reading. It would seem that our forests, our great source of wealth, are more a hindrance than a help to the settlement of the country. The large limit holders appear agreed that the bona fide settler benefits their operations, in that he raises supplies of hay and oats, and often helps in the shanties, and on the drives. On the other hand the clearing of land by the settler is a fruitful source of forest fires. The Hon. W. C. Edwards states that it would be safe to say that the country which they own as limit holders has suffered from fire for over ten million dollars. Mr. Eddy says he has suffered 'tremendously.' Mr. J. R. Booth calculates that there is 'twice as much timber burned as cut.' From the evidence given by men competent to judge the commission has come to the conclusion that 'more timber has been destroyed by fire than by the axe, which is equivalent to saying hundreds of millions of dollars. Ninety percent of these destructive fires are said to have originated through the clearing of land by settlers. The insufficiency of the present fire ranging service is emphasized, and improved methods recommended. Some of the limit holders suggest that in order to keep the woods green in perpetuity only large areas should be held by lumber companies, enabling them to commence operations at one end of their territories

and proceeding onwards yearly, say, for the period of twenty years, when they could return, and begin anew where they first started, with as fair prospects of success. All this points to the conclusion, 'keep out the settler.'

Another danger to the lumbermen themselves is pointed out by the commission, 'the denudation of the mountains.' Where the hills and mountains are stripped of their timber, especially where streams originate, the sunshine early melts the snow, causing sudden floods, leaving shallow rivers in the summer time to the detriment of log and timber driving; also reducing the value of water powers.

As to the private work of colonization in the Province of Quebec, it is found that out of fifty colonization societies only two have been successful. The backward condition of colonization in the Province of Quebec is laid on the shoulders of the Crown Lands agents. The report says: 'Though there are some exceptions, the agents, as a rule, are inactive, careless, negligent, and attend to their official business as it were when they have nothing else to do.'

The Lake St. John district is cited as a happy exception to the general inactivity, but on turning to the census returns I find this curious entry: Chicoutimi and Saguenay, 1901, 38,281; 1901, 38,281. Possibly an error.

Another pitiable matter to which the commission draws attention, or rather one which licenses holders pressed on the commission, is the action of speculators in lots and timber. These interlopers are said to be the scourge of colonization. They take up lots under fictitious names, furnishing money to procure the location tickets, and oftentimes have the timber cut before the ticket issues. The trick is quite a money-making one, but apart from the lust of gain, some say that the very smell of pine and spruce makes men dishonest. Indeed, the Quebec Government are inclined to accept the theory, for not satisfied with the regulation which exacts an affidavit from every non-license holder who manufactures timber or logs, as to the locality where such have been cut, it now proposes to insert in its new lands and colonization bill a clause enabling the Minister of Lands to call on any lumber dealer, under oath, a license holder, to declare, under oath, where he has obtained the lumber in his possession.

The chief conclusions to which the commission has come in reference to the furtherance of colonization in the Province of Quebec, is the grouping of settlers, and the construction of railways.

R. LANIGAN.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the present discussion on church union some words are used in a loose and indefinite sense. In chapter 25 of the Westminster Confession, the Presbyterians distinctly declare their belief in the unity of the church universal. There never has been or shall be two churches. By 'the church' is meant those who are personally united to the Lord Jesus by a living faith. Those who are 'washed, justified and sanctified by the blood belong to the 'invisible' body of Christ, which is the only church that really exists. The 'visible' organizations may contain more or less of the redeemed according to the purity of doctrine, worship, or life which they maintain. It is, therefore, a serious error to contend that the church of God is confined to any one organic body that exists. Those who maintain such a schism are the real opponents of outward unity. Now we see that uniformity may be as far removed from genuine Christian unity as sin is from holiness. Two men may repeat the same creed, and sit at the Lord's table together, and entertain the most unkind and unholly feelings toward each other. On the other hand there is real Christian unity between the redeemed Presbyterian and the regenerated Roman Catholic. And, moreover, both the Protestant and the Catholic in Christ ascribe their salvation absolutely to grace, which simply means that in the theology of the heart all Christians are Calvinists. Does this statement logically lead one to propose organic union with Roman Catholicism, and to denounce the Reformation as an historic blunder? Certainly not; but it seems to show that unity may possibly exist where uniformity would be treason to the truth. Some visible organizations professedly hold what we believe to be positive error, and though we may charitably hope that a few souls may see the truth in those churches, we cannot endorse their error by organic union, with such bodies. Most sincerely do I believe that Augustine, Bernard of Clairvaux, Anselm and Pascal held more evangelical doctrines than many Protestants do; but, nevertheless, that is no reason why I should propose organic union with the Roman Church.

The unity for which our Lord prayed was evidently a spiritual one, and not mere uniformity. Have we the slightest reason to believe that the realization of the proposed union between the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists would necessarily lead to more spiritual unity? It would be utterly opposed to our ideas of Christian liberty that any persons, or churches should be asked to surrender their convictions. Each minister and office bearer must enter the united church with perfect liberty to preach and hold his own views of the essential doctrine of the Faith. The Presbyterian must have freedom to preach Calvinism, and the Methodist, Arminianism according to his ordination vows. If a latitudinarian creed is accepted as the basis of union—and nothing else is possible—then there is no more doctrinal unity than at present. They will still continue to teach the same doctrines as they did before the union. Then in the majority of cases they will worship and work in the same buildings as they do now; or, in other words, there will be no material difference in the organization and work of the respective churches. No self-respecting minister or member will ever agree to any unworthy compromise.

The only argument advanced of any force is that men and money may be saved by the union. As if the descendants of the martyrs should ever think

of men or money when they may have to surrender anything which they sincerely believe to be God's truth! The financial argument has many elements of weakness, and manifests a sad lack of that deep spirituality on which all true union is founded. And, besides, it is doubtful if the union would solve the economic problem. One of the best authorities in the Great West tells me that very few men could be spared on any of our fields at present. Even though Methodists and Presbyterians frequently preach in the same building, the people do not have services regularly every Sabbath in all the stations. Sometimes the same missionary has six or seven stations. Overlapping is possibly prevented; but we have standing committees to adjust that matter in both churches, and, perhaps, the people are more opposed to the amicable settlement of such difficulties than the ministers are. Then the problem of the colleges might be more difficult to settle than that of the congregations. As Presbyterians we have too many colleges now, and none of them is willing to surrender for economic or other reasons.

It does not appear that this proposed union is the natural result of spiritual love and loyalty to Christ. Nearly all our reports on the state of religion deplore a low spiritual condition of our congregations. We are told that the family altar is in ruins, and that our prayer meetings are lifeless and poorly attended. If these statements are true, then this union movement is extremely suspicious. True union has its basis in spiritual knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The history of the pre-Reformation Church proves that outward unity does not lead to spirituality.

Then I fear that very few in the membership of the respective churches know the differences that exist between the respective bodies on doctrinal matters. The modern mind is not profoundly theological, which means that we do not study our Bibles. I am doubtful if ten percent of the members of the Methodist or Presbyterian churches can tell the differences that exist between them in regard to their views of sin, grace, atonement, justification and sanctification. I mean, of course, the differences as stated in the recognized standards, or subordinate creeds, of those bodies. Hence the superficial hearer of sermons says they preach the same in one church as in the other. Generally speaking that may be true, but it is not always so. Very excellent, and seemingly evangelical sermons are often preached in Unitarian and Catholic churches. Some pretend to believe in the Bible, and deny its inspiration; or, they accept Christ and deny his divinity. Hence the necessity of clearly defined creeds.

CHARLES MACKAYS.

May 24, 1904.

LIGHT BREAKING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Ever since Christianity began, the earliest records go to show that men's ideas have been conflicting as to where the authority lay, in the written word or in man's exposition of it, and we find as soon as men began to assume authority that there were others who disputed with them and withdrew from their fellowship. Thus division began, one party claiming authority, another repudiating their claim, and as the centuries rolled on the breach became wider until now the masses come to see that sectarianism is a sin and are demanding something more in harmony with the teachings of the Saviour when he prayed that his disciples might all be one and the classes find themselves in a strait betwixt two, unwilling to leave the old moorings of men's traditions and to launch out on the word of God; unwilling to leave the doctrines of men and rely solely on the word and spirit of God. 'Shame on them,' or let the masses lead them back to the old paths, the primitive gospel. But discussion will do good—the light is breaking in upon the darkness. Men's teaching will give way and the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever, will shine forth in all its pristine purity, and the sheep will hear the voice of the shepherd and follow him.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Devlin, Ont.

A BAPTIST PASTOR'S PROTEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Every true Christian, I am very sure, hails with delight any movement that tends to promote the real and scriptural union of the different branches of the Christian church; and I am equally confident that the members of the denominations that do not see their way clear to consider favorably any basis of union which has so far been submitted by either one of the three bodies who are contemplating organic union really rejoice in the prospect of the removal from the field of controversy the questions that kept these bodies apart for so long a time, thus reducing the number of the questions that still separate the different bodies.

These remaining questions will now be likely to receive more intelligent, thorough and candid study in the light of the nature and function of the church of Jesus Christ and the clear teaching of the Word of God than heretofore, and so in course of time an indebatable ground of union, for all evangelical bodies may be found. This careful study, however, is not given by many sincere and ardent advocates of church union at the present time.

As a member of the Baptist denomination, a body that stands second in numerical strength among the evangelical denominations on this continent, and one that stands to the forefront in its educational and missionary enterprises, I wish in common with my brethren pastors of this city to enter my solemn protest against the way in which our body is represented, or rather misrepresented, by many of the leaders of the denominations interested in the question of church union.

Let me cite an instance or two out of the many that have recently appeared in the published reports of the sermons and

addresses delivered on this interesting question. In a sermon recently preached on this subject the speaker was reported in the 'Star' as saying that 'the Baptists laid too much stress on regeneration by immersion.' The preacher in question, however, has assured the writer that he knew better than that but was misreported. This, I believe, to be true. But such published statements cannot fail to leave a false impression upon the minds of those who have not made a study of Baptist doctrines with reference to this matter.

Yet it seems to me strange and inexplicable that, notwithstanding his protest of being misrepresented in the report referred to and his acknowledgment that such statement as he was credited with would be out of harmony with the fact, this same man, in an interview published in the 'Witness' of Saturday last, in answer to the following question, put by the reviewer in order to ascertain his view of the Baptist position: 'And if you are not dipped you are lost?' he is reported as replying with a 'smile,' 'You certainly do not share the covenanted mercies.' This phrase is never in Baptist statement of doctrine associated with the ordinance of baptism. I am quite well aware that it is in the Pado-Baptist statement of Christian doctrine.

What the learned Doctor may mean by 'covenanted mercies' I do not know, but ordinary people regard that phrase as implying all the blessings that have come to the world through Jesus Christ. If this is the correct idea of its meaning the Doctor's statement in this interview is but another way of saying that 'Baptists lay too much stress on regeneration by immersion,' which he has already confessed could only be asserted by one who was ignorant of the distinctive doctrines of the Baptists or disposed to misrepresent the fact.

The Doctor knows, as well as he knows the distinctive doctrines of his own denomination, that the Baptists as a body all along the line of their history steadfastly and uncompromisingly through their published statements of doctrine and from their pulpits always taught, and still teach, that repentance and faith only qualify any one for the ordinance of Christian baptism; that no one should be baptized (or 'dipped,' if you would have it so) in order to be saved, but because he is already saved.

The history of the Baptist denomination has been an unbroken protest against baptismal regeneration in every shape and form which to a degree accounts for their opposition to infant baptism, so called. The Baptists do not believe in regeneration by generation or baptism, but through the Word and Spirit of God. This is the Baptist position. Whether it is right or wrong, tenable or untenable, is quite another question. The cause of truth, of good will and of the larger church union cannot be advanced by loose or reckless statements.

I feel quite sure, in due time, that, if the questions which divide good, sincere and honest people are approached in a frank, manly and charitable way, the indebatable ground upon which all the evangelical bodies can find a basis of organic union may and will be discovered some day.

J. A. GORDON.

AN ANIMAL HOSPITAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me through the columns of your paper to say a few words which I think will interest the majority of good-thinking people of the city of Montreal. The question which I wish to put before the public regards the treatment of the dumb animal. We have now in Montreal, I am safe in saying, over thirty thousand work horses, which are laboring from early morn till late at night to make money for their owners, and do the laborious drudgery which is imposed upon them, not saying anything about the poor care they receive from the hands of their drivers. The subject I am speaking about is not an idea taken from some person else. I have for the past five years been making close observations regarding the treatment of the dumb animal in the city of Montreal, and, after due consideration and investigating many cases, I find the dumb animal is treated with a very inhuman practice. I find in the City of Montreal that there is not one place in which the dumb animal can receive proper care and treatment during sickness. We have in the city of Montreal general hospitals and private hospitals for the treatment of the human family. In those hospitals, we find all modern improvements. We find operating tables, and all instruments used are properly sterilized before and after being used, and still, with all this precaution, our best medical doctors fail to cure a great many diseases, and people are daily dying from the very same diseases that the dumb animal is subject to, and, we, as veterinary surgeons, are compelled to treat those animals in ill-ventilated stables, which are nothing more or less than a reservoir for all forms of bacteria; in fact, I might say my experience tells me that it is an utter impossibility for us as veterinary surgeons to elevate our profession to the standard where it should be until we can get the proper place to take our patients and give them the care they should receive in the form of pure air, clean surroundings, and competent nursing.

I find the drawback in the city of Montreal with the treatment of the dumb animal, is this: Men having a number of horses generally keep one man to do the barn work for thirty or forty horses, therefore, it is an utter impossibility for that man to give a sick patient the proper care and attention it should receive, and the animal is simply left to battle with the microbes, and, if he has strength enough to work the disease, well and good; if not the animal must be drawn out to the bone yard. I wish also to say, without the proper facilities and surroundings, it is an utter impossibility to treat the animal properly, because all we can do with medicine is to simply assist nature. We cannot perform any

miraculous cure with medicine; proper care and nursing is what they require.

Now, I wish to ask some of the moneyed men of Montreal, and the heads of the large firms who own a great many horses, and are losing thousands of dollars every year through animals dying from improper treatment, to take the string off their purses, and put their names on record, and let Montreal be the first place that can erect a veterinary general hospital for the treatment of the dumb brute, having it equipped with all modern improvements and have our ambulance to carry our patients to the hospital. Let this hospital be equipped with operating tables and a wing for contagious diseases and free to every man to send his patients there for treatment; also allowing him the privilege of having his own veterinary surgeon, charging a nominal fee for the space occupied, making it a practical school for young students. In fact, I am safe in saying we could have day and night nurses who would willingly give their time for the experience they would receive in this hospital, and prepare them for their profession when they graduated from the different colleges which they attend.

Hoping that this letter may bring out a few ideas from thinking people, and that they may express themselves on this subject, and show their desire to do something that will relieve the poor dumb animals from the torture and ill-treatment which they are receiving from the lack of a proper place for their care and comfort.

J. G. McPHERSON, D.V.S., V.D.
Montreal, June 4, 1904.

PROTECTIONISTS' IDEAS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Within the past three weeks the following paragraph appeared in a contemporary newspaper: 'If the producer can be sufficiently multiplied by tariff assistance the consumer may be safely ignored.' One need not state the political color of the journal this exposure of the real views of the party appeared in, but I venture to say that, unless protectionists cease their agitation for unrighteous pampering privileges we shall see the vitals of our nation so sapped as to seriously affect its progress. The Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain makes much of a decline in British trade with foreign countries. To prove the absurdity of tracing the fact to free trade the falling off of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States last year was only one percent, while those of France to the United States were four percent less. France is a protectionist country.

D. C. BARKER.
Montreal, June 1, 1904.

GUYSBOROUGH ELECTORAL LISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some days ago a letter signed 'Oculus' was published in the Halifax 'Herald' and Montreal 'Star,' charging certain revisers of electoral lists for the District of St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough, with criminal conduct in connection with the preparation of the lists in that constituency on which the recent by-election was run. These charges were repeated day after day in the Conservative press all over Canada.

Mr. Geo. W. Ross, one of the revisers attacked by this correspondent, on the matter being brought to his attention, sent a specific denial, over his own signature, to both the Halifax 'Herald' and Montreal 'Star,' pointing out that the statements published in their columns were without the slightest foundation in fact. Both journals declined to publish Mr. Ross's reply.

To put the matter beyond all doubt, Mr. Ross put his reply into the shape of a statutory declaration, a copy of which I enclose, and will thank you to give it space in your columns.

J. H. SINGLAIR.
Ottawa, June 2, 1904.

Canada: Province of Nova Scotia, County of Guysborough.

I, George W. Ross, of Sherbrooke, in the County of Guysborough, Magistrate.

Do solemnly declare: That I am one of the revisers of electoral list for revision section No. 1, in the municipality of St. Mary's, Guysborough County. That I have been such reviser for a number of years, including the years A.D., 1901-2-3-4. That no appeal in any of these years, has ever been taken by the Conservatives, or any one else, from any decision of the revisers of this section to the sheriff's court. During all these years no application to register the name of a voter, or would-be voter, had been improperly or illegally refused or rejected by the revisers in this section. That from A.D., 1900, to the date of this declaration, the Conservatives have never made a single application to the revisers to strike a name or names from the electoral lists of this revision section. That I posted the electoral lists for Senora and Sherbrooke polling districts in each and every one of the above mentioned years in every respect as required by law. That I have been assured by the other two revisers of this section that they posted the electoral lists in the remaining polling districts of this revision section, in a similar manner, and from other information as well as I believe they did so. That I have carefully read the charges made in a certain letter signed 'Oculus,' which appeared in the Halifax 'Herald' newspaper, bearing date May 4, 1904. That these said charges are absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation in fact. That the lists 'Oculus' gives in the above mentioned letter, (purporting to represent the names of seventy-seven illegally disfranchised Conservatives), include a name of men without property who have not been in the Province of Nova Scotia for years of men who have been dead for years, of insane men without property or income, of Liberals who never voted Conservative, of manufactured men (no men answering to such names having ever been in this revision section), of aliens, of men whose names were not on the electoral lists in the first place, and including also an escaped criminal without property or income.

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qualification. That one of the names in these lists, that of George Keiser, sr., is that of a man not only insane, but also a pauper, an inmate of the poorhouse for the last three years. That as a matter of fact only twenty-two out of eighty-two names given by 'Oculus' were struck off at the revision in A.D. 1903, which was the revision of electoral lists just prior to the by-election of March 16, 1904, and that not all of the owners of the names then struck off were alive when the names were revised. That three Conservatives and three Liberals, all voting on property were unintentionally omitted by a clerical error in copying the final lists in 1903. That this, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is the full extent of the injury caused to either of the parties by errors or partiality of the revisers. That as to income voters more Liberals have been omitted from the lists than Conservatives, but that I believe the decision in each and every case was right, and would be upheld in any court of law. That in the case of property holders above referred to, the revisers discovered the error, these six names were restored by them without solicitation at the next revision, and are now upon the lists. That at the revision of electoral lists, on March 5, A.D. 1904, there were present the revisers, S. W. Pys, representing the Liberals, and Newman H. McDonald and H. F. Harding, in support of other applications. That out of the lists of eighty-two names cited by 'Oculus' as disfranchised and referred to above, only fourteen applications to add to the electoral lists for A.D. 1904, were made by the Conservatives, the owners of thirty-nine of those names are alive, and in this county, without the Conservatives making any effort to secure them the franchises. That as touching the pronounced Conservative leanings of those on the lists cited by 'Oculus' in the Halifax 'Herald,' as before referred to, in the polling districts of Sherbrooke and Sonora, the Liberals added sixteen names from these lists of 'Oculus,' the Conservatives only four, their total applications being six, and two they were unable to qualify. That as far as my knowledge goes, intentional wrong by the revisers in this revision section No. 1, was never intended or committed. I have the fullest confidence in the integrity of my associate revisers, Messrs. Pys and Reid, and I firmly believe that did not their absence from the county preclude them from making a careful review of the necessary documents, they would be pleased to join with me in every part of this declaration, or to make independent declarations of the same tenor, covering their terms of office.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

G. W. ROSS.
Declared before me at the Town of Sherbrooke, in the County of Guysborough, this twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1904.

W. D. R. CAMERON.
A Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court for the County of Guysborough.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Discussion on a Number of Subjects Was Very Lively.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PRIVATE DOCUMENT?

Sir Wilfrid Gives His Views on the Much-Talked-of Paper—Mr. Borden's Idea Was Different.

Ottawa, May 31.—The House of Commons agreed yesterday afternoon upon the first step looking towards a prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes throughout Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised the production to-day of the correspondence between the Minister of Labor and the Grand Trunk relative to the employment of alien engineers on surveys for the new transcontinental highway.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.
Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, called attention to recent utterances of Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, in favor of the policy of preferential trade within the Empire.

The Premier answered that Lord Strathcona held a high position in the social and political life of Great Britain and had certainly a right to his own opinions. In expressing his personal views, however, he did not bind the Canadian Government.

TWO-CENT PASSENGER RATE.
Mr. W. F. Maclean, of East York, invited the attention of the House to his railway bill, which stood on the order paper. The first clause of this measure was designed to give the Railway Commission power over express as well as freight rates. The second clause aimed at striking out of the law the provision which makes the opinion of the chairman of the Railway Commission binding on his fellow-members of the board in matters of law. The third clause dealt with the compensation due where the Railway Commission gives a telephone exchange permission to enter a railway station. Mr. Maclean's proposition was that such compensation should be limited to the direct and immediate local damages actually suffered by reason of such construction, operation and maintenance by the railway company at such station or premises and not from any cause, matter or business extending beyond the same. The final feature of the bill was a declaration that maximum passenger rate on Canadian railways shall not exceed two cents a mile.

The Minister of Justice sanctioned the second reading of the bill, but moved to send it to the Railway Committee.

This did not satisfy Mr. Maclean or his fellow-Conservatives who wanted the bill thrashed out in committee of the whole House.

After considerable discussion Mr. Fitzpatrick's view prevailed and the bill was committed to the tender mercies of the Railway Committee.

monizing the inspections in Eastern and Western Canada, and at securing such inspection on export grain as will command respect in the Old Country.

Ottawa, June 2.—Private members' orders had precedence in the House yesterday afternoon and engaged attention during the early part of the sitting, after which attention was devoted to minor government bills and to a resolution submitted by Mr. Richard Blain, Conservative member for Peel, urging the immediate increase of the customs tariff on market garden produce.

Captain Hackett, of Prince Edward Island, put a question to the House suggesting the wisdom of erecting a monument on Parliament Hill to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee as has already been done in the cases of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

The Premier answered that it is the government's intention to erect on Parliament Hill statues of the great characters in the history of the Dominion, and, of course, the late Hon. Mr. McGee was one of these.

A PRIVATE PAPER.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SEVERELY CRITICIZED FOR SUPPRESSING IT.

Mr. Samuel Barker moved for copies of all papers whatsoever in the government's possession, not already brought down, relative to the proposed national transcontinental railway. In so doing he criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues for having accepted from Mr. Hays and his associates under seal of confidence an offer, in November, 1902, from Messrs. Cox, Hays and Wainwright, to build the proposed highway. Mr. Barker could not understand the government agreeing to treat such a document as private and confidential. They should rather have handed it back to the promoters than taken it into consideration when the seal of secrecy prevented its being communicated to parliament. Mr. Barker doubted very much if the document as a matter of fact had not been shown to friends of the administration.

The Prime Minister upheld the course that the government had pursued in connection with this particular document. It was presented to him in November, 1902, under the seal of secrecy by Mr. Hays, and was not germane to the measure before parliament. It would never, as a matter of fact, have been published at all but for the repeated statements heard from the Opposition side of the House that the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters would have undertaken the construction of the new transcontinental route upon the ordinary subsidy paid to other roads. The government, to set itself right in this connection, had applied to Mr. Hays to have the seal of secrecy concerning the company's original proposal removed. Sir Wilfrid absolutely denied Mr. Barker's statement about the document having been communicated to any one outside of the cabinet. So far as his recollection went he had never even spoken of the company's proposal to other than his ministerial colleagues.

The leader of the Opposition was not satisfied with this explanation. He was still convinced that the government had laid itself open to severe censure for having accepted and treated as confidential the original proposition of the G. T. P. promoters until it suited the government to make it public a few hours before the last stage of the debate had been concluded in the House of Commons. He was bound to accept the Premier's statement that this confidential document was never shown to any of the government followers, but the speeches of Mr. John Charlton last session and some remarks of Mr. McCreary this year showed that they must have been familiar with the terms originally submitted by Mr. Hays, Senator Cox and Mr. Wainwright.

THE IDLE IMMIGRANTS.

A QUESTION OF THE HOUR DISCUSSED WITH VIGOR.

Ottawa, June 1.—A question addressed by Mr. E. F. Clarke, of West Toronto, to the Minister of the Interior, in the House of Commons yesterday, concerning immigration matters, led to a debate that took up most of the afternoon. He quoted from the morning paper a cable statement from London about immigrants walking the streets of Montreal idle and sleeping in cars and another statement about a private immigration agency in London sending mechanics out to this country.

The Minister of the Interior answered that the Canadian Government had no authority over private agencies in the Old Country organized to promote emigration to Canada. Canadian Government officials in the United Kingdom had done what they could to let intending emigrants to this country know that the representations of these private agencies cannot be relied on.

Mr. Borden alluded to the fact that the United States officials inspect intending immigrants for that country before they set out from Europe. He asked why a similar inspection was not made across the Atlantic on our behalf.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton answered that he had given this matter his consideration but had not yet made up his mind that the inspection at European ports was necessary.

Mr. A. A. Wright, of Renfrew, spoke of the splendid type of citizen that had developed from a considerable influx of Poles into the county of Renfrew some years ago.

The leader of the Opposition impressed on the government that if the steamship companies are bringing in undesirable settlers they should be ordered to deport them at their own expense in accordance with Dominion law.

Before the subject dropped Mr. Borden said he desired to acknowledge a mistake he had made with regard to the Galician settlers making their homes in Western Canada. He went west with considerable prejudice against these people, but came back with his mind fully disabused. He found the Galicians developing into splendid settlers, and was sure that in a couple of generations it will be impossible to distinguish between them and men of British origin.

After some further debate the subject dropped and the House took up government bills.

ANTI-CIGARETTE LEGISLATION.

Mr. Maclean, of Huntingdon, secured the second reading of his resolution that it is expedient to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. There was no debate upon this order and no vote, the Premier merely calling out 'on division,' to signify that the adoption of the resolution did not mean its unanimous acceptance by the House.

TO PROTECT CREDITORS.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, secured the third reading of his bill to provide for the punishment of fraudulent debtors. The measure is of a single clause, and aims at punishing any trader indebted to an amount over a thousand dollars without the means of paying his obligations in full who has neglected to keep regular books of account for the previous five years, and is thus unable to satisfactorily account for the condition of his affairs. Mr. Bickerdike briefly explained that the legislation was needed, and that his bill had been endorsed by every Board of Trade from one end of Canada to the other. Such a law already existed in France and Scotland, and was found to work well.

The Minister of Justice said that it was intended to apply to fraud in transactions that took place on the credit of a trader, a well-known word in law.

The bill was then given its final stage and goes up to the Senate.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company's bill and the bill to increase the capital

MARKET GARDEN PRODUCE.

When the House was moved into committee of supply Mr. Richard Blain, of Peel, introduced a resolution declaring for increased protection of Canadian market garden produce.

The Prime Minister thought that Mr. Blain could hardly expect to see his motion accepted in view of the fact that the budget is coming down next week.

After quite a long debate a division was reached at half-past twelve resulting in the defeat of Mr. Blain's motion by 41 votes to 70, on a straight party division.

The House then took up a few remaining votes for the Inland Revenue Department.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Upon the vote of \$200,000 for Canada's participation in the St. Louis and other exhibitions, Mr. Fisher explained that the Canadian stock breeders had been anxious a year ago to exhibit at St. Louis, but no longer cared about taking part in the display. The strict custom regulations imposed by the United States government made it very difficult to do so. The Minister of Agriculture, however, was desirous of Canadian breeders making a showing, and as an inducement the Canadian government was ready to duplicate the prize money carried off by Canadian exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. There was some comment on the attitude the neighboring republic had assumed in making it difficult to participate at St. Louis. The Minister of Agriculture recalled a statement made to him by the United States Secretary of Agriculture that the republic had now reached a point where it did not wish to encourage cattle imports of any sort. Since then Mr. Fisher had not thought it becoming on our part to look for any favors at Washington. The Dominion should do what was best in her own interests independently of the course adopted by our neighbors.

The exhibition vote and three small items for the quarantine service passed at half-past eleven o'clock, and the House immediately adjourned.

WAR ON WEEDS.

The Minister of Agriculture is putting through parliament this session an enactment to secure farmers from the weed pests which have brought financial loss and endless trouble to many an industrious agriculturist. The bill, which comes into effect on July 1, 1905, declares that no person shall sell, for the purpose of seeding, any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants containing noxious weed seeds of a specified list including mustard, field pennycress, wild oats, perennial sow-thistle, bind-weed, ragweed, purple cockle, cow cockle, orange hawkweed or point-brush and ergot of rye, unless each package is marked with the names of the weeds present in the contents. It is declared that no one shall sell timothy, red clover, alsike or mixtures of these seed marked 'No. 1' unless they are free from the foregoing list of weeds, and from white cockle, night-flowering catch-fly, false flax, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, curled dock, blue weed, rib grass and chicory beside, and contain out of every hundred seeds not less than ninety-nine of the kind represented or else seeds of useful and harmless grasses and clovers, of which ninety-nine seeds, ninety must be germinable. It is forbidden to expose for sale timothy, alsike or red clover seed or any mixture of these if the weed seeds mentioned above are present in a greater proportion than three to one thousand.

Fines are provided for infractions of this law, and the bill stipulates that inspectors may take samples exposed for sale to ascertain that it comes up to the standard.

The provision contained in this Act will not apply to:—

(a.) Any person growing or selling seeds for the purpose of food;

(b.) Any person selling seeds direct to merchants to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding;

(c.) Seed that is held in storage for the purpose of being recleaned, and which has not been offered, exposed or held in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding; or

(d.) Seed that is grown and sold by any farmer of his own premises, unless the purchaser of the said seed obtains from the seller at the time of the sale thereof a certificate that the said seed is supplied to him subject to the provisions of this Act.

OTAWA, JUNE 4.—The House of Commons spent the greater part of the afternoon and evening discussing the quarantine estimates. An item for \$30,000 for steamer in connection with Grosse Island quarantine station was passed.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WRITES THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER IN REGARD TO EXHIBITION OF STOCK AT ST. LOUIS AS FOLLOWS:

'If individual exhibitors wish to make live stock exhibits it will treat them in the same way as with individual exhibitors in other classes, but inasmuch as the expense of such exhibits is very considerable and the difficulties to be overcome are great, and inasmuch as our live stock breeders have not had an opportunity of participating in the great European exhibitions for which Canada has spent considerable sums of money, I feel that it would be right to offer some pecuniary assistance to them; therefore, I have decided to make the following arrangement: That wherever any Canadian wishes to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, I will over and above the ordinary services which we grant to any exhibitor pay to each such exhibitor a sum equal to the prize money which he secures in the competitions for which he enters.'

IN THESE COMPETITIONS THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION AUTHORITIES HAVE ASKED THAT OUR COMMISSIONER SHALL COUNTERSIGN OR ENDORSE THE CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION OF PURE BRED STOCK. WE WILL THEREUPON UNDERTAKE TO RECEIVE THE ENTRIES OR APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE FOR LIVE STOCK, ADDRESSED TO MR. HUTCHISON, AT THE CANADIAN BUILDING, IN THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, WILL EXAMINE THE CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND ENDORSE SUCH AS WE FEEL WE CAN RECOMMEND TO THE EXHIBITION AUTHORITIES, AND WILL SEE THAT THESE ENTRIES AND APPLICATIONS ARE PROPERLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND THE INTENDING EXHIBITORS DULY NOTIFIED AS TO THE CONDITIONS OF THE EXHIBITION IN REGARD TO THEIR PARTICULAR CLASS.

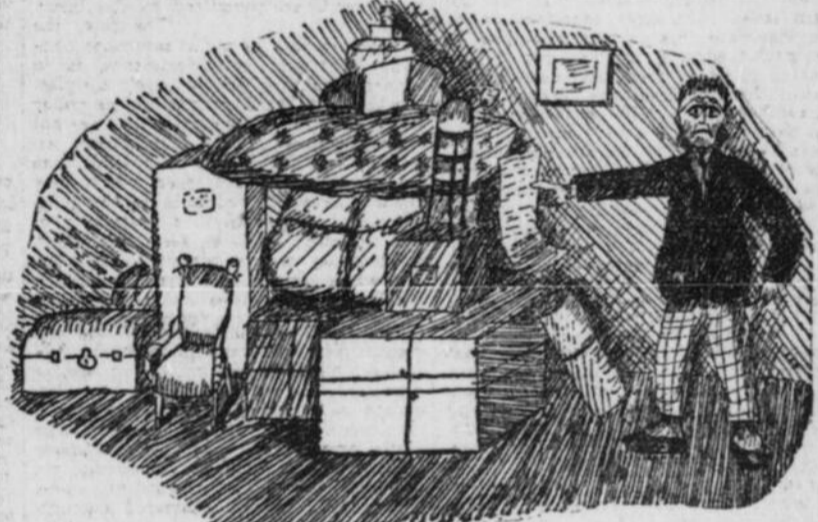
SKIT SKETCHES.

Original cartoons (skit sketches) are invited for this department. Those accepted will be paid for at regular rates, and a prize of three dollars additional will be awarded to the best contribution out of the first twelve accepted. The drawing should occupy about six inches in width by whatever depth the artist requires, to permit of proper reduction. White paper or Bristol board should be used and also good black ink. A little red ink blackens ordinary blue black writing ink. Bold line drawings or silhouettes serve the purpose best.



Allyn Seymour.

SKIT SKETCH NO. 4.—A TYPICAL STREET SCENE. The circus poster seems to possess a great attraction for our new countrymen.



SKIT SKETCH NO. 5. This gentleman is not moving. No! These are only his wife's small purchases to make up her book of trading stamps. (Note his pleasure on counting the cost.)



SKIT SKETCH 6. WHY NOT?

After patting the plush seat in the M. S. R. car, once or twice, an enterprising farmer dropped a few seeds on it, when the conductor wasn't looking.

Conductor (next morning). 'Geel! Got 'em again! I'll have ter quit.'

WEATHERLETS.
The wind has a language I would I could learn;
Sometimes 'tis soothing, and sometimes 'tis stern;
Sometimes it comes like a low, swift song,
And all things grow calm as the strain floats along.
—None.

ENCOURAGEMENT.
The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I, therefore, turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
(Spare Moments.)
A request was once made to the authorities of one of the colleges of Cambridge that room might be found on the spacious lawns of their garden for the lady students of Girton College to play lawn tennis.
Guessing clearly enough what would be the result of the admission of these students of the fairer sex among the undergraduates, the master replied that it was ordered in the statutes of the college that the gardens must be devoted to the purpose of horticulture, and must not be used for husbandry.

WHY NOT SMILE?
Smile, once in a while,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
Life's a mirror, as we smile,
Smiles come back to greet us;
If we're frowning all the while
Frowns forever meet us.
—Nixon Waterman, in 'In Merry Wood.'

WHY NOT SMILE?
Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious,
Sometimes awful; never the same for two
moments together; almost human in its
passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness,
almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to
what is immortal in us is as distinct as
its ministry of chastisement or of blessing
to what is mortal is essential.
—The Sky, Ruskin.

SELF-CONTAINED EMPIRE.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S IDEAL.

London, June 4.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at the Manchester Cobden celebration, said he admitted the fascination of the idea of a self-contained empire, but it rested on a logical and scientific basis. They did not want the empire a kind of a lonely fortress victualled for a siege and armed at all points for war.

THE SENATE.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE INSURANCE CASES DISCUSSED.

Ottawa, June 3.—In the Senate yesterday Senator J. K. Kerr, of Toronto, moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Insurance Act, which is intended to provide a remedy for the unfortunate position in which policy-holders of the Mutual Reserve now find themselves, owing to the enormous assessments now demanded to keep their policies in force. As a result of these demands the insured had been reduced to a class who either were too old or were debarred from obtaining insurance elsewhere.

Senator Beique, of Montreal, considered that the policy-holders of the Mutual Reserve were certainly entitled to relief. The object the Senate should have in view was twofold:—To protect policy-holders, to revive, as far as possible, policies sacrificed because of the increase in the amount of the assessments, and to convert assessment policies to level premium policies. He thought they could do this and that the company could be induced to accept the provisions. In its present shape he was opposed to the bill. First, because it would affect all companies doing business on the assessment plan; second, because it gave no relief to policy-holders; and, third, because it gave no relief to those whose policies had become extinct through excessive assessment. He thought another bill should be passed this session to amend the Insurance Act so as to prevent the recurrence of such practices and affect all companies, but this would have to be a separate bill.

Senator McMullen adjourned the debate.

A number of private bills were read a third time.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN PARLIAMENT ON FRIDAY.

In reply to a question by the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the Prime Minister promised again that a bill would be introduced this session specifying that the directorates of the various railway lines in Canada must have each a majority of British subjects. The opposition sought to insert this feature in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract but the government prefers the introduction of a general law applying it to all roads alike.

In answer to a question by Mr. Thos. Earle, of Victoria, B.C., the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that the steamers plying along the Pacific coast between this country and Mexico will make Victoria a port of call. Dr. Daniel, of St. John, N.B., asked that his port would not be given the go by in the Atlantic service between us and Mexico. Sir Richard hoped he would be able to meet the honorable gentleman's wishes.

SIR RICHARD'S LEAD BOUNTY MOTION.

Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution was reported declaring it expedient to provide that the bounty authorized by the statutes of 1903 may be paid on lead-bearing ores mined in Canada and delivered at a smelter in Canada and after July 1, 1903.

Sir Richard Cartwright's bill to consolidate the various measures relating to the inspection of grain was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Campbell, Ross (Ontario), Sifton, Douglas, Bickerdike, Talbot, Scott, Henderson, Smith, Wilson and Jabel Robinson. The bill aims also at har-

THE METHODISTS

The Montreal Conference at Work in St. James Methodist Church Last Week.

CHANGES BY THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE STATIONING COMMITTEE.

The first ministerial session of the Montreal Methodist Conference took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. The meeting was not open to the general public. The conference was opened by the regular devotional exercises conducted by the president, the Rev. T. J. Mansell and others.

Following is the first draft of the changes in the rearrangement by the Stationing Committee, the deliberations of which precede the annual meeting of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church. The report is still subject to correction, and the final draft will be presented by the Stationing Committee at the close of Conference.

Thomas J. Mansell, president of Conference. A Herman Visser, secretary of Conference. Wm. Timberlake, secretary of Stationing Committee.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

1. (St. James Church)—J. Wellington Graham, B.A.; T. Anson Halpenny, H. Marshall Tury, M.A., D.Sc., professor of McGill University, by permission of Conference. Dorchester Street—George S. Schaegele, St. Henri—Burton B. Brown, St. Lambert—Geo. D. Armstrong, Montreal South—Ralph M. Timberlake.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Kingston (Princess Street)—W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph. D. William Short, superannuated. Wolfe Island—Job Roadhouse, Isaac Wheatley. Inverary—T. H. Richards. Batterses—Gore A. Bell. Gananoque East—William F. Perley (Gananoque). Pittsburg—Wm. K. Shortt, M.A. (Cushdall). To be supplied. Harrowsmith—Wm. Service. Seeley's Bay—Andrew Fairburn, S.T. L. Verona—Asa O. Watts. William Sanderson, superannuated. Oliver M. Easton left without an appointment at his own request.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Kemptville—Silar J. Hughes, M.A. Lyn—Wm. Knox, Samuel B. Phillips, superannuated. Augusta—Joseph Cornell (Prescott). Oxford Mills—J. Howard Philip, M.A.

MATILDA DISTRICT.

Matilda—George Stafford. Matilda South—Robert Goudie (Rowena). Cardinal—Charles J. Curtis. South Mountain—Thomas E. Burke, B.D. Winchester—David Winter. Winchester Springs—Arthur E. Runnells, S. T. L. (Elms, Ont.). Newington—Joseph E. Lidstone. Granley—George C. Pogner, F.T.L. (Osnabruck Centre). Finch—William A. Hamilton.

PERTH DISTRICT.

Smith's Falls—Charles A. Sykes, B.D. Samuel Micht, John W. Cliphsham, superannuated. Merrickville—F. A. Read. Lanark and Clayton—Lanark, H. H. H. (Fallbrook). Montague—James W. Charlesworth, S.T.L. (Franktown). Lombardy—John Garvin. Westport—Robert McConnell, B.A.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

Beechburg—James W. Humphrey, B.D. Cobden—Jonathan R. Hodgson. Haley's Station—Paul Pergau, B.A. Renfrew—Lewis Conley. Hugh Cairns, superannuated. Braside—James G. Blanchard, under superintendent of Annaprior. Portage du Fort, Que.—Arthur E. Hagar, B.A. Eganville—Thomas J. Vickery.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa Centre (Dominion Church)—George F. Salton, Ph.B. C. J. L. Bates, M.A. missionary to Japan. Ottawa (Eastern Church)—J. Tallman Pitcher, S. Goldworth Bland, B.A., D.D., Professor in Wesley College, Winnipeg. Ottawa (Bell Street)—Thomas B. Conley, B.A. Billings' Bridge—William T. Smith. Hintonburg—Edward W. S. Coates. Nepean—A. T. Jones, B.D. (Westboro). Aymer, Que.—Alex. B. Johnston. Henry Krupp, superannuated. Richmond—Frederick G. Robinson. Ashton—Frederick Tripp. North Gower—Ernest Thomas. Metcalfe—Henry A. Young. Riceville—Jacob T. Hughes, B.A. North Wakefield, Que.—Geo. C. Wood. Pickanock, Que.—Walter P. Booth, under superintendent of Kazubazui. Arthur J. Martin, College.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Windsor Mills—Wm. Pyke. Minton—John Ion, under superintendent of Lennoxville. East Angus—Joseph B. Howe. St. Philippe de Chester (French Mission)—Arthur Delporte. Gaspé—Wm. Halpenny. STANSTEAD DISTRICT. Georgeville—David Brill, superannuated. WATERLOO DISTRICT. South Stukely—Thomas Meredith. Dunham—Geo. W. Snell, B.A. Phillippsburg—James Lawson. Bedford—James H. McConnell, B.A. (Upper Bedford). Granby—Wm. S. Jamieson, M.A. HUNTINGDON DISTRICT. St. Johns—Richard Robinson. Chambly Canton—Samuel Teeson, superannuated. Clarenceville—John Grenfell. Lacolle—Luther M. England, B.A. Odelltown—Richard Egleson, B.D. Hemmingford—Wm. P. Bonhart, B.D. Franklin Centre—James Pleets. Huntingdon—Richard G. Peever, B.D.

Kensington—John G. Fulcher, under superintendent of Huntingdon. Ormstown—Thomas Brown, B.D. Valleyfield—Wm. Henderson.

MINISTERIAL SESSIONS HELD IN ST. JAMES CHURCH.

The Ministerial session of the Montreal Conference opened in St. James Methodist Church on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m. The Rev. J. T. Mansell, of Brockville, president, occupied the chair.

The following ministers were reported by the secretary as transferred out of the Montreal Conference into the Manitoba Conference:—The Rev. W. S. Scott and the Rev. W. J. Conoly. On request of conference, the president nominated the following committee on conference relations:—The Rev. Dr. Griffith, Dr. Antill, the Rev. J. E. Mavety, the Rev. Wm. Pearson, the Rev. S. J. Hughes, the Rev. William Knox, the Rev. William Timberlake.

The Quebec district reported with reference to the Rev. C. S. Vaughan, missionary to Ceylon, India. A resolution granting him credentials and expressing appreciation and interest in his work was endorsed by the conference.

The Rev. Dr. Bone, of the English Wesleyan Church, chairman of the mission at Canton, China, was introduced to the conference by Dr. Shaw and the president. Dr. Bone made a brief address.

The following probationers were recommended by the districts to which they belong to be received into full connection with the ministry of the Methodist Church. The recommendations were accepted by the conference in the following instances: Messrs. B. Burton Brown, J. Howard Philip, Robert C. Armstrong, J. L. Hughes, Albert E. Hagar, A. L. Boyd.

Under the question, who are probationers of four years, the following were reported: Mr. T. Anson Halpenny. Probationers of three years were reported as follows: Messrs. Geo. S. Schaegele, Paul Villard, M.A.; James M. Shaver, Thos. H. Bole, J. Alexander Miller, Arthur J. Martin, Ralph M. Timberlake, Fred. W. Bates, Angus T. Flynn. Probationers of two years were reported as follows: Messrs. Jules D'Anthony, Jas. R. Cooper, B.A.; Thos. Hancock, Samuel J. Budyette, Percy Dobson, B.A.; John Geo. Fulcher. Probationers of one year were reported as follows: Messrs. Robert F. Argue, John A. Waddell, Jas. Blanchard, Walter P. Booth, Robt. Gowche, Jos. B. Powell.

The following probationers were recommended to the Educational Committee to be allowed to attend college: Messrs. Thos. H. Bole, J. A. Miller, J. R. Cooper, R. M. Timberlake, T. A. Halpenny, A. F. Martin, F. W. Bates, Thos. Hancock, S. J. Budyette, A. T. Flynn.

The hours of adjournment were fixed for 9.30 a.m., 12 o'clock, 2 p.m. to 5.30 o'clock.

A communication was read from Miss Scott, superintendent of the Deaconess College in Toronto, in which she asks that a time be arranged for a service during the conference for the setting apart of a Deaconess Committee, consisting of Dr. Williams, Dr. Antill, Dr. Griffith, and the Rev. Melvin Taylor was nominated by the president to arrange for the service. The committee recommended that such a service be held on Monday next, at 11.30 a.m. The conference adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

At Thursday's session the Rev. C. C. E. Manning read an essay on the subject of 'Introductory critical questions.' A discussion followed, which was participated in by many of the ministers.

The conference reassembled at 9.30 a.m. After the opening exercises, the Quebec district requested that the Rev. Joel A. Dorman, at his own request, be left without an appointment this year. It was granted. Mr. Oliver M. Eaton, from Kingston district, was continued for one year.

Under the question, what candidates are now received on trial, the following were reported: Messrs. Wm. Anglin, Jas. W. McFarlane, R. McElroy Thompson.

The pastoral address was read by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, and ordered to be printed. The committee on pastoral address for next year are the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Sparling and Wm. Philip.

Under the question, who are superannuated ministers, the following names were reported: The Rev. Messrs. Thos. Harris, John Armstrong, Thos. G. Williams, George G. Huxtable, Alex. Campbell, Alex. Lennon, Samuel Shibley, John Ferguson, Joseph Follick, Wm. Short, James O'Hara, Albert R. Orser, Thos. C. Brown, Edmund S. Shorey, Wm. Sanderson, Lorenzo Betts, John Ferguson, Samuel B. Philips, Francis Chisholm, George Rogers, Thos. McAmmond, Elisia Tennant, Samuel Micht, Geo. McRitchie, Henry Knepp, Armand Parent, John H. Fowler, David Bull, Samuel Feeson, Mitchell Sadler and Thos. Rennie.

On motion of Dr. Benson the conference adjourned at 11 o'clock, to meet at 2.30.

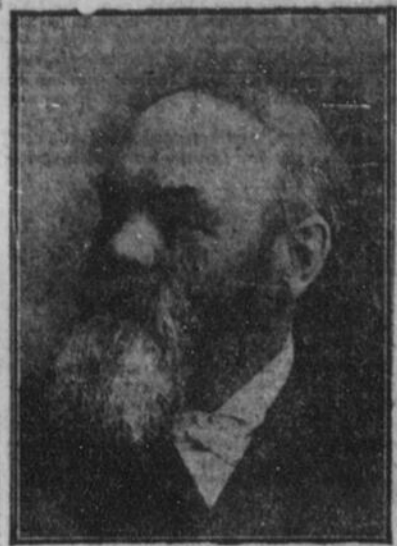
The conference committees immediately went into session.

THE REV. DAVID WINTER ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The first session of the mixed Conference opened at 10 o'clock a.m., on Friday, with the Rev. Dr. Carman, of Toronto, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, in the chair. Dr. Carman occupied this position by virtue of his office of general superintendent, as provided in the Conference regulations. The Rev. Mr. Mansell, the elected president of the Conference, sat beside him.

After the calling of the roll, Dr. Carman delivered an address, in which he referred to the Alma Ladies' College finances, the relief of St. James Church and church union. The people of St.

Thomas, Ont., had voted a bonus of \$15,000 to aid the college on conditions that would appear to be very reasonable. The offer had not yet been formally accepted by the college board, but probably would. Donations of \$25,000 from the Massey estate and \$7,000 from Mr. Peter Wood were subject to the raising by the college of \$30,000. Prospects now looked



THE REV. D. WINTER.

very favorable for the college, and good work was being done by the institution. The election of officers followed, and resulted in the election of the Rev. David Winter as president of the conference for the ensuing year by 149 votes out of a total of 233 cast. The Rev. Messrs. Sparling, Lett and Taylor came next in favor, in the order named. The Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., was elected conference secretary, receiving 109 votes.

The Rev. Dr. Carman presided at the afternoon session of the Conference on Friday, and much important business was disposed of. After the usual opening exercises the Rev. Dr. John Potts, educational superintendent of Toronto, was called upon to speak on the educational interests of the denomination. There are ten Methodist colleges in Canada, but the superintendent confined his remarks principally to Victoria College, Toronto.

The report of Stanstead College was presented by the principal, the Rev. Dr. C. R. Flanders. The report stated that the health of the students was excellent. The total attendance was 137 boys and 111 girls. Residing in the college were 83 boys and 44 girls, filling the institution to its utmost capacity.

The report of Albert College, Belleville, Ont., was presented on behalf of the principal, the Rev. W. P. Dyer, by the Rev. William Philip, B.A., B.D., of Morrisburg. There were 163 young ladies and 155 men in attendance at this institution during the last term, in addition to which 48 public school children took the classes in domestic science.

Reference having been made in the morning session to the financial assistance offered the Alma Ladies' College at St. Thomas, Ont., in the form of a bonus, the opportunity was taken during the discussion of educational matters to refer to it at length. Many of the members of Conference were opposed, on principle, to public funds contributed in the form of a bonus or raised through taxation by which any one opposed to the bonus would be compelled, with the majority, to contribute. The following motion was submitted and carried, at least two-thirds of the delegates supporting it:—

'That this Conference has learned with regret that in the city of St. Thomas an institution owned and controlled by the Methodist Church, has been apparently willing to receive a grant of public funds. While not expressing any opinion as to the action of the college authorities in the matter, the Conference places itself on record as deprecating any recognition of the principle of the diversion of public funds contributed under compulsion by members of all religious faiths, to the accomplishment of denominational purposes.'

A delegation consisting of the Rev. Dr. Warriner, the Rev. Hugh Pedley and the Rev. E. H. Tippet, representing the Congregational churches of the city, was presented and brought fraternal greetings from the sister churches. All were very cordial in their expressions of brotherly feeling.

The Rev. Mr. Pedley, in addressing the Conference as 'brethren,' remarked that ladies were admitted as representatives to the Congregational Union—a step in advance, perhaps, even of the Methodists. Speaking of church union, he thought the Christian people of the Dominion—at least of the churches moving towards union—were a unit on the question.

A resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Williams, seconded by Mr. G. S. Cleddinneg, expressive of the pleasure of Conference in listening to the addresses of the delegates, and they wished to reciprocate the warm expressions in favor of union, as well as of brotherhood. The motion passed by a standing vote.

The following motion, offered by the Rev. Dr. Antill, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Knox, also passed unanimously: 'That this Montreal Conference desires to place on record its satisfaction that the resolution passed by the General Conference looking for the organic union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches has met with such widespread approval as is indicated by the action of the various ecclesiastical and other gatherings, and we hereby express our hope and prayer that the spirit of union may deepen and extend; and that the several churches concerned may be so guided by the head of the Church that all obstacles to such union may be removed, and that in due time the churches concerned may become one.'

At the opening of this session the Rev. C. D. Baldwin, of Mallorytown, and Mr. I. Hilliard, K.C., of Morrisburg, were appointed assistant secretaries; the Rev. L. M. England was named journal secretary, and the Rev. C. E. Bland, Conference reporter.

FRIDAY EVENING'S SESSION. The evening session was devoted to the

reception into full connection of a number of young ministers who had completed their term of probation. Their names were Alfred L. Boyd, Burton B. Brown, A. E. Hagar, J. L. Hughes, J. Howard Philip, M.A., R. C. Armstrong and T. Anson Halpenny.

The motion for the reception of the ministers into full connection was moved by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., of Sherbrooke, Que., in an excellent address.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman followed with an address that was full of fatherly counsel and helpful experience and suggestion to the young ministers and of interest to the large congregation which listened to it. He spoke of the difficulties that would be met and told how to overcome them and of the satisfaction and reward that would follow faithful service. The meeting closed with the benediction.

The Conference reception class of 1894, received at Kingston in that year, held a dinner on Friday at the Bath Hotel. The class is composed of the Rev. Messrs. C. A. Sykes, R. G. Peever, Thos. Brown, E. S. Morrison, Wm. Bonhart, A. Wilkinson, E. Thomas, J. H. McConnell, G. W. Snell, J. B. Hodgson, E. R. Kelly, Geo. Stafford, W. J. Wood, J. H. Wood, E. A. Davis, I. E. Meredith and Wm. H. Stevens.

The only absentee was the Rev. Harry Walker, at present on the way to the Old Country. The guests were the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, who was president of the Conference of that year, and Mrs. Ryckman; and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Griffith, of Douglas Church. The toasts were: 'The King,' 'The Class of '94,' proposed by Dr. Ryckman, and responded to by the Rev. Thos. Brown; 'Our Guests,' proposed by the Rev. E. R. Kelly, and responded to by Dr. Griffith. It was a very enjoyable reunion. The class dinner will be held next year at the seat of Conference, which may be Ottawa.

BAY OF QUINTE LAYMEN.

Peterborough, June 4.—Yesterday morning the laymen of the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference discussed the question of church union, and passed a resolution endorsing it, and commended it to the consideration of the proper authorities.

The first setting apart of a deaconess in this Conference took place yesterday afternoon. Miss Charlotte N. Lang, of Belilboro, Ont., and recently of Picton, was specially ordained for the work. The ceremony was most impressive, and was witnessed by a large audience. Miss Scott, superintendent of the Toronto work, addressed the Conference. She said that Methodism would raise \$100,000 to put beside a similar sum promised, and that therefore a splendid deaconess home, training school and hospital would be built.

MR. S. R. CALLAWAY DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN RAILWAY MAN PASSES AWAY.

New York, June 1.—Mr. Samuel R. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Company, and former president of the New York Central Railway, died to-day at his residence in East Seventy-sixth street, having been ailing



THE LATE MR. CALLAWAY.

for several weeks. Death followed an operation for mastoiditis. He was fifty-four years of age.

Mr. Callaway was a member of the Metropolitan, Lotos, Union League, Transportation and Midway Clubs.

Mr. Callaway was a Canadian. Born in Toronto in December, 1860, and very well known here, he was the son of the late Mr. Fred. Callaway, who was a prominent merchant in that city for many years. From the time he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, in 1883, his life's story has been a rapid succession of advancement and success. In 1885 he was secretary to the manager of the Canadian Express Company, leaving there in 1889 to work for the Great Western Railway, at London, Ont., and was subsequently private secretary to Mr. W. R. Moore, at Hamilton. From 1875 to 1878 he was superintendent of the Detroit & Bay City Railway, and in 1880 general manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, and president of the Western Indiana railway. In 1884 he took control of the Union Pacific Railway as vice-president and general manager. In 1887 he was elected president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway, and in 1893 became the president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. In 1897 he was elected president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and was then placed at the head of the New York Central; he resigned from the latter company to accept the presidency of the American Locomotive Company, in 1901.

THE WAR A Week of Activity for the Japanese.

WAR PLANS DISCUSSED.

THE RUSSIANS SAID TO HAVE AN ARMY IN MOTION TO RELIEVE PORT ARTHUR.

Tuesday's war despatches from Russian sources told little of import in a general sense, though much detail was given of the capture by the Japanese of Dalny and its rich stores of prizes. There was no confirmation at St. Petersburg of the defeat of the Cossacks and the capture of Ai yang pien men, to the north-east of Feng huang cheng, though the affair was the subject of much comment in St. Petersburg. General Kuropatkin's plans given by several correspondents all seem different, probably inspired from different sources. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Telegraph' capped the climax with a declaration that the Czar is dissatisfied with Kuropatkin, and would dismiss both him and Viceroy Alexieff, except for the unfavorable light this would throw upon the government. The same correspondent says that many highly intelligent classes insist that after the fall of Port Arthur it will be time to make peace and call in Germany's diplomatic services. Correspondents are to be permitted to leave Tokyo on June 10, in order to see the attack on Port Arthur to open on June 15, and its capture on June 20. Chinese say the Russians have four lines of defence between Nan shan and Port Arthur. As the Japanese are in Dalny, it will not matter much how many they may have.

A Washington despatch stated that a new army division had just left Japan, the destination of which has not been stated. It comprises 15,000 men, and is thought to be intended to protect General Kuroki's lines of communication.

Japan's strenuous army was quite probably as busy pushing on toward Port Arthur as they were when they turned the Russians out of Kin chou so fiercely; but of their movements after they occupied Dalny nothing came on Wednesday over the wires. A despatch from Rome announced the defeat of General Kuropatkin's force and the capture of several guns and a squadron of Cossacks. The despatch added that all the Russian positions east of Hai cheng had been abandoned. The despatch was believed in London to refer to the sharp engagements of May 27 up to May 30, which ended in the Russian retirement upon Simatai, 35 miles north of Feng huang cheng. A rumor, unconfirmed, was current in St. Petersburg that the Japanese battleship 'Fuji' was aground on a reef off the Miao tao islands, attended by torpedo boats. A Chefoo story of a battle on May 31 six miles from Port Arthur was current among the Chinese, but was not believed. Another queer story from Paris is that the 'Bogaya,' said to have been on the rocks near Vladivostok harbor, and afterwards blown up, has been re-floated and taken into the Vladivostok dry dock. Port Arthur citizens are described as in a deplorable condition already. A Paris despatch credited General Kondratovitch with marching on Port Arthur to create a diversion in favor of that beleaguered garrison. A Moscow despatch credits General Kuropatkin with having written to his mother that Port Arthur could hold out for a year, that he would have four hundred thousand men by July, and that with them he would be able to break the Japanese concentration and relieve Port Arthur.

Thursday's war news despatches seemed to have shrunk all of a sudden to small paragraphs, one of which remarked caustically: 'There is no news from Port Arthur.' A semi-official Mukden telegram to St. Petersburg places Russia's losses at the storming of Kin-chou at 30 officers and 800 men killed and wounded. The official accounts of a fierce fight and Russian success at Vogen Fuchu are given by General Sakharoff. In addition to wise stories of Japanese plans, some correspondents have divined the plans of Kuropatkin, and written them in confident terms. Rumors of mediation in London, which caused a flurry in stocks, were more to the point, and would be warmly welcomed if there had been the slightest foundation for them.

The war news of Friday afternoon gave a different color to the story of the annihilation of a squadron of Japanese troops at Lichaton, nine miles north of Polandien, on May 30. The Tokio despatch states that the Russians were driven northward, and they give their losses at one officer and twenty-five men killed, while they had four officers and thirty-three men wounded. The Japanese, in the same despatch, place their losses in the capture of Nan shan Hill on May 26 at 4,304. This is an awful price to pay for Banzai—their word for victory. Military experts say, however, that the gain was worth it. A Russian movement on Koyen, twenty-two miles north of Wonsan, is reported by the Japanese consul at Wonsan. For two days there have been persistent reports at Mukden of severe fighting on the Liao tung peninsula, but no facts are given. The canonading of another great battle in progress at Port Arthur has been heard at Chefoo and elsewhere, and 15,000 more troops have been landed by the Japanese at Taku shan. It is stated that the commander at Port Arthur keeps a number of junks in the roadstead, probably ready to sink these to keep the Japanese out, when the supreme hour arrives. A despatch from the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' states that General Stalkenberg, with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, fifteen thousand strong, has marched south in the direction of Wa fang tien. It is urged that General Kuropatkin has been ordered against his better judgment to make an effort to relieve Port Arthur, which is just what the Japanese hope he may attempt.

GENERAL OKU'S REPORT OF THE OCCUPATION OF DALNY. Washington, May 31.—The Japanese legation today gave out the following despatch from the Home Government at Tokyo embodying a report from General Oku as follows:—

General Oku, commanding the army operating against Port Arthur reports that our troops occupied Dalny on May 30.

'Over a hundred warehouses and barracks, besides telegraph offices and railway stations were found uninjured. Over two hundred railway cars are usable, but all small railway bridges in the neighborhood are destroyed. All dock piers, except the great pier which was sunk, remain uninjured. Some steam launches were also found at the mouth of the river.'

EVACUATION OF DALNY.

RUSSIANS LEFT MUCH VALUABLE PROPERTY BEHIND IN THEIR FLIGHT.

Tokio, May 31.—3 p.m.—The Russians evacuated Dalny so hastily that they failed to destroy much property which will prove highly valuable to the Japanese. General Oku's scouts report that over a hundred barracks and store houses remain uninjured. The railway houses and telegraph stations with two hundred passenger and freight coaches are also uninjured. The Russians destroyed the big pier and blocked all the dock entrances with the small railway bridges in the vicinity of the docks, but left the jetties uninjured. It is evident that the Russians fled quickly when Nan shan Hill was lost, expecting that General Oku would immediately take possession of Dalny. All previous reports of the occupation of the town were false.

THE AI YANG FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The following official despatch has been received by the general staff:—

'From May 29 to May 30 all has been quiet in the neighborhood of Feng huang cheng. At 10.30 p.m., May 27, a force of Japanese infantry from Kuan dian shan commenced a frontal attack upon a position occupied by our Cossacks near Shan Shiao go, 15 versts north-west of Kuan dian shan. The Japanese, under cover of the darkness, opened a running fire, using field searchlights. The Cossacks retired on foot to Chan lin pass, two versts west of Sahogo, and subsequently on Ai yang pien men, sixteen versts west of Chan lin pass. The firing ceased at 2 a.m., May 28, when the Japanese ceased the pursuit at the entrance of Chan lin pass. The same day the first section of a Japanese detachment approached Ai yang men but afterwards retired to the summit of the hills west of the town. At 10 a.m., they formed up in order of battle, the force consisting of two battalions with another in reserve. At 11 a.m., a battery of artillery took up a position and opened fire with shrapnel. While crossing the valley the Japanese infantry, advancing in close formation, suffered heavily. At 11.30 the Cossacks observing that the Japanese were turning their right flank retired in good order on Sai mat ssa. The fire of the rear guard ceased at 2 p.m. We lost two officers and seven Cossacks. On May 30 the Japanese advanced on Sai mat ssa. Their movements were watched by Cossacks. When this telegram was despatched the Japanese had not arrived at Sai mat ssa. Up to May 29, the Japanese had not occupied Siu yen. All is quiet on the coast at Niu chwang, Kin chou, Kai ping and Seoul chen. Shortly before noon on May 30, our cavalry opened fire near the railway station of Vagen fue hu chu, against an advancing Japanese force, consisting of eight companies of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry and four machine guns. During the ensuing battle our mounted sotnia brilliantly attacked a Japanese squadron on the enemy's left flank and almost completely annihilated it. The sotnia then attacked the infantry, but retired under the fire of machine guns. The advance of the Japanese infantry, in order to return to our left flank, was stopped by the fire of our battery, which inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. Our losses have not yet been definitely ascertained, but so far as known one officer and twenty-one men were wounded, and twenty-five horses lost.'

A DIFFERENT STORY.

JAPANESE VERSION OF THE STUBBORN FIGHT.

Tokio, June 3.—Noon. A body of Japanese encountered and defeated a mixed force of Russian cavalry, infantry and artillery near Lichaton, nine miles north of Polandien, on Monday last, May 30. The engagement began at 12.30 p.m., and lasted for two hours, the Russian troops finally being driven northward. The Japanese had one officer and twenty-five men killed and four officers and thirty-three men wounded. The Russian losses are unknown. The movement of the Russian forces southward indicates a possible effort to relieve Port Arthur.

YAMAGATA TO COMMAND.

FIELD MARSHAL TO TAKE CHARGE OF JAPANESE FORCES IN THE FIELD. London, June 4.—A despatch to the 'Express' from Tokio says it is stated that Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata has been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in the field. It is expected that he will shortly proceed to the Liao tung peninsula, presumably to command the final assault on Port Arthur. Field Marshal Yamagata was commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Chinese-Japanese war. He is a member of the Genro or Elder statesmen, and next to Marquis Ito is the most important subject of the Mikado.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Fathers and Brethren Assembled This Year in St. John, N.B.—Nearly Five Hundred Present.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. SCRIMGER PRINCIPAL AT MONTREAL.

Resignation of Prof. Campbell—He Gives His Reasons Plainly for His Action.

St. John, N.B., June 6.—The Presbyterian General Assembly held its eighth sederunt on Saturday morning when Prof. Scrimger was appointed principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and the Rev. D. J. Fraser was appointed professor of New Testament exegesis in the college.



PROFESSOR SCRIMGER, Newly appointed Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

College, Montreal, caused a sensation by announcing his resignation. He said he was unable to retain his chair owing to the action of the assembly in appointing as principal over him one who years ago was in his classes. He, therefore, resigned his chair, finally and forever. Dr. Campbell had been connected with the college for over thirty years. An effort will be made by a committee to induce him to reconsider his decision. Besides being appointed principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, Prof. Scrimger was transferred to the chair of systematic theology, from the chair of exegesis. It was resolved that the chair of exegesis be divided into two departments—Old Testament and New Testament—and when funds allow a professor will be appointed for each.

Professor Fraser is a native of Prince Edward Island, and at present minister of St. Stephen's Church, St. John. THE COLLEGE REPORT. The reports from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, to the Assembly is in the following terms: The board of management of the Presbyterian College, in presenting their annual report, desire to express gratitude to the great head of the Church for another year of prosperous work. The students enrolled last session numbered 46, of whom nine completed their course in the spring. The amount received for the ordinary fund was \$18,825.58, of which \$11,500 was derived from interest, and \$7,234.00 from congregational and other contributions. The generous friend, who for several years past, has supported the chair of homiletics and

biblical theology renewed his contribution for the past year. Owing to exceptional repairs on the buildings and a special tax in connection with the opening of a street near to the college and the expense of a deputation to Great Britain, the expenses this year were unusually large.

Pursuant to the authorization given by last assembly to continue their enquiries for a suitable principal to succeed the late Dr. MacVicar, the board decided in December last, to send a deputation to Great Britain. This deputation consisted of the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank and the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, who conducted their mission with the greatest diligence and secured fullest information as to all likely and available men. Their reports were received and considered most carefully by a joint committee of the board and senate, which reported its finding to the full board. This finding was adopted, and becomes the recommendation from the board of this assembly. It is as follows: 1. That the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D. D., be appointed principal at a salary of \$3,000 per annum with residence. 2. That Professor Scrimger be transferred to the chair of systematic theo-



THE REV. PROF. CAMPBELL, Who has resigned from the staff of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

logy, from that of the Old and New Testament exegesis. 3. That the chair of exegesis be divided into two—one for Old Testament literature and exegesis; the other for New Testament literature and exegesis, and that as soon as the finances of the college will allow, a professor be appointed for each. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed), D. MORRICE, Chairman. The whole matter of Queen's University relations to the Church was referred to a committee for consideration. The Hon. Colin Campbell reported on Manitoba College affairs. The assembly took a half holiday on Saturday afternoon. Many of the more prominent among the visiting clergymen occupied the city pulpits on Sunday.

St. John, N.B., June 2.—The first session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was held last evening in St. Andrew's Church. About three hundred and fifty delegates are present and Sydney, in the extreme east, and Dawson City, in the far north-west, each have representatives. The Assembly opened with prayer by Principal Patrick, of Wainwright, followed by a brief service, and then the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Hamilton, the retiring moderator.

Dr. Fletcher referred to the recent meetings in favor of the union of Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists as an indication that the spirit of God, the spirit of love, peace and unity were creating a desire for closer fellowship and more unity in God's work. He hoped it would continue to grow and have practical results. He urged foreign mission work, and cited the grand success achieved in the last fifty years. Principal Gordon nominated the Rev. George Milligan, Toronto, for moderator, and Dr. Sedgewick seconded. Dr. Scrimger nominated the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Ottawa, and Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Ottawa, seconded this. Dr. Milligan was elected by a standing vote and on taking the seat made an eloquent speech of thanks. Judge Forbes moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Fletcher for his scholarly and able gospel sermon and for the manner in which he had filled the moderator's chair. This was seconded by Dr. Miller, of Yarmouth, N.S., and carried. All stood while Dr. Warden read the reply of the King to the address sent him by the Assembly last year.

St. John, N.B., June 2.—The first hour was taken up with devotional exercises, the moderator reading the seventy-second Psalm, and Judge Stevens, Drs. Morrison, Mowatt and Smith offering prayer. At eleven o'clock the Rev. David Lang, the new pastor of St. Andrew's, introduced Mayor White to the Assembly and His Worship cordially welcomed the Synod to St. John in a pleasant patriotic address. Dr. Milligan, in his reply, warmly thanked the Mayor for his kind address and briefly referring to recent civic scandals in Toronto, said the Church

Pringle spoke very briefly, but his remarks were the most interesting of the evening. He dwelt particularly on the efficiency of the power of suggestion by association, and spoke of what great results were to be obtained by reminding men of days when they had led better lives. This might be done by a word, a hymn tune, a verse of Scripture. The men in the Yukon are above the usual standard of intelligence, and equal to the usual standard of morality. He told of several of the many trips which he had made with his fifty pound pack on his back, of revival meetings held in saloons, lacking any other place of meeting, and of the many converts gained. His delivery was forcible, and he claimed the rapt attention of his audience throughout his remarks, which, on concluding, were greeted with loud and continued applause.

The Rev. Dr. Warden read the report of the Home Mission Committee (western section.) He said the average contribution was now one cent per week for each member of the church. The committee wants an average at least of two cents, and this was obtainable if the ministers do their duty in placing missionary needs before congregations. He pleaded for more men, addressing himself to the audience of lay members particularly, urging that more of the young from our Christian families become ministers. He moved the adoption.

Dr. Maclaren seconded, noting the heterogeneous character of people in the west. The foreigners must be made Britishers. This can be best done through the church. It is a national question. The motion was carried with applause. The Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of Western Manitoba, spoke of the rapid advances being made in the west, how Saskatchewan, unknown eighteen months ago, is now a large settlement, around which are grouped eight subsidiary missions. Eighteen months ago a student missionary was sent to Roland with a grant of five dollars per Sunday. Now there is a manse built, church building and congregation which intends to support an ordained minister. Such examples of growth and good work demand the support of the eastern church, and he urged that it be continued. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Herdman, Synod of British Columbia, spoke of the Rev. Mr. Baird, who ten years ago travelled Assiniboia and Kootenay in a buckboard, preaching in every nook and corner. He paid a high tribute to this pioneer worker. Some missions in British Columbia extend two hundred and seventy-five miles. All this is covered by one man. An example of good practical missionary work in Queen Charlotte Island was related. A student sent to this charge found he needed a boat. He built one and made an engine for it himself. Excellent results have followed from this man's widely extended work there.

St. John, N.B., June 4.—The Presbyterian Church has six colleges in its service, one of these being the Ladies' College in Ottawa. Each college sends a report to the General Assembly and yesterday the supreme court entered upon its examination of the working of these institutions.

The assembly devoted a part of the day to the consideration of matters affecting Queen's. A lengthy and interesting discussion marked the proceedings. A dozen commissioners took part, but as final treatment was not reached in the matter of Queen's College, further reference will be left over meanwhile.

The assembly placed on record its thanks to God for the recovery of Principal Caven, of Knox University. Principal Gordon read the report of Queen's College and insisted on the need to develop the spiritual side of students' characters and hoped the assembly would keep the university in touch with the Church. He said that universities affected the national life of Canada and those under religious supervision especially. Therefore Queen's, which is a growing power in the country, should not lose connection with the Church. He moved the reception of the report. It was seconded by Professor Dyde, who said the very life of the university depended on the indissoluble unity of theology and arts. That the university may be a virile power the theological element must be retained.

The Rev. D. H. Fletcher, ex-moderator, paid a high tribute to the late Principal Grant, and said that his mantle had fallen on a worthy successor. He hoped that on no account would the Church and the university become disunited. Dr. Murray, Halifax, and Dr. Bryce spoke on the same lines. The Rev. A. J. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' spoke as a supporter of Toronto University, and said that the existence of Queen's in connection with the Church is absolutely essential to the wellbeing of Toronto University, because of the religious higher education that Queen's disseminates in Ontario.

Dr. Patrick, principal of Manitoba College, said that if a new policy was to be inaugurated by the Assembly regarding church universities, he would oppose the proposal to increase the support of Queen's, but if it was to be continued as at present he would endorse the action. Many other speakers were heard on the subject. The Rev. Mr. Martin, one of the conveners of the foreign mission committee, to-night gave a bird's eye view of the work carried on by the Canadian Church in its ten foreign fields, after which a resolution covering the report was moved and seconded by Dr. Millar and Dr. J. F. Smith in short speeches, and endorsed by the Assembly. These were followed in missionary addresses by Mr. Sutherland, from a field in South America; the Rev. John Sinclair, the principal of the Indian Industrial School at Regina, and the Rev. R. P. Mackay, the secretary of the foreign mission committee.

The report of the Foreign Mission Committee stated that, generally speaking, peace, prosperity and progress had prevailed throughout the various mission fields during the year. Mr. McRae, the missionary in Trinidad, had been ordered to Britain for medical treatment. Several other missionaries had been granted furlough in order that they might recuperate their health. When the war broke out between Russia and Japan an appeal was made to the British authorities for protection for

the missionaries and mission property in Corea. This appeal was very cordially and promptly responded to, and the British minister at Seoul requested all the missionaries in the outlying fields to come to the central field at Won san, and took steps to provide safe transportation for those who were at the greatest distance. A valuable addition to the mission staff in Corea was made in the person of Miss Jennie Robb, whose support was undertaken by the congregation of St. David's Church, St. John.

The debt of \$14,481.87, the aggregate of the deficits for several years, had been removed largely through the efforts of Dr. Grant, who took his furlough a year earlier than the regular time, and undertook to visit as large a part of the church as possible with the object of securing an increase of the regular contributions from year to year. Dr. Grant threw himself so vigorously into the work that when the accounts closed on April 25 it was found that \$13,335.27 had been sent to the treasury for the removal of the debt.

The receipts for the year had, however, not equalled the expenditure. The ordinary contributions for the year had been \$1,854.70 less than those of 1902-03. The expenditure on the operations for the year had been \$36,798.50, and the receipts \$48,033.57, of which \$24,611.76 was contributed by congregations, \$1,763.53 by legacies, \$918.86 received from interest, \$375 from re-payments, \$568.75 from congregations of the Church of Scotland, Nova Scotia, \$16,176.01 from the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and \$450.50 from the Students' Association. From the W. F. M. Society the committee had received an increased amount of support and aid.

In Formosa the work had been most satisfactory. The mission in Central India had had to cope with an appalling enemy in the shape of the plague of last year.

In Honan the extent of the field, the industry of the population, and the increasing facilities for travel and access to the people, made the missionaries urgent in their appeals for an increased staff.

The work at the Shanghai and Macao missions was being carried forward successfully, and encouraging reports had been received from these places.

The work among the Chinese in Canada was succeeding well.

At the Indian missions the great problem consisted in turning the attention of the Indians to the cultivation of the soil.

The committee was gratified to report that the spirit of co-operation and union was manifesting itself in almost all mission fields.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society had had another successful year, their total receipts having exceeded the receipts of last year by \$3,422.20.

THE WHITE PLAQUE. ROYAL COMMISSION HAS MADE IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

London, May 31.—The Royal Commission appointed in August, 1901, to investigate the connection between human and animal tuberculosis, has reached certain conclusions inducing an ad interim report, which in effect refutes Prof. Koch's much-discussed theory that tuberculosis cannot be communicated by animals to human beings. The commissioners immediately attacked the problem experimentally, instead of beginning by collecting opinions, and their main conclusion is thus expressed: 'We have most carefully compared the tuberculosis set up in bovine animals by material of human origin with that set up in bovine animals by material of bovine origin, and so far have found the one, both on its broad, general features and in its finer histological details, identical with the other. Our records contain accounts of post-mortem examinations of bovine animals infected with the tuberculous material of human beings which might be used as typical descriptions of ordinary bovine tuberculosis.'

This, in the judgment of the commissioners, seems to show quite clearly that it would be very unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tuberculosis bacilli are specifically different, and that the disease caused by one is wholly different from the disease caused by the other. The commissioners experimented with over two hundred bovine animals. Their present conclusions, which will be followed by a further report, strikingly support the view of a majority of English medical men, and are likely to lead to a strengthening of the regulations regarding the sale of meat and milk.

THE LATE MR. GEO. ANGUS.

Mr. George Angus, one of the most prosperous farmers in Percy township, died at his home, three miles from Warkworth, on May 10, at the ripe age of 85. While in his teens Mr. Angus came from Scotland and settled on the farm which he occupied until his death. He was a staunch Presbyterian, having been a member of the church session for over forty years, was ever engaged in Christian work, visiting the sick, reading the Bible to the afflicted, praying with and for the sorrow-stricken, and giving generously of his means to the cause of Christianity. Ever a strict temperance man his example was always on the side of good. He was a Liberal in politics, and was a reader of the 'Witness' from its initial publication, never missing a number even when he was away from home. His loss is deeply deplored in the community in which he lived for so many years.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, June 2.—The session of the Provincial Legislature, which opened on March 22 last, was brought to a close by prorogation to-night. In order to bring this about, both Houses held both forenoon and afternoon sittings. In the Assembly, which met at noon, Mr. Lacombe's bill to amend the Civil Code with respect to the privileges of architects, builders, workmen and suppliers of material, was put through its third reading and passed. A number of odds and ends of business standing over was then disposed of, and the remainder of the sitting to one p.m. was spent in supply.

CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN.

Enthusiastic Convention of their Missionary Board in Toronto.

Toronto, June 2.—The first day's sessions of the Canada Congregational Women's Board of Missions has come to a close.

This year's financial report shows a total disbursement of \$3,160.

The Board's largest interest is centred in the West Central African Mission at Chisamba, it being responsible for the salaries of Miss Helen and Miss Maggie Melville and Miss Bell. Besides this the board contributes to work in the North-West, to a school in Smyrna, to Mr. McEwan's mission in Orobó, Brazil, to a cot and nurse in Manepai Hospital, Ceylon, and to work in China.

One of the most enjoyable hours was the luncheon hour at 12.30, when greetings were brought from the sister societies of other denominations. Miss Martin spoke for the Presbyterian women, Miss Cartwright for the Anglicans, Mrs. Brown for the Methodists, Mrs. Firstbrook for the Baptists, and Mrs. Helmer sent a written message for the China Inland Mission. The keynote of the greetings was union and good will. Church union pervades the Toronto atmosphere as well as that of Montreal. These women of different names are meeting in their mission work the same problems and difficulties; they have the same aims, they study the same subjects, they have the same encouragements. Is it any wonder that separating lines are growing fainter?

CLOSING SESSION OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD.

Northern Congregational Church, Toronto, June 2.—To-day's meetings of the Women's Board were quite as successful as yesterday's. After the usual opening exercises the first part of the morning session was devoted to the reports of superintendents of departments.

Mrs. Macallum, for organization, reported no new auxiliaries; Mrs. Wilks, of Brantford, reported the department of scattered members, which department had been well worked in the Paris and Guelph branches; Miss Duff, of Hamilton, for systematic giving; Mrs. Macallum, for home mission supplies; Miss Richardson, of Montreal, for missionary reading; Mrs. Moodie, of Montreal, for literature.

Reports of committees followed. Resolutions were passed conveying the sympathy of the Board to the family of the late Mr. J. C. Copp, and of our lamented vice-president, Miss Dougal, of Montreal. Resolutions regarding the question of prohibition and of congratulations on the success of the Jubilee Fund were likewise passed.

The election of officers resulted in the re-seating of Mrs. Macallum, of Kingston, as president; Mrs. Nasmith, Toronto, as secretary; Mrs. Moodie, of Montreal, vice-president; Miss Thompson, of Toronto, treasurer, the latter being elected by acclamation.

The following superintendents of departments were also appointed: Missionary giving, Miss Duff, Hamilton; organization, Mrs. Macallum; home missionary supplies, Mrs. Macallum; missionary literature, Mrs. Wilks, Brant-

ford; missionary reading, Miss Richardson, Montreal; Foreign missionary supplies, Miss Clarke, Toronto.

A memorial service for Miss Dougal followed at which many testimonies were given of her noble spirit, life and work. Her memory will long be an inspiration to her fellow-workers. 'Being dead she yet speaketh.'

The Board adjourned in a body to attend the funeral of Mr. Copp, a member of this church, and one of the prominent men of the denomination.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES JEERS AT THE PAPAL PROTEST.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies was crowded on May 30 to listen to the discussion of the papal protest against the visit to Rome of President Loubet, of France. Senator Mazza declared the note an insult. Signor Guerci complained that the Pope, after having seen and enjoyed the result of Italian unity before he became Pope, should have appointed a foreigner like Mgr. Merry del Val as his inspirer and executive against Italy.

The premier, Signor Jolitti, said the papal note had not been communicated to Italy, but France had had an opportunity in reply to it, of making flattering allusions to the patriotism of Italy. He concluded with these words: 'The state and the church must be as two parallel lines which never meet. Both must enjoy liberty. It will be worse for the church on the day she illegally interferes in the affairs of the state.' (Applause.)

CANADIAN SEALING CLAIMS.

SETTLEMENT LOOKED ON AS FIRST STEP IN ADJUSTMENT OF ALL RUSSO-BRITISH DIFFERENCES.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The signature of the Russo-British Treaty in settlement of the Canadian sealing claims, as announced in these despatches yesterday, is generally anticipated in diplomatic circles here as being the first step in the adjustment of all outstanding differences between the two countries. The announcement came as a surprise, no news of the negotiations having leaked out in St. Petersburg. The claims, which date back twelve years, have frequently been the subject of representation by the British Government, but Russia deferred action until March, when she notified Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, that she would negotiate a settlement.

The Canadian claims were similar to those of the American sealers, which were submitted to The Hague arbitration tribunal over a year ago. When the award was given in favor of the American claimants the Russian authorities, after examination, were convinced that the arbitration tribunal would give an award in favor of the Canadians, and, therefore, preferred a direct settlement rather than undergo the expense of arbitration.

Advertisements. GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF. Here's the gladdest, best news that ever came to Deaf people—news so welcome and so joyful that it seems too good to be true! Yet it is true—absolutely true—and it means happiness and hearing for everyone who is Deaf! The most wonderful cures of Deafness the world has ever known—cures that seem like the miracles of Bible days—are now being made by a great specialist, who after years of study and scientific investigation has at last found the true way to cure Deafness. His success is amazing the medical profession, and well it may, for he cures the most stubborn long-standing cases of Deafness, and restores hearing where all other doctors and treatments have failed. Deafness Specialist Sproule, who is doing this remarkable and beneficial work, is already famous in Europe and America as the greatest authority of the age on Deafness. He feels that the cure for Deafness was revealed to him because of his true sympathy and feeling for the Deaf. His heart has always ached over their silent suffering, and he has ever realized to the full the bitter loneliness of their lives. Now that he has found the certain means of making the Deaf hear, he is more than happy to use that knowledge to help them. He feels that it is his duty to assist all those suffering from Deafness, and in friendliness and sincerity he gladly offers FREE TO THE DEAF the benefits of his skill and learning. If you are Deaf—if your hearing is falling in any degree he will study your case carefully, and tell you without it costing you a cent, just how to cure your Deafness. No one need hesitate to accept this generous offer, for Dr. Sproule is heart and soul in his work, and his great aim is to bring happiness to Deaf people. His mail every day is enormous—it contains requests from all over the world for the valuable free medical advice he so gladly gives, and hundreds of letters of heart-felt gratitude from people he has already cured. No matter how desperate or incurable your case seems, don't fail to write to him. Remember he has cured numberless cases of Deafness once considered hopeless, where people had not heard for years—cases of people of advanced age who never expected to hear again. Distance makes no difference to him—he does not have to see you. If you want to be cured of your Deafness all you need to do is this: answer the questions you or we write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free advice coupon and mail it at once to Deafness Specialist Sproule, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service, 7 to 13 Duggan St., Boston. Do not lose this great opportunity of restoring your hearing. Write to him NOW—TO DAY.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

North Grey Conservatives have nominated Mr. George M. Boyd, of Owen Sound, as their candidate.

A Toronto despatch of Thursday says that Harry A. Fergie, of New York, was sent for nine months to jail, having pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy by his second wife, Flora D. Hill.

Fifty or sixty machinists employed at the International Harvesters Company's works, went on strike on Friday, because they were asked to run two machines and discharge an apprentice who refused to be discharged.

The "Canada" is to be launched on July 14, and the Princess Louise was asked to do the last act at the launching. As Her Highness had a prior engagement she had to decline, and the Vickers-Maxim Company are awaiting further instructions from the Canadian Government.

The Hon. Judge Ferguson, of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, died Tuesday at his home in Toronto, after an illness of some months. He was born at Rockside, township of London, in 1838, went to California, and studied law on his return under the late Henry Eccles, Q.C.

On Wednesday the Transportation Commission was urged by the Board of Trade of Owen Sound at that port to increase the elevator capacity to six millions of bushels, to deepen the harbor to 24 feet, to have gas buoys at Surprise and Duck Island shoals, and to improve the telegraph service to Killarney and north shore points.

It is alleged that two employees of the Merritt Paper Mills were refused accommodation at the Union Hotel, of that town, and Mr. Riordan, having complained on Wednesday, Mr. Eudo Saunders, chief officer of the license department, ordered the licensee inspector of the district to prosecute the hotel on a charge of violating the License Act by refusing accommodation to the public.

The Rev. Dr. Ewan, Methodist missionary at Sze chuan, China, has sent to the Toronto authorities a note from Hsi Liang, Viceroys of Sze chuan, in which he gave two thousand taels to be divided between the two medical institutions. It is a gift on account of the assistance which two British hospitals, animated by a spirit of benevolence, bestowed upon the afflicted poor of the province.

The corner-stone of the Salvation Army Citadel was laid in Cornwall recently by Dr. D. O. Algire, one of the town's most respected citizens. It is almost twenty years since the Army first appeared in Cornwall, and the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, of Knox Church, the Rev. Dr. Harkman, of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Duncan Munro and other prominent citizens testified to its efficacy.

The Caledon Mountain Trout Company sustained a serious loss recently. The heavy downpour of rain on the previous night proved too much for one of the dams at the club house in Caledon, which enclosed thousands of trout. The dam burst at an early hour in the morning with the result that the fish are now in the neighboring streams and the most ordinary disciples of Isak Walton is at liberty to angle for them. The loss is said to be from eight to ten thousand dollars.

A rather important suggestion came before the Transportation Commission at Collingwood recently, when Mr. J. J. Daley, promoter of the new elevator at Collingwood, spoke of the difficulty of the climb of Grand Trunk eastern grain freight over Scarborough heights north from the Collingwood line to Toronto, but from Toronto going eastwards. He said an idea had been mooted of building a line around the Scarborough heights in the shallows of the lake, leaving the silt as it came down from the cliffs to be dealt with by proper hands. The change would probably cost one million dollars for the sixteen miles.

Mr. D. D. McDonald's residence near Williamstown, Glengarry county, was burned, with its contents, on May 30. Loss, about \$3,000; partly insured.

The Railway Committee amended the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway charter of last session to conform with the terms of the altered contract with the government. The amount of two millions required before the new company can be organized was changed to one million, and paid-up stock may be given in consideration of services rendered or for guarantees. The time for the building of the Essex Terminal Railway was extended.

QUEBEC.

His Grace Archbishop Begin has returned to Quebec city, after four months of absence in Rome and elsewhere in Europe. He was accorded a pleasant welcome home.

On June 15 Ontario ratepayers are to vote upon a by-law granting \$30,000 for a system of waterworks, to be raised by loan with a sinking fund running for forty years.

The Model School at North Hatley having since the burning of the new building been reduced to four pupils, the June examinations will not be held the school closing on June 8.

Work on the new rifle ranges at Granby is progressing rapidly under the supervision of Mr. J. Bruce Payne. It is expected they will be ready on the second Saturday in June.

Last week Samuel Quenneville, jr., of St. Amicet, met with a serious accident. While tamping a blasting charge, owing to a defective fuse, the charge exploded, with the result that he has now a badly lacerated hand.

The Rev. Abbé J. C. Daignault, parish priest of St. Julie de Vercheres, took ill at a funeral service early on the morning of May 29, and died soon after reaching his presbytery, after concluding the service. He was 64 years old, and was a native of Longueuil, a suburb of Montreal.

The small Brompton Lake near Brompton village is being stocked with trout by the government fisheries officers.

Mr. Thayer Whitecher, a resident of Coaticook, had a stroke of paralysis on Wednesday night, at about 7 o'clock, and next day his condition was critical, with no hope for recovery.

Wilbur Ingalls, son of Mr. D. H. Ingalls, of Farham's Corner, had a nar-

row escape from serious injury while setting off firecrackers. He filled an empty torpedo shell with powder, and as it was powerful it also exploded the canister containing the whole of his stock of powder. His right eye and ear were burned in a shocking manner.

The conductor, Mr. St. Jean, of the local passenger and freight train between Drummondville and Sutton, and a lady passenger had a rather severe shaking up on the night of May 30, when part of the train broke away from the other and then ran violently into it. The injuries to passengers were painful rather than serious, though Mr. St. Jean got a nasty scalp wound.

Last week, while Mr. A. Blair and Mr. Brown, of Ormatown, were out sailing in a light skiff, with a sail up, the wind caused the frail barque to capsize bottom up. Mr. Brown swam to the shore. Mr. Blair could not swim, but, catching a firm hold of the boat, managed to keep his head out of the water. Mr. Alex. Gibson, near by, rushed for another boat that was at hand and brought him ashore, none the worse for the mishap.

Mr. William Price, of Quebec city, has been dealt with in a most barbaric fashion, if the despatch of Friday states the facts. The town of Chicoutimi introduced a bill into the Legislature, declaring certain properties—including those of Mr. Price—the property of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company. Mr. Price's representations caused the Attorney-General to remove the deprecatory clause. The Legislative Council by a vote of 13 to 6 reinstated the clause, and has now compelled Mr. Price to have recourse to the courts for redress.

The prospects are so favorable in Howick region for an abundant yield of farm produce of every kind that farmers are disposing of their supplies of hay and grain. For hay nine dollars a ton is offered and for oats a cent a pound. Hay in some places has dropped two dollars the ton because of prospects ahead.

The name of the Rev. B. J. Wilkinson, formerly professor of divinity at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has been submitted by the Lord Bishop of Quebec for rector of St. George's Church, Sherbrooke, in place of the late Canon Scarth. Mr. Wilkinson is in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

A despatch from St. Catharines Bay, Que., says—Three men named Elzear Boulianne, Auguste Boulianne and Alexander Terrien, left here in their yacht "Alice," on Monday, May 30, to hunt porpoise in the River St. Lawrence. On Wednesday the two latter men having sighted a porpoise started off in a canoe to pursue it and succeeded in harpooning it. Elzear Boulianne, who remained on the yacht, hearing nothing of his companions, got assistance from a passing fisherman and started to search for them, with the result that he found their canoe bottom up, and with the side for the length of about four feet, battered in. Evidently the wounded porpoise in its endeavor to get away struck the frail craft and precipitated the two men into the water, where they, being unable to swim, were carried away by the current and drowned. A curious fact in connection with the drowning of Terrien is much talked of here. Three years ago his wife and five children were drowned in the River Saguenay, by the overturning of a canoe. He married again last year and leaves a wife and child, while Boulianne, whose two cousins have been drowned within the past few years while hunting porpoises, leaves a wife and five children.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

At Sydney, N.S., three convictions were obtained under the Canada Temperance Act on Thursday morning. Three other cases were heard, two of which were dismissed, and the other adjourned over a few days.

The Steel Company's time charter steamer "Troid," Captain Sundry, arrived in port from Wabana on Thursday at Sydney, N.S., with a cargo of ore. Captain Sundry reports having passed one large iceberg and several smaller ones to the north of Cape Spear, while on the passage to Sydney.

The steam drifter from Yarmouth, England, No. 33, chartered by the Canadian Government to be used by Mr. John J. Cowie in the herring curing experiment arrived off Canso on June 2. She is 120 tons, and as herring are plenty there should be no difficulty in her crew securing all they desire for first experiments.

Thirty Italians arrived at St. John, N.B., on Wednesday night from Digby, on the steamer "Prince Rupert," on their way to Aroostook county, Me., from which place they were to go to Bridge-water, N.S., to work on the Railway under construction there, for the winter months. On their arrival in St. John they were taken to the United States immigration office on Mill street, where a careful examination was made of them. They left yesterday for Maine.

A despatch from Glace Bay, N.S., states that last week a large number of the men of the Dominion Coal Company, on strike since the early part of the week, were seeking work in other mines. In some mines men had been taken on as required; but the mines each having had their quota nearly full up when the strike occurred, they could not take many men, so that the distress of those who are both out of work and out of cash will not be easily alleviated.

The American herring catcher, "A. M. Nicholson," of Bucksport, Me., adrift in an ice floe all winter, sailed safely into Bonne Bay on Wednesday. The "Nicholson's" crew had abandoned her on Jan. 29, and made their way over the ice to the mainland near Bay of St. George. Five Newfoundland fishermen boarded the vessel on April 5, forty miles from Bonne Bay and after a trying experience of fifty-seven days, four of the fishermen brought her inport. The fifth having grown weary of the close confinement, left the vessel on May 29 and walked across the ice toward Portland Creek. He has not been heard of since. The men had a bad time of it.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The Hon. F. J. Fulton was returned by acclamation in Kamloops last Tuesday in the by-election caused by his ap-

pointment to the local cabinet. He will leave shortly for England, his old home.

A Regina despatch states that a detachment of ten men from the Mounted Police, under Inspector Ritchie, will go to reinforce the detachment already at Hudson's Bay. The men will probably go around by sea.

Bessie Black, 20 years old, of Vancouver, whose lover was killed by a train some months ago, has frequently been found prone upon his grave, where she had been all the night mourning for him. On Wednesday she committed suicide.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, Provincial Secretary for British Columbia, and Mr. S. P. Babcock, fisheries commissioner for British Columbia, have been invited to discuss the fisheries question in its relation to Dominion and provincial control. They will be in Ottawa this week.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch of Friday states that Mr. T. Aoyagi came by the "Empress of Japan," as a specially instructed commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, to investigate the conditions under which Japanese immigrants are received in Canada and the United States.

Mr. T. B. Hall, provincial assessor, with special supervision over the Victoria district, was arrested on Friday on a charge of having embezzled \$5,000 of the provincial funds. The arrest was a great surprise. Mr. Hall having been a well-known figure in business and social circles.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Ringling's circus was in the city on Tuesday and Wednesday, with its great collection of wild animals, and was the centre of attraction to thousands.

The premises of Joseph Lamoureux, mantle maker, St. Catherine, corner of Montcalm street, were damaged to the extent of \$5,000 last Tuesday. Messrs. Saxe & Co., in the same building, were also damaged \$5,000. They had been in the premises only three weeks.

Joseph Garnac quarrelled with a woman he was enamored of, residing at 122 Prince street, some weeks ago, and he ended his life with Paris green on Thursday. The Royal Victoria Hospital authorities vainly tried to save him, he having been taken there on the previous evening.

At the annual closing of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, Miss Bella Marcuse, graduate of McGill University, received the resident fellowship in chemistry. Miss Mary Evelyn Gertrude Waddell, of Toronto, received the resident fellowship in mathematics. Miss Marcuse is a daughter of Mr. M. Marcuse, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Asbestos Company.

Mrs. de Bellefeuille Macdonald, daughter of the late Hon. R. W. Harwood, seigneur of Vaureuil, died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday last. She was a cousin of Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, of British Columbia, and sister of Mr. Henry Harwood, M. P. for Vaureuil, and was well known in Canadian historical circles.

The Legislature of Quebec has prescribed no faster than six miles per hour as the speed at which automobiles must be regulated. This is the same speed that wheeled vehicles are regulated at by the city of Montreal. Few automobiles travel as slowly as that, which for them is like a funeral pace.

Louis Lapointe and Emmanuel Grogre were caught at Windsor street station of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Thursday at an old trick, too often a success, of trying to sell a cheap nickel watch for a great deal more than its value as a silver one to a person from the country. The police locked them up, and the court fined them \$24 and costs over two months each.

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine last week gave the Montreal Board of Trade an outline of his proposals to improve St. Lawrence River and Gulf navigation. There are to be four Marconi signals in the Gulf at Fame Point, Heath Point, Point Armour and Belle Isle. He hoped by 1905 to make the St. Lawrence river navigable night and day during each season, and the entire system would be furnished with submarine signal bells.

The Health Committee is considering very seriously whether the sewage farm near the Back river should or should not be done away with in order to perfect a system of drainage for municipalities that must drain somewhere, and all of which are on the island of Montreal. United action will be taken later for St. Louis, Outremont and St. Denis Ward of Montreal. On Friday the committee had a further adjournment to a future day to consider the vexed question.

A good deal of noise has been made about the city of Montreal being deluged with Italians, starving for bread. Mayor Leprieu stated on Thursday that after a full investigation he had concluded that the best place for the Italians was the farms, the owners of which he had found in great need of help. He believed the Italians would soon learn Canadian methods. The men who were sent to farms would have their fares advanced for them, and would soon repay it out of their earnings. Meantime, efforts of a philanthropic nature had been made to feed them until they were placed.

The funeral of Dr. Rolo Campbell, well known in medical and in social circles, son of Dr. F. W. Campbell, dean of the medical faculty of Bishop's College, and Surgeon-Colonel in the Canadian forces, was very largely attended on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Rolo Campbell was 39 years old, and was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and graduated with honors from Bishop's Medical College, Montreal. He had been surgeon-major in the Royal Scots for the past nineteen years, and was very greatly liked by everybody. Surgeon-Colonel F. W. Campbell, who was nearly killed in a street car accident some twelve months ago, is prostrated by his son's death, which came after several weeks' illness from typhoid fever. The Royal Scots turned out in force in memory of their comrade.

UNITED STATES.

A tent colony is to be established in Ottawa, Illinois, under the care of the Illinois Medical Society, which suffers from consumption will be received winter and summer.

Buffalo building contractors have locked out the bricklayers, they having

in sympathy with the striking masons, declared that they would lay no bricks on concrete foundations.

Miss Amanda W. Reed, who died at Pasadena, California, recently left two millions of dollars to improve instruction of young men and women in the fine Some stock was drowned and farms flooded in the river bottoms at the latter district.

A wealthy Australian who reached New York ten days ago or more from London, England, was fleeced by wire-tappers out of \$25,000. The decoy was to have got half, but was given only \$500, and he went with his story to the police, who are working the sensational case.

Douglas M. Smith, paying teller in the National Tradesman's Bank of New Haven, Conn., speculated in stocks with the bank's money, and he was arrested on Friday and confessed to a shortage of \$25,000. Messrs. Yeomans & Dill, stock brokers, are being sued for \$50,000 for alleged collusion with Smith.

At Thursday's session of the Union Fraternal League in Boston, the order was divided by a new by-law into five distinct grand bodies, making five grand arts and assist those of that class compelled to earn their bread.

British and American engineers in session in Chicago last week, after an exhaustive discussion, decided that the only method of dealing in a practical manner with the refuse of cities is to cremate it.

The steamer "State of New York" went ashore on the south side of Middle Bass Island, while on her way from Toledo to Cleveland, on Wednesday night. Her forty passengers were taken off by the steamer "Arrow," and it is believed the vessel could be floated.

Giuseppe Orsico, his wife Marie, and three children were poisoned by eating a can of peas last week, and they refused to go for treatment to the hospital. The eldest son, Vincent, 14 years old, and Angelina, 18, died on May 28, and the life of the third was expected to ebb away the following day.

An Arlington, Va., mob riddled Arthur Thomson, a negro, with bullets in that town on Wednesday morning before daylight, he having shot and killed A. Dudley, a young white man, on the previous evening.

Reports of floods come from Topeka, Kan., Vassar, in the same state, and Enik, Oklahoma. Great damage was done to the railways and roadways at Quenemo, Kan., in the vicinity of the Kaw River, and at Guthrie, Oklahoma, assembly districts. The New England, the Middle, the Southern, and the Western States will be four, and the Province of Quebec will be No. 5. The next session will be in 1906.

Abel Gabrinski, Russian, was caught by the Chicago police on Wednesday night after an attempt to shoot Mr. Frank Adams, whom he had never seen before. He declared that he had been sent to Chicago by a St. Louis society to shoot "all the fat and prosperous-looking men." He had the names on paper of Mayor Harrison and Ald. Palmer.

Mr. Henry Luther, Jennie, his wife, Mary, his daughter, aged 18, and his son aged 7 years, were all found dead, charred in the ruins of his home on Cumberland Mountain near Mayking, Ky., last Tuesday, when a neighbor, Mr. Hiram Raleigh, went to visit the house. It was in ashes.

Two ex-convicts, John Crane and Arthur Nagle, who held up a woman on Thirty-third street, New York, last week, from whose purse they got only thirty cents, were sent by Mr. Goff, the recorder, to jail for nine years and six months each. The emptiness of the poor woman's purse did not lessen the men's crime.

Simon Flarsky, of New York city, silent partner in the defunct United States Fur Company, confessed to the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Garvin, on Thursday, that his firm was really a clearing house for fur thieves all over America, his partner, Silman, having had many professional thieves actually in their employ, supplied with money and tools. Of course they could undersell competitors.

Burlington, Vt., army officers at Fort Ethan Alan were startled to find the dead body of a soldier cut in two, on Wednesday, near the rifle ranges. The body had been divided at the waist line, and was mutilated and badly decomposed, the man having evidently been killed some days previously. On the same night, at Winoski, the police found the unconscious body of a soldier near the railway track, with several knife wounds on it. The officers have not fathomed the trouble.

Money orders have poured into the New York post-office to the extent of \$30,000 during some weeks past addressed to the "Eastern Trade Company." The advertising of the illegal concern in local post-offices failed to check the rush of foolish get-rich-quick people who sent their money forward, but the postal authorities of New York are returning it as fast as they can to the senders. They held up this mail a month ago.

It has transpired that Mr. Andrew H. Green, a famous and honored citizen, shot by a negro named Williams, was mistaken by the negro for a man named John H. Platt, now eighty-four years old, whose suit to recover \$85,000, of which Hannah Elias, a mulatto, had blackmailed him, has just brought out the truth. A nephew of Mr. Green lived next door to the home of this woman, and Mr. Green was in the habit of visiting his nephew frequently, while Mr. Platt was in the habit of visiting the woman. The negro was a discarded lover, and he resolved to kill Platt. As the men were venerable in appearance and each very like the other, he lay in wait and shot the wrong man. The truth comes only now.

At the dinner of the Asiatic Association, at Sherry's, in New York, on Wednesday night, Prince Lun was the guest of honor and the announcement was made that China had become a signatory to the Geneva Convention and that the Dowager Empress had organized a Red Cross Association. At the end of the banquet, however, men showed their prejudices and drank to the success of Japan, led by the toastmaster, Mr. John Ford, formerly minister to Chili, who proposed the Japanese navy, and Capt. Takeshita, naval attaché at Washington. The Japanese legation, responded with

the shout "Banzai," the Japanese term for victory. To this they all drank.

SUMMARY.

Sir Henry Irving has announced that he will retire from the stage in 1908.

One hundred and thirty-three children left Birmingham, England, in charge of Mr. Jackson, under the auspices of the Middlemore Homes, to find residence and employment in Canada.

A Buda-Pest despatch of Thursday states that the Austrian navy is to be placed on an up-to-date footing as soon as it can be. The government will build a submarine boat, to be followed by others if the tests are indicative of success.

The Russian Government denies officially the stories of unrest in Warsaw, Finland, and elsewhere in Russia, and declares that there is no truth in a story that the Czar's train was the subject of a wrecking attempt at Kremenzburg recently.

Dominion Day banquet at the Savoy Hotel, London, England, is to be attended by the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary. The American and French ambassadors are also expected to be guests.

A man named Williams in London, England, opened an office near the Bank of England, recently, offering certain employment and cheap passage to Canada. He took in eight hundred pounds in two weeks, and the police were searching for him on Wednesday. He claimed to have come from Winnipeg.

The treaty between Russia and the United States which permits United States firms to sue in Russian courts and Russians to sue in United States Courts has been completed, and is to be signed in a few days by Count Lamsdorff and Mr. McCormick, United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

A rather vulgar episode in high life is the story that Prince Dolgorouki, a former pretender to the throne of Bulgaria, met Count Lamsdorff walking on Wednesday in St. Petersburg and assaulted him, blackening both his eyes and making his countenance an object to hide from view. Dolgorouki was arrested and locked up. The cause of the assault is not stated.

Vatican authorities have declared that all persons who are recommended for audiences with the Pope must previously agree to follow the etiquette of kneeling and kissing the hand of the Pope.

British naval experts are shy of interference in the controversy as to the placing of mines in waters to destroy an enemy, and in the House of Commons on Thursday Earl Percy, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that there had been no representations made by His Majesty's Government to either Russia or Japan on the subject.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

SEVEN OUT OF EVERY EIGHT MEN EMPLOYED ON SURVEY ARE CANADIANS.

Mr. Hays, under oath Wednesday at the general offices of the company, deposed that his instructions were that, all things being equal, Canadian engineers were to get the preference in connection with the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He did not deal with the appointments directly himself. That was relegated to Mr. Stephens, whom he personally appointed at a salary of \$6,000, but he gave the instructions indicated; he approved of the names submitted (when that was done), and he agreed to the salary indicated in each case. In connection with this matter, the idea was to get the very highest skill and the latest information. If one built a house, or a hotel, or a factory, or a railway, he wanted the latest ideas, the best skill which could be brought to bear, especially experience. One might have technical knowledge, and yet lack the experience necessary for a large undertaking. That was not disparaging knowledge, but mere knowledge might not be effective, if it were not supplemented by experience. That was his policy—to give Canadian engineers the preference, all things being equal—knowledge, experience, skill. Unfortunately, in Canada the territory from which such men could be obtained was a limited one, and this made it necessary, in some instances, to go outside for the men needed. This was not the fault of Canadians; it was no disparagement on their training; it was the fault of conditions. The question with the company was a question of ability; that was all. His Honor said that no doubt Mr. Hays knew that Mr. Stephens was an American.

Mr. Hays said yes; in regard to other men, the divisional engineers, who had been appointed by Mr. Stephens, as, for instance, Messrs. Kyle, von Ardel, Colli-day, Allan, Taylor and others he did not actually know their nationality nor had he suggested a single one of these names. The names had been submitted to him; he had seen their qualifications; and he had endorsed the action of Mr. Stephens in their appointment.

Asked if there were not as good engineers in Canada as could be found in the United States, Mr. Hays said doubtless that was the fact, but such were fully occupied.

Did any applications come to you from McGill, from Kingston, from the various sections of engineers in the country? "Not that I am aware of."

"When you say that all things being equal, your policy was and is to give Canadians the preference, it would follow that if your policy has not been carried out your instructions have been disobeyed?"

"That naturally would follow."

"Would the fact of Mr. Stephens himself being an American have any relation to the appointment of Americans?"

"Well, you would have to ascertain that from Mr. Stephens himself."

Mr. Stephens was re-examined by His Honor in regard to the appointment of divisional engineers. The correspondence showed that Mr. Stephens had written and telegraphed to at least four men in the United States, and had been the means of bringing them on, although he did not see anything incompatible between this admission and his general statement that he made no effort to get Americans to come to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Stephens said that he did not mean to mislead His Honor when he stated that his salary was \$6,000. He had been offered that. As a fact, his salary was \$7,500.

At ten o'clock, at the Court House, a gentleman named Albert Ghyzen, a Belgian, testified that he had made application to the Grand Trunk, and had been told that there was no work at present, but that his application had been filed. He had been a land surveyor's assistant in Belgium and this country. He had done work in the bush and in the mountains, and in Belgium he had often five hundred men under him. He admitted that he made his application to the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, not knowing where to send it to.

At the session which Mr. Justice Winchester held on Thursday afternoon, the examination of Mr. Stephens, assistant chief engineer, was continued. The object of His Lordship was to emphasize the fact that certain of the divisional engineers were Americans, that Mr. Stephens was aware of the fact, and that he had made efforts to secure such.

Mr. Stephens admitted the nationality of the men in question, but insisted that that was simply an accident, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific was simply looking after good men, no matter of what nationality, at the same time being willing to give the preference to Canadians, all things being equal.

His Lordship showed Mr. Stephens a list containing the names of one hundred Canadian engineers, none of whom had been engaged.

Mr. Stephens replied that his divisional engineers had the appointment of the men composing the surveying parties in their own hands.

Winnipeg, June 6.—Judge Winchester, of Toronto, the commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the charge made that aliens had been employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys and Canadians discriminated against, has arrived from Montreal, and opens a session here this afternoon.

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WELCOME FOR LORD CURZON

FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON TO BE CONFERRED ON HIM.

London, June 2.—The Lord Mayor and Corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the city on Lord Curzon of Kedleston in recognition of the ability and zeal he had displayed as Viceroy of India.

OBITUARY.

Kingston, Ont., May 31.—Mr. Archibald McGill, clerk of the peace, died suddenly during the night, aged about 65. He was at his office all day yesterday, driving home at 5 o'clock. He had been in poor health for some years. Mr. McGill had been in the office as clerk, deputy and chief for almost forty years; he was a most efficient official. Deceased is survived by a large family.

Toronto, May 31.—Mr. John Coulter, father of Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general, died at Richmond Hill yesterday, aged 84. He had been a resident of that place for over forty years. Three weeks ago he fell and broke his hip, and from that time gradually sank.

London, June 6.—Mervyn Edward Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt, is dead. He was born in 1836.

Malden, Mass., June 5.—Elisha Converse, aged 84, widely known as the former head of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and through his many public benefactions, died here to-day. Mr. Converse had represented this city in the legislature, and was for two years a member of the state senate. He was president of the First National Bank of Malden, and president of the Rubber Manufacturer's Mutual Insurance Company.

Hamilton, Ont., June 6.—Ald. C. K. Domville died on Saturday of paralysis, aged 73 years. He was a well known railway man, and for years was mechanical superintendent of the Great Western Railway. After the amalgamation of the Great Western with the Grand Trunk he was in charge of the foundations of the Grand Trunk Railway. He leaves four sons, one of whom is Charles J. of Quebec. He was an uncle of Senator Domville, of St. John, N.B.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Mr. Robert Brydon, of Crossfield, N.W.T., writes: "The articles that appear in the 'World Wide' are capital in their stimulating and broadening effect, and are always most welcome, especially in out of the way places, where the tendency is to become intellectually sluggish and narrow."

Swampscott, Mass., May 6, 1904.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed subscription for two 'Northern Messengers.' It is giving great satisfaction, and is especially adapted for the Home Department and Sunday-school work. The practical recipes and helpful suggestions are most helpful to mothers, whilst the stories are very interesting to the children. The notes on the Bible lesson and all combine to make the 'Northern Messenger' the best paper for the money I have ever seen, and I do recommend it for Sunday-schools. MRS. J. G. SMITH.

May 6.

Curtisville, Mich., May 17, 1904.

Gentlemen,—I am calling on you again for one year more of your 'Weekly Witness.' Enclosed you will find one dollar for your paper. I am not of your religious opinions; however, I want the 'Witness,' for it is a good, clean paper. In my opinion it would please me if I could say the same of some other papers. All wishing you prosperity with your paper, I remain, yours respectfully, THOS. CHALMERS.

Lillooet, B.C., May 27, 1904.

Dear Sirs,—Will you kindly forward 'World Wide' to the under-noted. I enclose you two dollars; let the paper run as long as the money lasts. I consider your latest effort worthy a prominent place in every household. As an educator of the multitude, and a tit bit to the cultured, it stands to-day the mirror of the world wide. Yours faithfully, J. DUNLOP.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

SMALL SELLING OF IRON ISSUES.

'Witness' Office, June 3, 1904.

Compared with the torrents of selling of Dominion iron securities which were of frequent occurrence a year ago, the liquidation caused by the strike seems trivial.

Iron bonds are in the rather peculiar position of being the only one of the company's securities in which there is speculation.

The bonds, however, still enjoy a broad market, as they can be sold at a good profit by those who bought them about 60, and bought with hope by any one who believes that the property has any future whatever.

ever of value there is in the property, in which over \$15,000,000 has been sunk.

Coal is weak on the chance of a sympathy strike in the mines, which, however, seems improbable at present.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock, Div., Pay, High, Low, Last, Re. Includes entries for Montreal, Toronto, and other regional stocks.

PREFERRED STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock, Div., Pay, High, Low, Last, Re. Includes entries for various preferred stock issues.

BONDS.

Table with columns: Bond, Div., Pay, High, Low, Last, Re. Includes entries for various government and municipal bonds.

for the basket; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 the bunch; hay, \$7 to \$10 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: Commodity, Receipts, Week ending, June 6, May 30. Includes entries for Wheat, Oats, Flour, etc.

MONTREAL GRAIN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Grain, Receipts, June 6, 1904. Includes entries for Wheat, Corn, Peas, etc.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Australian shipments to the United Kingdom for the past week were 60,000 quarters of wheat, and to the Continent none.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—June 6.

About 400 head of butchers' cattle, 25 head cows, 150 calves and 300 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

CHEESE BOARDS.

PRICES TWO AND A HALF CENTS BELOW LAST YEAR.

Woodstock, June 1.—At the cheese board here to-day, 4,000 boxes, the heaviest offering of the season, were boarded.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 2.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was very quiet. About 21 cars of stock were in, but it was mostly composed of calves and hogs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

Table with columns: Commodity, Opening, High, Low, Close. Includes entries for Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

CANADIAN HAMS FOR FRANCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, June 4.—Representatives of the Davies Pork Packing Company, Toronto, are endeavoring to obtain through the Colonial and Foreign Offices, minimum tariff treatment and the admission of Canadian hams into France.

COTTON CROP IN GOOD CONDITION.

Washington, June 4.—The amount of cotton planted is 31,700,371 acres, an increase of 2,823,016, or 9.8 percent; the average condition of the growing crop is 83, as compared with 74.1 a year ago.

MANITOBA CROPS GROWING FAST.

Winnipeg, June 1.—The crop report of the Canadian Northern Railway shows that the conditions all over the province are the most favorable, and that the growth of the wheat plant is as far advanced as at the same time last year.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS.

Broomhall's Liverpool 'Corn Trade News' gives the following crop information: United Kingdom and France—Conditions for the wheat crop have been generally favorable the past week.

GOLD LINES TO COMBINE.

LEROI, WAR EAGLE AND CENTRE STAR ARRANGING FOR AN AMALGAMATION.

Roseland, B.C., June 2.—A genuine sensation was sprung on the community this morning when the Roseland 'Miner' announced that preliminary negotiations, looking toward an amalgamation of the LeROI, War Eagle and Centre Star mines was under way.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Trade in general during the past week has been very fair, indeed, in some branches the greatest activity is noticeable.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, June 3.

The wet weather and muddy roads prevented the farmers living at a distance from coming to the market, but the market gardeners and truck farmers came out in full force, with enormous quantities of green stuff, especially radishes and rhubarb.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 6.—Wheat—The offerings are not large, the demand for home milling is good and the market is steady at 80c to 84c for No. 2 red and white wheat.

Corn—In fair demand and steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 35c, and No. 2 white at 32c to 35c.

Rolls of Oats—Steady; \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track.

Butter—Steady at 42c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3, extra; and 38c for No. 3 west or east.

Wool—Receipts, 22,100 head; active; 5c lower; heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.80; a few at \$4.55; medium, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Yorkers, \$4.65 to \$4.80; pigs, \$4.55 to \$4.65; roughs, \$4 to \$4.20; stags, \$3.50 to \$3.60; dairies, \$4.40 to \$4.70.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 10,000 head; active; yearlings and ewes steady; others, lower; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.55; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.60; wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.00; sheep mixed, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Chicago, June 6.—Cattle receipts, 17,000; market 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers, \$6.00 to \$6.20; poor to medium, \$4.75 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.75 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 42,000; market is steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, \$4.00 to \$4.80; good to choice heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.80; rough heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; light, \$4.65 to \$4.65; bulk of sales, \$4.60 to \$4.70.

Sheep, receipts, 15,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$5.00; active lambs \$3 to \$5.50.

Local refiners have reduced sugar prices 5c per 100 lbs. on all grades. This does not apply to Winnipeg, and no advice has been received of Halifax quotations.

Prices are now: Extra granulated, \$4.25; Phoenix, \$4.25; bright coffee, \$4.15; bright yellow, \$4.10; No. 2, \$4.05; No. 3, \$3.95; extra ground, \$4.70; powdered \$4.55; Paris lumps, \$4.85 per 100 lbs., in barrels and boxes; granulated in bags, 10c less.

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Ingersoll, June 6.—White wheat, 95c to 94c per bushel; red wheat, 95c to 94c; spring wheat, 90c to 94c; corn, 50c to 52c; barley, 45c to 50c; peas, 60c to 65c; oats, 35c to 38c; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; flour, \$2.30

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, June 6.—Cattle receipts, 5,500 head; active; stockers and feeders are steady; others, 15c to 40c higher; prime steers, \$5.70 to \$6.00; shipping, \$5.25 to \$5.75; butchers, \$4.85 to \$5.85; heifers, \$4.25 to \$5.35; cows, \$3.60 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.60; spring heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; fresh cows and springers, \$4 to \$5 lower; good to choice, \$4.5 to \$5; medium to good, \$3 to \$4.25; common, \$1.5 to \$2.5.

Hogs, receipts, 22,100 head; active; 5c lower; heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.80; a few at \$4.55; medium, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Yorkers, \$4.65 to \$4.80; pigs, \$4.55 to \$4.65; roughs, \$4 to \$4.20; stags, \$3.50 to \$3.60; dairies, \$4.40 to \$4.70.

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NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marston & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

GOLD MINE NEAR KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., June 1.—Work is being prosecuted at the Star of the East Gold Mining Company's property in Barrie town, County of Frontenac. During the winter work has progressed taking out ore ready for crushing, and a large amount is now ready.

WOOL.

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SUGAR GOES DOWN.

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ONTARIO ANGLICANS.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL SYNOD OPENS AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., June 1.—The Synod of Ontario Diocese was opened Tuesday in forty-first annual session, with a good attendance. After roll call, the audit and accounts committee directed attention to the growing debt upon the See whose current account. It has reached \$3,482. The consideration of this report is a necessity before officers are chosen, and it was cheerfully adopted.

The officers were re-elected: Canon Groat and R. V. Rogers, secretaries; R. J. Carson, treasurer; Rev. S. Tighe, S. C. McGill and Francis King, audit committee. Mr. Rogers has been a most obliging officer of synod for thirty years. The treasurer, R. J. Carson, reported the consolidated fund at \$87,588, an increase of \$2,490. The Episcopal fund managed separately, represents \$62,035, an addition of \$6,010 having been made from the augmentation fund.

During the year \$6,659 was received upon the augmentation fund. The income from investments was four and three-quarters percent, the expenses of management reducing it to four percent. The Episcopal fund income was \$3,422, but some income was exceptional. The bishop receives \$3,000. Chancellor Walkem, for the augmentation fund committee, reported the subscriptions for the Rev. C. J. H. Hutton, \$56,830; paid in, \$41,639, which earned \$2,414 of the S. P. C. K. grant. Applied to episcopal capital, \$23,010; to superannuation fund, \$7,500; to widows and orphans' fund, \$2,010. The Rev. S. Tighe was recommended to be engaged at \$400 per year to collect in subscriptions. The report was ordered to be printed, prior to discussion.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE.

Nordenham, Oldenburg, Germany, June 2.—The last section of the second cable connecting Germany and America was completed during the night.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of these Birth notices are inserted for the marriages notices for 20c, death notices for 10c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

EXPERT TUITION Without Cost.

We have set aside A FREE SCHOLARSHIP F O R E A C H SCHOOL SECTION IN CANADA. OPEN UNTIL JUNE 30th next. Instruction to start when desired. The subjects include Agriculture, Business Courses, Poultry Raising, Small Fruit, and Vegetable Gardening, Household Science, Civil Service, Practical Electricity, and others.

Central Business College

TORONTO, ONT. W. H. SHAW, President.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Place d'Armes, Montreal.

RESUMED SEPT. 26th. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS. SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ETC.

Individual instruction. Prospectus Mailed Free 2c. Main 339. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

YOUNG MEN. Become Independent.

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,200 upwards yearly. Diplomas granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Write within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cost for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marlon Marlon, New York Life Bldg., Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

LONDON METHODISTS.

THE REV. DR. CARMAN SPEAKS STRONGLY ON CHURCH UNION.

London, Ont., June 1.—The ministerial session of the London Methodist Conference commenced in the Wellington Street Methodist Church at two o'clock yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, with his old-time vigor, addressed the Conference. He spoke strongly on the question of Church union. It was in the air, and they had better get it down to the ground and see if it could walk. The General Conference was ahead of the other churches, and would have to wait until the proposed union bodies should meet and appoint similar committees. He did not believe in a hop, skip, and jump union, a push-and-drive union, a listless union, a money or convenience union, a political or social union. It must be brought about for purposes of the Kingdom of God.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

London, June 4.—The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' in noticing Mr. Donald Macmaster's memorandum from Montreal on the anomalies of appeals to the Privy Council, declares a simplification of the appeals would improve the relations of the Motherland and the colonies. The useless practice of affixing a summons in a conspicuous place of the Royal Exchange and the consequent delay wants to be abolished forthwith.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE.

Nordenham, Oldenburg, Germany, June 2.—The last section of the second cable connecting Germany and America was completed during the night.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of these Birth notices are inserted for the marriages notices for 20c, death notices for 10c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN — At Ayer's Flats, Que., on May 21, 1904, the wife of Guy D. Chapman, of a daughter.

GORDON — At Howick, P.Q., on May 27, 1904, the wife of Hector Gordon, of a daughter.

HOLLAND — On Friday, Feb. 5, 1904, at Moose Fort, James Bay, a son to the Rev. and Mrs. T. B. Holland.

HUTCHINS — On May 15, 1904, at Colwyn, Beacon Road, Herne Bay, England, the wife of William J. Hutchins, of twin daughters.

ROPER — On May 17, 1904, at Coombe Leigh, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, the wife of W. F. Roper, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

AUCLAIR — SMITH — On May 31, 1904, in the Marieville Baptist Church, by the Rev. M. B. Parent, assisted by Mr. Alcide Brouillet, missionary, Miss Josephine Smith to Mr. Charles Auclair, of St. Jean Baptiste (Rouville).

BAKER — WORKMAN — On June 1, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 335 Johnston street, Kingston, Ont., Bessie, eldest daughter of the late William Workman, of Stratford, Ont., to William Coombs, Baker, M.A., of Kingston, Ont.

BARRY — LEACH — At St. George's Church, on June 4, 1904, by His Lordship Bishop Carmichael, Arthur Barry, of Montreal, to Jessie Skirving, daughter of Mr. David Leach.

BECKETT — MONTIZAMBERT — At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, Ont., on June 1, 1904, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ktison, Reginald Moison, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Beckett, to Ella Frederica, daughter of Dr. Montizambert.

BLYTH — HUNTER — At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. W. H. Milne on June 1, 1904, Robt. A. Blyth, son of the late Robt. Blyth, to Charlotte M. Hunter, daughter of Mr. Chas. Hunter, Hammond, Ont.

BOGART — MACE — On the evening of June 1, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 920 Maple avenue, Evanston, by the Rev. Daniel F. Smith, of Evanston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hooker, of Chicago, Mr. Alfred Lasier Bogart, of Evanston, youngest son of the late A. L. Bogart, of Belleville, Ontario, to Gertrude Williams, only daughter of Harry W. Mace, of Chicago, Ill.

BOYD — HOOPER — At 3 Brunswick ave., Toronto, on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. William Jackson, of Hamilton, assisted by Dr. Hooper, the Rev. Arthur Montrose Boyd, B.A., of Pomeroy, Ohio, to Eva Frances, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. Hooper.

BURTON — MORRISON — At Westminster Church, Toronto, on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Neil, Alfred Burton, son of P. H. Burton, Esq., to Emily Maude, daughter of Curran Morrison, Esq.

CHRISTMAS — DRENNAN — At Kingston, Ont., on June 2, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. J. Moore, of Toronto, Ont., Henry Albert, eldest son of T. H. Christmas, of Westmount, Que., to Emily Claire Moore, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Drennan, of Kingston, Ont.

DOOL — EDWARDS — On Monday, May 23, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatschan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLeod, Robert Dool to Clara Edwards, daughter of Mr. Richard Edwards, all of

FISHER — SIMMONS — At Toronto, on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. W. Burns, Miss Mabel Florence Simmons, youngest daughter of ex-Councillor A. Alfred Simmons, of Kingston, to Albert Fisher, of Toronto.

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Advertisements.

PSORIASIS AND ECZEMA

Milk Crust, Scalded Head, Tetter, Ringworm and Pimples COMPLETE TREATMENT For Torturing, Disfiguring Humours, From Pimples to Scrofula, From Infancy to Age.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them.

That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had of all druggists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Resolvent Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, E. Charlesworth & Co., 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4, England. Sole Proprietors: The Cuticura Manufacturing Co., 127 Columbia Ave., New York City, U.S.A.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

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THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 26 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL.

D. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 211 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904

Through Service in both Directions. City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES ST., Next Post Office.

Miscellaneous.

DR. FULTON CURES ALL DISEASES through correspondence. Isabella street, Toronto.

CORNS—WHY SUFFER FROM CORNS, when Pinck's Death to Corns will cure you effectively. It matters not whether they are hard or soft, it will remove them. Send 25c for a bottle to the KENNEDY DRUG CO., No. 5 Platt street, Montreal, and if it does not cure, we will refund your money. All druggists have it.

McGILL — At his residence, 21 Main street, Kingston, Ont., on May 31, 1904, Archibald McGill, aged 79 years.

O'SULLIVAN — At his late residence, 896 King street, Ottawa, on May 28, 1904, Dennis O'Sullivan, aged 101 years.

PEARSON — At Lacolle, Que., on Wednesday, May 26, 1904, Mrs. Emmaline Pearson, in her 70th year.

PENNIN — At Quebec, on May 31, 1904, L. L. Penninman, aged 63 years.

PRITCHARD — In this city, on June 3, 1904, at her late residence, 150 Congregation street, Catherine Jones, widow of the late Hugh Pritchard. Manchester and North Wales papers please copy.

SCANLIN — On June 4, 1904, at 290 Mountain street, Eliza B. Macintosh, daughter of the late William Macintosh, and widow of Edward Scanlin, of Jersey City.

STANLEY — On May 31, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas H. Hoar, 71 Sussex street, New Edinburgh, Ont., Jane Honeywell, widow of the late Robert Stanley, of Ottawa, in her 72th year.

STEPHENS — At Quebec, on May 31, 1904, Elizabeth Kelly, wife of the late William Stephens.

ST. JOHN — At St. Raphael's, Glengarry, on May 26, 1904, Philip St. John, in his 85th year.

TUDDENHAM — On June 1, 1904, Annie Swain, beloved wife of Albert E. Tuddenham. Birmingham, England, papers please copy.

WADDELL — At the residence of his mother, 135 Hughson street south, Hamilton, Ont., on June 2, 1904, James Norris Waddell, barrister-at-law, aged 45 years.

WALSH — At Cap St. Ignace, Que., on May 31, 1904, at the age of 15 years and 3 months, Harry Walsh, of the Banque Nationale and son of William Walsh.

WATT — On May 27, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. V. Brown, Shanty Bay, Ont., Allan Watt, sen., aged 75 years.

WATTERS — On June 2, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. Clements, 176 Congregation street, Montreal, Anna Rogers, widow of the late Abraham Watters, aged 75 years.

WORSLEY — At 507 Gladstone ave., Ottawa, on June 3, 1904, John Worsley, in his 61st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

CRAWFORD — In loving memory of Jennie Crawford, dearly beloved daughter of George and Sarah Crawford, Westmount, who departed this life on June 2, 1903, aged 17 years. Through all pain at times she'd smile, A smile of heavenly birth; And when the angels called her home She smiled farewell to earth. Heaven retaineth now our treasure, Earth's lonely casket keeps, And the sunbeams long to linger, Where our darling Jennie sleeps.

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LIVINGSTON — In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Edward Livingston, near Tilsonburg, who went to heaven, on June 6, 1903, aged 74 years.

McLEOD — In loving memory of Dan. N. McLeod, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. McLeod, of Skye, Ont., who entered into rest on June 2, 1904.

ARMOUR — At Charlottetown, Ont., on June 2, 1904, Mary Milroy, in the 83rd year of her age, widow of the late Alex. Armour, of Georgetown, Que., a native of Kintyre, Scotland. Campbelltown, Scotland, 'Courier,' please copy.

AWTY — At Toronto, on June 2, 1904, Hannah, widow of the late Foljambe Awty, Esq., 'Royston,' Mitchell, Ont.

AULD — In this city, on June 1, 1904, at 47 Close street, Albert (Bertie), dearly beloved son of Edward Auld, aged 15 years and 6 months.

BEMAN — Suddenly, from heart failure, at his father's residence, Newcast, Ont., Thomas Carfrae Beman, druggist, of Toronto.

BRUSH — In this city, on May 31, 1904, Mary A. F. Brush, youngest daughter of the late George Brush.

CAMPBELL — At the Western Hospital, in this city, on Monday, May 30, 1904, Rollo Campbell, M.D., eldest son of Dr. J. W. Campbell.

CHANTLER — In Newton Robinson, Ont., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Hipwell, on May 25, 1904, William Chantler, in his 83rd year.

COOP — At his residence, 96 Wellesley st., Toronto, on May 29, 1904, John Charles Coop, in his 66th year.

COULTER — At Richmond Hill, Ont., on May 30, 1904, John Coulter, aged 84 years.

CUNNINGHAM — Suddenly, at 232 St. Martin street, Catherine Ferguson, beloved wife of John Cunningham. Nova Scotia and Boston papers please copy.

DINWOODIE — At the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Roddick, Mount Fortuna, Cobourg, on Saturday, May 29, 1904, Jean Martin, youngest daughter of the late James Dinwoodie, Esq., Campbellford, Ont., aged 71 years and 4 months. Born at Dreyfholm, near Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

DONALDSON — On June 3, 1904, at 74 Pellerie ave., Ottawa, Martha Mary Balls, wife of Joshua Donaldson, and daughter of the late James Balls, aged 45 years.

DUNN — On Sunday, June 6, 1904, after three years' illness, Agnes Paterson, wife of Robert Dunn, accountant. Glasgow (Scotland) 'Herald' please copy.

ELLIOTT — At Uverton, Que., on May 31, 1904, Jeremiah H. Elliott, in his 67th year. 'His end was peace.'

FERGUSON — At his late residence, 238 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on May 31, 1904, the Hon. Thomas Ferguson.

FLEMING — At Lake Beauport, Que., on May 28, 1904, Nicholas Fleming, aged 80 years and three months. Deceased as a native of County Waterford, Ireland.

FRASER — At Dunvegan, Ont., on May 21, 1904, Catherine McRae, in her 71st year, beloved wife of John Fraser, Township of Kenyon.

KYDD — At Millbrook, Ont., on Friday, June 3, 1904, David L. Kydd, aged 54 years, father of S. L. and W. O. Kydd.

LOUX — At Ottawa, on June 4, 1904, at his residence, 193 O'Connor street, Wm. R. Loux, M.D., of the Privy Council Department.

MACGREGOR — At Stratford, Ont., on May 21, 1904, Charles John Macgregor, M.A., H.M. Customs, son of the late Rev. John G. Macgregor, of Nlora, in the 71st year of his age.

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