

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## A SOUTHERN HORROR

### Stampede in a Church Packed With Two Thousand Negroes.

OVER SIXTY KILLED AND MANY MORE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—In a stampede in the Shiloh colored Baptist Church, at the corner of Avenue G and Eighteenth street, last night, sixty-five persons were killed and many more seriously injured.

The disaster occurred at nine o'clock, just as Mr. Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the national convention of colored Baptists, and for three hours the scenes around the church were indescribable. Dead bodies were strewn in every direction, and the ambulance service of the city was utterly unable to care for these.

Dozens of dead bodies were arranged in rows on the ground outside the house of worship awaiting removal to the various undertaking establishments, while more than a score were laid out on the benches inside.

Shiloh Church is the largest house of worship for negroes in Birmingham, and there were at least two thousand persons in the edifice when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no one else to enter after the building had been filled, but the negroes forced their way inside the church and were standing in every aisle when a cry of "fight" was mistaken for the dreadful cry of "fire," and a wild rush to get out was made.

The entrance to the church was literally packed and the negroes were trampled to death in their struggle to escape.

Mr. Booker T. Washington had just concluded his address, when Judge Bilou, a negro lawyer from Baltimore, engaged in a dispute with the choir leader concerning an unoccupied seat. It is said a blow was struck. Some one in the choir cried, "They are fighting." Mistaking the word "fighting" for "fire," the congregation rose en masse and started for the door. One of the ministers quickly mounted the rostrum and admonished the people to keep quiet. He repeated the word "quiet" several times, and motioned to his hearers to be seated.

The excited congregation mistook the word "quiet" for a second alarm of fire and renewed their frantic efforts. Men and women struggled over benches and fought their way into the aisles. Those who fell were trampled upon.

The ministers used their utmost endeavor to stop the stampede, but no power on earth could stay the struggling, fighting mass.

The screams of the women and children added to the horror of the scene. Through mere fright many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death.

The floor of the church is about fifteen feet from the ground and long steps lead to the sidewalk from the lobby just outside the main auditorium. Brick walls extend on each side of these steps for six or seven feet, and this proved a veritable death-trap. Negroes who had reached the top of the steps were thrown forward. Others fell upon them and in a moment human beings were piled upon each other to a height of ten feet where they struggled wildly to extricate themselves. This wall blocked the entrance and the weight of 1,500 persons in the body of the church was pushed against it. More than twenty persons lying on the steps underneath the heap of bodies died from suffocation.

Two white men who were in the rear of the church when the stampede began escaped and realizing the seriousness of the situation, rushed to a corner near by and turned in a fire alarm. The fire department answered quickly and the arrival of the waggons served to scatter the crowd which had gathered about the church.

A squad of police hastened to the church and with the firemen finally succeeded in releasing the negroes that were crushed together in the entrance.

The dead bodies were quickly moved and the crowd inside finding an outlet poured out. Scores of them lost their footing in their haste and rolled down the long steps to the pavement, suffering broken limbs and internal injuries. In an hour the church had been partly cleared. The sight which greeted those who had come to aid the injured was sickening. Down the aisles and along the outside of the pews dead bodies of men and women were strewn and the maimed and crippled uttered heartrending cries. The walls of the relatives of the dead who waited on the outside could be heard for blocks.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 22.—The various undertaking establishments were crowded this morning with hundreds of persons, mostly delegates to the National Negro Baptist Convention, searching for missing friends and relatives who might have been killed in Friday night's stampede at the Shiloh Baptist Colored Church, which grew out of a panic caused by a light and a cry of "fire," while Mr. Booker T. Washington was addressing the convention. Up to nine o'clock about fifty bodies had been identified, the greater number of them being those of local residents who were visitors to the convention. In front of each undertaking establishment where the corpses lie, is a squad of policemen, keeping back the surging throng. Every effort is being made to identify those bodies which have not yet been claimed.

Those who have missing friends and relatives have been requested to make a round of the undertaking establishments and also to make known through the newspapers the names of the missing. The fact that delegates to the convention were here from all parts of the country, many of them being strangers,

renders the work of identification somewhat slow. It is stated that at least a dozen of the injured will die. After midnight last night several bodies of persons who were crushed in the panic, were found lying huddled in a heap over the door.

## THE IRISH PROSECUTIONS.

MESSRS. REDMOND AND O'DONNELL REFUSE TO OBEY THE KING'S SUMMONS.

London, Sept. 23.—Messrs. Edmund Haviland-Burke, M. P.; Michael Reddy, M. P. and chairman of the Birr Rural District Council; William Lowry, chairman of the Birr Board of Guardians, and Michael Hogan have been arraigned under the Crimes Act at Birr, charged with intimidating shopkeepers into joining the United Irish League. (Birr is in King's county, Ireland, and the district where the town is situated is the centre of the Irish League agitation.) Summons was also issued for Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P., on the same charge, but he wrote from Wales refusing to obey it.

A mass meeting of Nationalists was held yesterday at Wexford to protest against the government's Crimes Act prosecutions. Mr. William Redmond, M.P., in a speech at the meeting, intimated that he had no intention of answering the summons of the King's Bench division of the High Court for next Wednesday.

## VENEZUELA AGAIN.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN SAID TO BE STRAINED.

London, Sept. 23.—The Associated Press is in a position to announce that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are on the verge of being severed. Any day, almost any hour, may bring the announcement that the British minister at Caracas has been given his passports, with corresponding action towards the Venezuelan representative in London. The cause of the crisis does not seem to be confined to any particular incident, but consists in various differences which culminated in Venezuela assuming such an angry attitude as to leave Downing Street fully impressed with the belief that the Venezuelan Government intends to force matters to a crucial issue. That a diplomatic rupture would result in hostilities is a contingency thus far scarcely contemplated.

## THE REV. DR. BARCLAY

ASKED TO SUCCEED DR. GRANT AS PRINCIPAL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 18.—The unanimous choice of the trustees of Queen's University for the position of principal was the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal. The trustees were in session all afternoon and right up to half-past twelve o'clock discussing the question. The only other name seriously considered was that of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, the man whom the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, of Montreal, selected as qualified for the position, but the trustees while recognizing Dr. Patterson's ability, considered that the interests of Queen's at this particular critical stage of her history, required a Canadian at her head. The salary of the new principal was named and is much larger than that paid Principal Grant, who received three thousand dollars a year. Dr. Barclay is not a trustee and was not present, but he will be at once consulted to see if he will accept. The debate was at times decidedly warm, not as to the man, but as to the best time of selection. When the selection was made the trustees were unanimous in their call for Dr. Barclay.

Dr. Barclay has not yet given his answer to the offer.

## MR. BORDEN'S MISHAP

Calgary, N.W.T., Sept. 22.—Mr. Borden and several members of his party had an unpleasant experience on their return to this city on Saturday from visiting the Saree Indian reserve, about twelve miles from here. Six miles from Calgary the rig in which Mr. Borden was seated had passed over a rough and sloping piece of ground, and as the one containing Mrs. Borden and others, which followed, was passing over this spot, the driver of the rig was thrown from his place and the horses at once bolted with the rig and its six occupants. The runaway team ran astride the rig containing Mr. Borden and other ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Borden was, by the pole of the pursuing rig, thrown in such a manner that his left knee was caught between the wheel and brake of his rig, and the furious horse was all but pinning him beneath its feet. Mr. Borden's injuries are not serious. Fortunately the rigs were stopped, but not before the horses had run over Mr. Shearer, who was severely bruised, but otherwise uninjured. Strange to say, though five persons were thrown out and one run over, no bones were broken and no serious injuries sustained. The party reached Calgary without further accident.

## A WEEK OF CONVENTIONS.

During the past week four conventions have met in Montreal, those of the Passenger Ticket Agents of the continent, the Dominion Medical Association, the Canadian Dental Association and the Union of Canadian Municipalities.



THE LATE QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

## QUEEN OF BELGIUM DEAD

SHE PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY AT SPA, WITH NO MEMBER OF HER FAMILY PRESENT.

Spa, Belgium, Sept. 20.—Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, died here suddenly last night at ten minutes before eight o'clock. Neither her husband, members of her family, nor Her Majesty's doctors were present at the time of her death. She was seated at a table eating a light dinner, when she was seized with an attack of syncope. Dr. Guillaume, who, in the course of the day had remarked upon certain disquieting symptoms in the Queen's condition, was summoned immediately, but Her Majesty was dead before he arrived. Two members of her suite were with the Queen during her last moments. The Queen had been ill for about three years past of heart disease, and for several months her condition had been so serious that little hope of her recovery was entertained.

Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium, second daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, and the Princess of Wurtemberg, was born Aug. 23, 1836. She was married to King Leopold II. of Belgium, then the Belgian Crown Prince, on Aug. 22, 1835. Leopold II. ascended the throne on the death of King Leopold I., in December, 1835. She leaves three children living. The eldest, Princess Louise, was married to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Princess Stephanie, the second daughter, was married to the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria, the Imperial Crown Prince.

Princess Clementine, the third daughter, now in her twenty-eighth year, is still unmarried.

The deceased Queen had her full share of the sorrows of the Hapsburgs, the ill-fated house to which she belonged. Her hair is said to have been white while she was still in her thirties. The Queen's only son, the Duke of Brabant, died suddenly under circumstances which suggested poisoning; her son-in-law was the Crown Prince Rudolph, who ended his life in a most tragic manner; her favorite nephew was killed in an accident, and her sister is in a lunatic asylum not far from the palace at Brussels. Queen Marie Henriette had not neglected the social and intellectual side of life, however. She was a clever horsewoman, a gifted composer of music, and as fond of her stud as she was of her camera and her piano. She was noted for her devotion to the church, in recognition of which the Pope sent her a token of his esteem in the form of the Golden Rose of Virtue.

Brussels, Sept. 22.—The scandal arising from the revival of the family quarrel between King Leopold and his daughter, the Princess Stephanie (Countess of Lonyay), beside the bier of the late Queen Marie Henriette, at Spa, yesterday, when the King refused to speak to the Princess and compelled her to leave the royal palace, is agitating all classes. Popular sympathy on all sides is expressed for the Princess who, although deeply affected by the incident, makes no complaint. The Princess herself has issued a simple statement of the facts as follows: "The precise facts are these: I was praying at the bier of the Queen when some one came about four o'clock and said the King would not see me. I immediately left the death chamber. I had no interview with His Majesty. I was at Cromer, England, when I learned of the death of the Queen. Like a loving daughter and a patriot I hurried to Spa, to pay the last honors to my mother. As the King has caused an intimation to be conveyed to me that he does not desire my presence, I am going to Calais, where my husband will meet me. Thence I shall probably return to England. There was no scene between the King and myself at Spa." It was hoped by the public, who ap-

plauded the Princess's love match with the Count of Lonyay, that the death of the Queen would lead to healing the rupture, but the incident at Spa is taken to demonstrate that the King is as irconcilable as ever to what he openly has designated as a mésalliance, even after the approval of the Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph. Therefore, she will not be present at her mother's funeral. During the whole railway journey from Spa to this city the Princess was shaken with sobs and she arrived here greatly prostrated. This morning she attended a special requiem mass ordered by herself. On leaving the church the Princess was sympathetically greeted by the assembled crowds.

## ONTARIO POLITICS

MAY BE ANOTHER ELECTION AT AN EARLY DATE.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The Peterborough "Times," which first announced the negotiations for a coalition that have been going on since the middle of June, has come out with an announcement that there will be another general election in the near future. It states that inasmuch as Messrs. Whitney and Foy will not endorse it, and they have the confidence of their supporters, there can be no coalition.

## PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The activity of the Ontario temperance workers in preparation for the referendum campaign is evinced by the applications pouring in from all parts of the province to the prohibition executives here for speakers. A number of county organizations have sent representatives to the city to personally secure a speaker for their convention. The secretary of the Alliance, Ald. F. S. Spence, has had to decline a number of invitations, as it is necessary for him to remain at headquarters. He, however, delivered two addresses at Hamilton on Sunday. Mr. W. W. Buchanan leaves to-morrow for Ottawa, points in eastern Ontario, and for the combined counties convention at Smith's Falls, on Sept. 22 and 23. Mr. John A. Nicholls has had more applications for the next few weeks than he can fill, but has accepted the following invitations: Bruce County, Chesley, Sept. 21 and 23; Tara, Sept. 22; balance of the week at adjacent points; for the Royal Templars at Hespeler, Sept. 28; Toronto, Oct. 5-10; Elgin county, W. C. T. U. convention at Springfield, Oct. 14; Kent county, W. C. T. U. convention at Blenheim, Oct. 15, and Middlesex county W. C. T. U. convention at Glencoe, Oct. 16.

## A BIG RALLY.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The Central Ontario prohibition demonstration at Morton Park was one of the most successful, largely attended and enthusiastic temperance gatherings in the history of this province. It has given an impetus to the campaign and augurs well for the result. The attendance, which was expected to be in the neighborhood of five hundred, verged on the two thousand mark. A combined choir of one hundred voices, formed by four local choirs, led the singing. Delegations from the North Ontario and North York alliances, the W. C. T. U. of those ridings and of Centre Simcoe, Royal Templar and Sons of Temperance district organizations were present. About twenty ministers were on the platform. Stirring addresses upon the duty of the hour and the importance of the issues involved in the referendum cam-

## BRITISH POLITICS LIVELY

### Coming Struggle Over the Education Bill.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPUTATION IS STAKED ON ITS PASSAGE.

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

London, Sept. 20.—Englishmen are looking forward to a noisy political autumn. Parliament will reassemble on Oct. 16, with one absorbing ministerial purpose—namely, to carry the Education Bill at all costs. Mr. Balfour staked his whole political reputation upon the completion of this Tory compact with the bishops. No supporter of his dares contemplate the effect of his failure in this, his first legislative effort as Prime Minister, yet reports received at ministerial headquarters from different parts of the country are ominous of political squalls.

Especially disconcerting is the organized spread of the movement among the Nonconformists to refuse to pay the tax levied for church schools. Municipal councils under Nonconformist influences declare in formal resolutions that, if the bill passes, they will refuse to accept the duty which the bill casts upon them of taking over the management of schools from school boards; while this week alone, it is recorded that 180 free church councils in all parts of the kingdom have passed resolutions defying the ministry. An enrollment is now proceeding under the auspices of officials of the Nonconformist churches, of those who pledge themselves to go to prison rather than pay the rate. Of course no law could withstand any such organized resistance, and the law would have to go.

## THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Lord Mayo stands for so much in Irish landlordism, that his letter in the public press approving the proposed consultation of the land question with the Nationalists and Russellites will probably ensure the early holding of a conference. When Lord Mayo says that he and many other non-absentee Irish landlords are heartily sick of the present land laws, he speaks the simple truth, though many of them try to hide it for political reasons. Some Irish Tory journals illustrate the difficulties of all Irish ameliorative measures by stoutly maintaining that such representative leaders of the tenants' movement as Redmond and T. W. Russell must not be given places in the conference. Few who have attempted to master the complexity of the question believe that any conceivable private conference can settle the problem, but none the less advocate the meeting, and the frankest discussion, in order to educate the ministry and English public opinion up to the necessity and urgency of buying out the landlords on a gigantic scale. It is not a little significant that the new Ministerial Land Bill is not even mentioned among the matters proposed for the consideration of the conference.

## M. PELLETAN'S UTTERANCES.

M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, has failed to provide even a nine days' wonder. Four days have hardly passed since Englishmen read the world-quake deliverances aimed at England, Germany and Italy; yet to-day the "Times" finds not a single word to say of him on its cosmopolitan cable page. The truth is that Englishmen have a M. Pelletan of their own. They recollect Lord Cranborne's recent declaration ament Japan, that England does not seek alliances, but grants them, and especially recall certain Brummagem speeches at the moment when Russian affairs were uppermost about the kind of a spoon that is desirable when supping with the devil. As has been remarked, this week, blazing ministers have uses; they rub off a little of the veneer of diplomacy and help the men in the street to get down to the basal facts. No one supposes that M. Pelletan will meet the Chamber in October as Minister of Marine, but that is a domestic French affair. For the moment Englishmen find it enough to smile at the outburst in a superior way and mutter, "Poor Italy, how chagrined she must feel!"

It looks as though Lord Penrhyn, the owner of the Welsh slate quarries, would win once again in his interesting tussle with trades-unionism. Differences having arisen, Lord Penrhyn agreed to meet a deputation of his own workpeople, but absolutely declined to meet the so-called quarry committee, which, he alleges, is under trades-union domination. The workmen finding Lord Penrhyn immovable, have now agreed to his terms. Lord Penrhyn, as a preliminary to meeting them publicly, announces that he will never consent to the resuscitation of the quarry committee. Tory journals are delighted, and beg other great employers similarly to combat what the "Morning Post" calls the arbitrary and tyrannical policy of the trades-union leaders.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided to proclaim Thursday, Oct. 16, as Thanksgiving Day.

paign were given by Mrs. McKee, provincial president of the Ontario W. C. T. U.; Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, and others. The work of arranging for this magnificent gathering was chiefly in the hands of the district W.C.T.U. The Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., of Woodstock, president of the Ontario Alliance, definitely accepts an invitation to address the Eastern Ontario prohibition convention at Smith's Falls next Monday and Tuesday. Other speakers who have arranged to be present are Mr. R. M. Hobson, Guelph; Mr. F. W. Daly, London; the Rev. J. E. Starr, Messrs. W. Munns, Mr. W. G. Ellis, Mr. Robert Rae and Mr. W. G. Fee, Toronto. Mr. W. W. Buchanan will speak at Smith's Falls on Sunday, in addition to attending the convention. Correspondence from many parts of eastern Ontario indicates a large and important convention.

## ONTARIO LIQUOR PLANS.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—An official statement sent out by the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association yesterday gives a revelation of the plans of the liquor trade to defeat prohibition in the referendum campaign. The campaign committee, which met once a week during September at the association headquarters, Wellington street, and has definitely decided to meet daily during November. The committee officially states that the liquor forces of the province will be on a well-organized footing in two-thirds of the province by Oct. 1. The trade is assured by the committee that the whole of the province will be "thoroughly organized." Local reports are quoted of organization work by the liquor campaign committees for London, Hamilton and Ottawa, are especially commended. The liquor men of Huron county are being organized this week, and next week Grey county is to be visited by the liquor organizers. The provincial secretary, Mr. Edwin Dickie, and Mr. W. F. Summerhayes are the chief liquor organizers, and district organizing agents have been appointed in various parts of the province. The brewers, distillers and other liquor bodies are stated to have contributed satisfactory lump sums, and a project is announced to raise a further campaign fund from the cigar and other allied trades. The committee states that the amount of capital and energy being expended is much beyond the conception of the average license holder. The committee boasts that the result in Manitoba will probably be duplicated here.

## HOW TO CARRY CITIES.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The West York Prohibition Alliance meeting in the Baptist Church, Toronto Junction, was attended by delegates from eight municipalities. It was decided to hold township conventions immediately, and a mass convention for the riding later in the campaign. The riding was divided into districts for organization purposes, under Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor, R. T. of T.; the Rev. W. J. Pady, pastor of the Baptist Church, Toronto Junction; the Rev. Mr. Stewart, pastor of the Methodist Church, North Toronto; and the Rev. Mr. Hudson, pastor of the Baptist Church, Eglinton. These members of the executive personally undertook to see the work of organization performed in the municipalities assigned to them.

## THE ALLIANCE APPEAL.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—An appeal to the prohibition electors to organize for the referendum campaign is being issued to-day by the executive of the Ontario Alliance. The document is lengthy and comprehensive, covering categorically all phases of the campaign. The introduction gives the exact prohibition vote required to make the prohibitory law effective, as 212,723. After urging thorough local organization and systematic canvassing, the appeal explains that the voters' lists to be used in this voting are the same lists that were used at the provincial election held on May 29, 1902. The persons entitled to vote are those whose names are on the said lists, provided they have been residents in Ontario from the time of the election until Dec. 4. Persons who have moved to another part of the province must vote at the place for which they were listed. Persons who have moved out of the province will not be entitled to vote. Regarding literature the Alliance says:—

We must educate the electors by fairly carpeting the country with good literature. Every prohibition committee should appoint a press correspondent. The opponents of prohibition will be able to pay for anti-prohibition articles in any paper willing to accept their money. We must meet this line of attack as far as we can. The prohibition committee press correspondents should supply local papers with articles in favor of prohibition and reports of meetings. They should also carefully watch the newspapers for letters or articles against prohibition, and send for publication judicious replies. The holding of public meetings is earnestly urged, their especial usefulness in stirring up the temperance workers being pointed out.

The Alliance gives as the motto for every local committee, "Let every vote be polled."

The appeal closes with these warning words:—There is abundant evidence that the liquor party are active. They will plan and work to the fullest extent to prevent our winning in this contest. We shall need all the energy and zeal that we can command to meet them successfully. There is no doubt that the opinion of our province, if fairly expressed, is hostile to the liquor traffic, which burdens our country with so much sorrow, loss, disgrace and sin. There are electors enough in favor of prohibition to secure victory. If they vote we shall win. The danger is that apathy will prevent our securing a full expression of the real opinion of our people. In any event the larger vote we poll, the greater success shall we win.



LITERARY REVIEW.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

'A man of the soundest common sense,' says Mr. Roosevelt of Judge Taft, and he also credits him with 'a far-reaching tact and kindness, which enable his great abilities and high principles to be of use in a way that would be impossible were he not thus gifted with the capacity to work hand in hand with his fellows.'

Much has been said in the heat of debate and of partisan journalism, concerning the feeling of hatred of the Filipinos toward the Americans. So far as the civil government is concerned no such feeling exists.

The feeling of the people toward the army is different. In some places it is friendly, and in others it is hostile, and it is found chiefly to vary with the disposition of the commanding officer of the post in the neighborhood. If he be abrupt, arbitrary and surly in his treatment of the people, they do not like him.

As for the friars, the people hate them because they were the most active agents of the government of Spain, often practically detectives. But this hatred for the domination of priests existed side by side with affection for the church, a combination not unknown in other countries.

Governor Taft thinks the difficulty would be well met by an incursion of American Catholic priests with their enlightened views of the separation of Church and State, but it seems that a sufficient number of these is not to be had.

The country parishes have been for some time now very scantily supplied, and only with the native clergy, who formerly assisted the Spanish friars. More pressing is the question of autonomy. For the Moros and hill-tribes, of course, no one demands anything of the sort, and in Governor Taft's opinion 'there is not the slightest probability that the Christian Filipinos will be ready for self-government in any period short of two generations.'

When George Eliot was still Miss Evans, says 'Harpers Weekly,' and before she had begun to write novels, she used to frequent an old book shop on the Strand, where she left a very unfavorable impression on one young man who was at that time an assistant in John Chapman's shop.

LAW MATTERS.

'The Canadian Law Review' for September contains the judgment in full of Mr. Justice Caron on the late famous arrest of Messrs. B. J. Greene and John E. Gaynor. The Alaska-Canada boundary dispute, illustrated by an excellent map, is ably discussed by Mr. Thomas Hodgins, K.C.

SCOTCH PATRIOTISM.

We are so accustomed to associate the cry for Home Rule with a certain party in Ireland that it comes as a little surprise to find a writer advocating virtually the same principle for Scotland. Charles Waddie, in 'How Scotland lost her parliament,' seeks, as he puts it, 'to open the eyes of Scotsmen, both at home and abroad, to the degraded political condition of their country,' and incidentally he wishes 'this work to be taken as a special warning to our self-governing colonies. Let them beware of the blandishments of that corrupt gang who control the government in London.'

per covers, Waddie & Co., Edinburgh. Price, sixpence.)

DR. BARNARDO'S MAGAZINE.

In 'Ups and Downs' for July-August an extremely good and exhaustive article on 'Toronto: as it was and is,' is contributed by William T. James. The following is an interesting little paragraph: It may be news to some that slavery was a legalized institution in York (Toronto) until 1818.

To be sold, a Black Woman, named Peggy, aged about forty, and a Black Boy, her son, named Jupiter, aged about fifteen years, both of them the property of the subscriber. The woman is a tolerable cook and washerwoman, and perfectly understands making soap and candles.

PETER RUSSELL. York, Feb. 19th, 1866. ('Ups and Downs,' 241 Farley avenue, Toronto.)

TRACTS.

The subject dealt with in a little tract by S. Foster Grady is indicated in its title 'What saith the scripture concerning the Christian's relation to law.' The question of the observing of the 'Seventh day' is taken up. (S. Foster Grady, 231 Bellevue avenue, Trenton, N.J., price 10 cents.)

LITERARY CHAT

A uniform library edition of the works of Bret Harte in sixteen volumes to be called the 'Riverside Edition,' will be issued next month. This edition will cover over forty years of literary activity, and has introductions and a glossary prepared by Mr. Harte himself.

G. P. Putnam's Sons promise for early publication the Hampshire edition of the works of Jane Austen, complete in five volumes. The set comprises 'Sense and Sensibility,' 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' 'Emma,' 'Persuasion' and 'Northanger Abbey,' together in one volume. Zoffani's portrait of Jane Austen at the age of fifteen is reproduced in the vignette adorning the title page.

The sale at Sotheby's on June 14 of a copy of Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' for the record price of £245 is an interesting bibliographical event. Fifteen years ago the first edition of this immortal romance was worth about £40 in the English market, and an American bookseller would have had difficulty in selling a copy for half that sum.

When George Eliot was still Miss Evans, says 'Harpers Weekly,' and before she had begun to write novels, she used to frequent an old book shop on the Strand, where she left a very unfavorable impression on one young man who was at that time an assistant in John Chapman's shop. His description of her is that of a remarkably ugly young woman of universal knowledge, whose delight it was to use the Socratic benevolence of intention. The result was that the young men at the dingy table (the shop had a boarding-house for its employees and guests), who heedlessly hazarded an opinion were very soon made to feel not only that they knew nothing of the subject under discussion, but that they knew very little indeed of anything.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S LATEST.

As in the inimitable 'Doltaine' in 'The Seats of the Mighty' and 'Charley Steele in 'The Right of Way,' Sir Gilbert Parker has again brought his remarkable genius into play in the production of a strong central character. In his new work, 'Donovan Pasha,' it is Dicky Donovan, as he is known to his intimates, Donovan Pasha stands for a type of Englishman who has found his way into Egypt and Arabia, there to emphasize by his own sense of right and wrong the two opposite poles represented by eastern and western civilizations.

MANITOBA PRESBYTERIANS

The Rev. Dr. Bryce, Moderator of the General Assembly Speaks About Their Progress

HOME MISSION FIELD AND THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY DESCRIBED—MANITOBA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. George Bryce, of Winnipeg, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was in Montreal last week. Dr. Bryce is chairman of the faculty of Manitoba University, and is one of the professors of science in the college. Having been in Manitoba for the greater part of his life, Dr. Bryce, though well known in the East by his literary attainments, carries with him the free air of democracy of the West, and even the dignity of the moderator's chair has in no sense checked the natural flow of spirit so much a part of western life.

'Yes—yes; we have had something to show to strangers in Manitoba this year greater than we ever had before—a crop of golden grain, God's own gift to us, that we did not dare to hope for earlier in the year. It is the largest and finest wheat crop we ever had. No; we have not had much damage by frost. It does no harm after the grain is cut and nearly all of it was cut before we had any frost. The crop was a trifle backward because of the rain at first, and we were in despair until the second week of July, when we had the beginning of eight weeks of glorious sunshine which gave us the wealth of golden grain that has so surprised the world and delighted us all. Of course the territories are a little more backward, but even there the crops have been well cut by this time.'

EDUCATION.

'What about Manitoba University, Dr. Bryce?'

'The University is flourishing. You know it has four art colleges—Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian—and a medical college. This year 610 candidates were examined by our University. In Manitoba College we have forty-five students in the Presbyterian theological course, one-third of whom will be through with their course this year. You know this is the last year of the summer course, which we have been keeping open. Next year we shall be like the other colleges in respect to the duration of the course. We have about 150 students in the arts course of the college, or probably over 200 students in all, making up one-half of the matriculated arts students of the University in Manitoba College. Oh, yes; we get along very harmoniously—have done so for over twenty years. The University is bound to be a strong force in the advancement of the education of the great West. You see we have an endowment of 150,000 acres of land, which is equivalent to about one million and a half of dollars—so that we are well endowed indeed.'

'How will the education of the public school affect Manitoba. I mean will it keep the youths in the Dominion?'

'Yes—I am sure it will. Thirty or forty years ago, when people spoke of going to the North-West, it was with the idea of making money there, and going home to spend and enjoy it. There is none of that to-day. It is the heritage of the people. The boys are the sons of the soil, the girls are proud of their country. You could never get them to go back to the East again. There is a charm about the Western life, exhilaration in the air, freedom of action absent from conventional rules in life that give our great prairies an unconquerable charm. No one wants to leave his prairie home.'

INCOMING AMERICAN.

'Yes—the cry for railways is as great as ever—the country is opening up so quickly. The Northern Pacific of the United States wanted to get an entrance to Winnipeg last year; but was not able. It may again try in the near future.'

'The Americans coming in? Yes; they are—and we are glad to see them. No; there is no danger of them Americanizing the country. They say they like the administration of our laws and admire the stability of our people. Besides many of them are really returned Canadians, who are glad to be among their own people. Again, they nearly all are a steady class. Still another recommendation—they almost all are people with money, who have sold farms in Nebraska and Dakota and elsewhere for \$30 or \$40 an acre, and who come into Manitoba to take up larger farms, which they buy for \$5 or \$6 per acre. Many of them, however, come in not in communities, but singly. They buy up improved farms. I know of whole settlements in the vicinity of Winnipeg where American settlers are as much as half the population, they having bought out the improved farms of others, who, in their turn, well satisfied with their sales, have gone off further into the country and purchased other farms, stocking them with the profit made by the sale of their improved farms. One thing about these American settlers is that they put up nice houses for their families. It is quite a sight to see them come into the country, with their railway car loads of supplies—which are admitted free of duty. It looks grand;

and when we think of the coming in of some of our own people—Scotch and English immigrants—forty or fifty years ago, and reflect upon the hard times they had afterwards in clearing their forest farms, it seems as though the men and women of to-day were singularly blessed with good fortune.'

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

'And the public schools, Dr. Bryce, how are they doing?'

'They are doing splendid work. The Winnipeg school buildings and schools are unsurpassed in Canada. The Roman Catholics have not accepted the public schools in Winnipeg, but everywhere else outside the city they have done so. All classes of teachers have to teach the English language. In some border settlements where they are partly French and partly English, bi-lingual teachers are employed. All classes—both clerical leaders and others, want this teaching, because it is necessary for business. Some difficulty yet exists, as I have said, in the city. The private schools in the city all teach English. The difficulties that exist in the public school settlement in the city? Well, there is the difficulty as to garb and that as to certificated teachers. The law requires the teacher to be a certificated teacher, and will not tolerate a separation of the children, according to religion, in the schools. This keeps the board from employing the Christian brothers, many of whom are not certificated teachers. The children in the schools are not to be separated for religious teaching each day until 3.30 o'clock and then for half an hour only. There would, of course, have to be separation then. The city school board are willing to take over the Christian Brothers' schools at a valuation, and there will soon be enough certificated Catholic teachers, aside from the Christian brothers, for them to get along with, for the board is quite willing to engage Catholic teachers who are certificated, where there is a number of Catholic pupils great enough to warrant it. A good many Catholics, I have heard, would prefer that this class of teachers should teach their children.'

WORK OF THE CHURCH.

'Now, Dr. Bryce, how about the Presbyterian Church in Manitoba and the North-West?'

'The church is making great progress. We have appointed three superintendents in place of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson. One of these is the field secretary, who lives in Toronto, and whose duty it will be to bring the wants of the West before the Eastern churches. That is the Rev. Dr. McLaren. At present we want fifty men in the field, and we have twenty or thirty of them in view, and will get the others. Then we have the Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of the Manitoba Synod, for the work in Manitoba. He is to be given his degree to-day in Manitoba College. This is the first degree our college has granted. The superintendent for British Columbia is Dr. Herdman, of Calgary, who will look after the mining districts. We have obtained 150 promises of \$250 per year for three years for this work—nearly \$40,000. The American Presbyterian Church, of your good city, are taking keen interest in our work, too, and they have asked to have districts set apart for missions on which they will expend probably from \$5,000 to \$5,000 per year. It is probable that a suitable district will be set apart for their work, which is a very generous offer on their part. In the Yukon, we have done well. It may seem odd to some Presbyterians that everywhere there they hang out the blue flag over the Presbyterian Church, and make it a recreation ground on week days for the people. It keeps them from the saloons, however, and that is a great matter. The class of men we have sent out to these districts makes a difference, too. There was at Atlin, 70 miles from the sea coast, the Rev. John Pringle, Presbyterian minister, six feet and more. The mails had not come through for some time. Everyone was grumbling. Each wanted to hear from home. So one morning the Rev. John Pringle took a toboggan, with the rope in his hand and started for Atlin for the mail. The next exciting thing the Atlin miners heard of was the Rev. John Pringle's arrival with the several hundred pounds of mail matter which he had dragged across the 70 miles of snow-clad country. That sort of man counts when he takes up his Bible among these rough men.'

THE FOREIGNERS.

'Our home mission work in the West has to deal with Swedish, Icelandic, Galician, German, Hungarian, Cree, Ojibbawa, Sioux, and Chinese languages. We manage tolerably well in all. In Winnipeg we are putting up a new church on Portage avenue for the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor). There are 10,000 or 11,000 Presbyterians out of a population of 43,000 in Winnipeg, and of those 3,000 are communicants, while our nine churches are well attended. Our six-months-old new church, St. Paul's, has had to be resented and enlarged.'

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Speaking as to the Doukhobors and other nationalities, Dr. Bryce said the settlement of the country by them had its difficulties. One difficulty as to the Doukhobors was that they are a sect, which has undergone persecution. When they are asked to take up land under the Homestead Act, they do not understand it, and do not want to enter the land. They have all things in common and do not want to own land. The government, therefore, bears with them and acts for them in securing their homesteads, and they get along. When they are asked to keep a register of births,

deaths and marriages, they do not understand it. They live well, respect the marriage tie as we do; but beyond standing up before the father and mother and pledging themselves as husband and wife they do not desire any other ceremony. They thus have peculiarities. But they are good living, industrious people. Manitoba has none of them, however. They are in the Territories, and it is the Territorial Government that has to deal with them.

OVERLAPPING.

'As to overlapping of churches in new territory? Well, we have appointed a committee to deal with a committee from any other Christian church. We have refrained on several occasions from going into territory occupied by other religious bodies. The Methodists are considering the matter before the Conference at present. At all events, we are ready to meet all the churches in this very important matter. I am the convener of our committee to deal with the matter. 'One thing is pleasing in this connection—the Christian churches are working in perfect harmony. Lately when we visited the great Methodist Conference in Winnipeg, every reference to union of hearts and sentiment in Christ's work was cheered to the echo.'

SIZING UP KIPLING. (From 'M. A. P.')

Somehow Mr. Kipling's photographs had not prepared me for the fact that he is distinctly a little man. Had he lived a less active and healthy life he would have been puny. As it is, he is just a little man, with a little man's thumbs and sinews, neither fat nor thin, neither over nor under developed. A brewer's journeyman could pick him up and walk away with him under one arm—but I don't know that he would go very far. Although he is obviously 'fit,' there is no ruddiness in Mr. Kipling's cheeks. His complexion has been tanned and bronzed into a healthy clear, light mahogany. To a physiognomist the face is rather baffling. The eyes, the windows of the soul, are obscured by the gold-rimmed spectacles, whilst the thick, dark moustache masks that other sure guide to character, the mouth. Nor is the nose particularly distinctive. But from the eyebrows much may be gleaned. Black as night, immensely thick, straight, and lying very close to the eyes, they seem to indicate strength of will, determination of character, fire, productive activity. With ordinary eyebrows he might be commonplace-looking, but those he has lift him out of the ruck as regards appearance. When one adds to these brows a forehead, in its lower lobe that of a mathematician, in its upper that of an idealist, and the jaws and chin of a man of action, one begins to understand something of the bewildering complexity of Kipling's character, in which the poet jostles the mechanic, the soldier, the philosopher, the traveller, the recluse.

As regards the outer man, Mr. Kipling dresses as only the very rich or very famous can afford to do. On this occasion he wore a dark grey flannel suit, obviously not cut in the vicinity of Bond street, a striped linen shirt and—horresco referens—a very low striped turn-down collar, of which about an eighth of an inch was visible above the coat. Round this was a large black tie—not a bow—of the kind worn chiefly by elderly city clerks. Other 'items' were a straw hat new and probably purchased most reluctantly for the occasion, a gold band round the third finger of the left hand and black shoes untidily laced.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and \$9.80 cash.

HAD LITTLE FAITH.

How a Doubtful Man was Convinced and Restored.

A Story that Illustrates the Advantage of Reading and Being Guided by Newspaper Advertisements.

Lower Windsor, N. B., Sept. 19 (Special).—'I want to say that I believe that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the right medicine for Kidney Trouble.'

This is the declaration of Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster of this place, who for a long time was the victim of a very severe case of this painful disease.

Mr. Belyea reads the newspapers and after he had tried plasters, oils and liniments and all kinds of external remedies as well as doctors' treatments, with no good results, he began reading the testimonials of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says:

'This remedy was so highly recommended for Kidney Trouble that after reading some testimonials I concluded to try them for a short time, but I must admit that having tried so many things and failed to obtain a cure, I had but little faith that Dodd's Kidney Pills or anything else could or would help me. However, I did not use them long before I found out that they were all and more than was claimed for them. I used to have very bad spells which of late years became so frequent and so severe that I was almost laid up. I received more benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills than from any other medicine I have ever used and they certainly made a complete cure of my case. I feel as well as ever I did and have not the slightest trace of the Kidney Trouble that bothered me for so many years.'

Mr. Belyea is not the first skeptical man that has been convinced by experience of the medicinal value of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Visitor—'Well, Johnny, I suppose your father thinks the twins are something wonderful?'

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

She—'Yes! I'll go, if you promise not to get impatient while I'm dressing. You always seem to think that my appearance is a matter of no moment.'

He—'On the contrary, my dear, it is usually a matter of a great many!—Brooklyn 'Life.'

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

Visitor—'Why do you have "Keep off the Grass" notices all over this park? You don't seem to enforce the restriction.'

Policeman—'We do it so that people will be more thoroughly enjoy being on the grass.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

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

THE REASON WHY.

Someone once sent to Eugene Field a poem entitled: 'Why do I live?'

Mr. Field sent back the reply: 'Because you sent your verse by mail.'

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it, and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Eickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

'I understand he runs his auto very carefully,' said the first chauffeur.

'Extremely so,' replied the other; 'he always makes sure to comply with the law and toot his horn just before he strikes anybody.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The superiority of Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Highfower—'My first daughter married a poet, my second an artist, and my third a rich merchant.'

Dimbleton—'And which couple is the most fortunate?'

'Oh, the first two of them. They are supported by the husband of the third.'

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

WANTED—AN INVENOR.

P (five years married)—'Have you seen those noiseless baby carriages, yet?'

Q (married only a twelvemonth)—'No; what I want is a noiseless baby.'—'Quips and Cranks.'

Nip Disease in the Bud.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take any ailment in its initial stages, and by such remedies as are sufficient, stop it in its course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

Father—'Well Paul, what would you like for a birthday present?'

Paul—'Oh, father, buy me a telephone so that I can answer the master's questions without having to go to school.'

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

When Baby was Sick, she gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'Is that poetry or verse?' 'Verse, of course. Why, you can understand what it means.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

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

Adrift on the Salwin River.

(Youth's Companion.)

It was a Saturday afternoon in the early part of November, 1870. The good ship "Morning Light" was lying at anchor opposite a large lumber-mill on the Salwin River in British Burmah. The work of loading the teak-wood logs had been discontinued for the day, and the crew had just finished washing down the decks, for the next day was a veritable day of rest, and every part of the ship must be clean and tidy before knocking-off time.

Moored alongside the vessel were large rafts of teak-wood, ten logs to a raft, all well secured by ropes made fast to the outer logs and hauled taut, and hitched aboard to the pin-rail. These rafts made convenient floating stages for the crew to wash and bathe on, and on this particular afternoon, as soon as the men had finished work, they swarmed over the rafts and hand over hand down the mooring-ropes, and were soon deeply immersed in river-water and soap-suds.

To the westward the sun was slowly sinking behind a threatening bank of clouds that betokened a heavy rain-storm close at hand. On the river-bank the lumbering, ungainly elephants, the working corps of the sawmill, were tramping slowly homeward from their evening data; and on deck two tired, impatient youngsters were hurriedly polishing the brass-work, eager to complete their task and get to their washing before the storm came on. One of these boys was the writer, then on his first voyage; the other was Phil Daly, my chum and fellow victim to the tyranny of the petty officers in whose berth-room we were quartered.

With a "wipe and a promise" we finished our brass-work, hurriedly disposed of some cold tea and hardtack, and dropped down on the raft with our bundles of dirty clothes as the last of the men climbed over the rail inboard. It was almost dark as we dipped the first pieces of our washing, and then down well scaped on the outside log, and proceeded to pound the dirt out of them with a heavy stick in the native fashion. Our only companion was the skipper's dog, Rover, who, contrary to all nautical etiquette, had bounded down the captain's side-ladder and joined us on the raft.

The heavy rain-clouds had by this time entirely overcast the sky, the wind was whistling fitfully through the rigging, and now and again sheet lightning gleamed brightly along the horizon. Silently and rapidly we pounded and rinsed, rinsed and pounded, in our efforts to get back on deck before the rain fell. But, swift as we were, the elements were swifter. With a deafening crash and a blinding glare that seemed to scorch the eyeballs, the storm was upon us. The rain descended in slanting sheets before the fierce squall, and flash followed flash and peal followed peal, until the sky was one blazing, thunderous chaos.

In the lull that followed the outburst of the storm I heard a sharp, startled cry from my companion and, as the lightning again blazed forth, I saw that the pair, in which were our washed clothes, had slid from the log and were floating off down-stream. Already they were carried far beyond our reach by the force of the wind. Picking up a boat-hook that lay near, we ran to the rear.

Casting off the after mooring-rope, we pushed with hands and boat-hook until that end of the raft swung well clear of the ship's counter and almost into the track of the approaching buckets. Then running across to the outer corner, we cast out our boat-hook and carefully hauled them in. But the shout of triumph had hardly left our lips when the forward mooring-rope parted with the strain, the raft swung round broadside to the current and dropped astern, and the hull of the ship rapidly disappeared in the gathering gloom of the storm. We shouted for help, but we might as well have saved our breath. The ship was already a good cable's length away, and the storm had driven all hands below to their snug quarters. It might be hours before we were missed, and then— I might as well confess that our first impulse was to lie down and have a good cry, for we were then little more than children.

But the dog kept bounding from one to the other of us, seemingly enjoying the new and strange situation, and finally the boyish spirit of adventure conquered all morbid feelings, and we prepared to make the best of a bad predicament.

that overhung the stream was aflame with dancing myriads of fireflies. The short, sharp bark of the jackals, the croaking of tree-toads and the weird hooting of owls made a nocturnal chorus that grated on our nerves, while every now and again the prolonged howl of some large beast of prey or the splash of a heavy body falling into the river made us start to our feet with a fresh realization of the dangers of our position.

Thus we floated along hour after hour, steering and dozing by turns. Gradually the current became less swift as the river began to feel the full pressure of the flood-tide from the bay. About midnight the sky again became overcast, the thunder crashed and rolled, the lightning flashed athwart the heavens, and the rain came down in torrents. Just as one very bright flash lighted the scene and showed us that we were nearly at the point where the river widened out to an estuary, a sudden shock threw us on our faces. The forward end of the raft rose clear of the water; then it swung round with the tide and hung there. We poked ourselves up and looked about us, only to find that our craft had stuck hard and fast on a snag of old roots firmly grounded in the bed of the river.

We unshook another crosspiece and poled with all our strength, but in vain. We succeeded only in pushing the raft on to the snag until the lower end was entirely submerged and our position was rendered more precarious than ever. If there was little fear now of drifting out to sea, there was still less chance of getting to shore. By the glare of the lightning we could see a number of dark objects floating around us that we knew were alligators, and it was certain that they would seize us the moment we entered the water. Retreating to the higher side of our raft we cowered down, cold and wet, to wait for daylight and the rescue we hoped would come with it; for we knew that as soon as our absence was discovered the captain would send out a boat's crew in search of us. But the adventures of the night had not yet come to an end.

The weary hours had dragged along until nearly five o'clock, when Rover, who had been cuddled between us, suddenly rose to his feet and, trembling in every limb, stood pointing at something on the farther end of the raft. Following his gaze we could dimly make out a dark, round object like a small coil of heavy hawser. About a foot above it, apparently suspended in the air, were two bright, bead-like points of light that sparkled like diamonds in the glare of the lightning. Rover crouched lower and lower, the hair on his back standing up like bristles. Then with a long, low, whining cry he crawled quickly away from us towards those mysterious points of light. Another vivid flash lighted up for a moment the raft and its surroundings, and showed us our dog almost within striking distance of a huge python.

Our warning cry as we sprang to our feet seemed to break the spell that bound him, for, with an agonized howl, Rover swerved to one side and sprang far out into the river. Where he sank the water was churned into foam by the lashing tails of the alligators as they fought over their prey. Then the ripples gradually died away, and a few flakes of blood-red foam were the only traces of the tragedy. We fell back on the raft overcome with terror at the poor dog's horrible fate, but a strange fascination compelled us to turn our gaze on the hideous and dangerous reptile that had forced its companionship upon us. There it lay, coiled up on the logs not more than fifteen feet from us, its small, flat head reared above the huge coil, and waving to and fro with a rhythmic motion that seemed almost to hypnotize us. It was only by a strong effort of will-power that we at last averted our eyes, and turned to look about us.

The lightning that had revealed our grim companion must have been the last flash of the storm, for the clouds had cleared away, the stars had come out, and we were already beginning to pale before the advancing light of dawn. With lightened hearts we turned again to look at the python and found, to our horror, that he had moved up nearer to us. He was nearly ten feet in length, and at least nine inches through the thickest part of his body. Unarmed, we were no match for him. In our rear were the river and the alligators; we could retreat no farther unless we wished to share the fate of poor Rover.

So overcome were we by a sense of our helplessness and the horror of the situation that I believe if the python had advanced any nearer, we should have jumped from the raft to be torn to pieces by the alligators. But just then we heard a loud shouting, and looking down-stream we saw a native fishing-boat, manned by a crew of wild-looking, half-naked Burmans, skimming toward us under the impetus of half a dozen long, paddle-shaped sweeps. We would have welcomed anything in the shape of a rescue party, even had we known them to be cannibals; and as the boat grated alongside the raft, we sprang forward with the intention of boarding her at once. But we started back in alarm as the python glided up to the boat and slid over the gunwale into the stern-decks. The men, instead of showing any fear, seemed to rejoice in the advent of this strange passenger; and it was only after a protracted welcome to his snakeship that they again turned their attention to us.

In pigeon-English the men at the helm invited us to get in and go ashore with them to their village, which was now plainly in sight among the trees on the farther bank. But the presence of the snake, and the longing, greedy looks the men cast on our raft, made us hesitate, and as we hung back a hearty British cheer startled us, and we turned round just in time to grasp the gunwale of our boat and steady her alongside. Then the boatswain and four others of our shipmates tumbled on the raft and fairly hugged us in their joy at finding us alive and well.

The Burmans had shoved off with their python as our boat came alongside, and were already well on the way to their

village. As we lay back, waiting for the flood-tide to set, that we might get the raft off and tow it back to the ship, the boatswain told us how the native fishermen make a domestic pet of the python or "subba-gye," as they call it, and use him as a barometer when they go fishing. He will remain coiled up comfortably in the bow of the boat until a storm is coming on, when he promptly slips overboard and heads for the shore. The fishermen then make sail and follow him with all possible celerity.

The pet subba-gye is fed on a diet of rice and eggs, and lives in the house very companionably with the cat and the baby. This, of course, explained the situation as far as the snake was concerned, but it did not in the least mitigate the horrors of the past night. And to this day, whenever I partake too freely of an unusually heavy supper, the subba-gye and the alligators are generally part and parcel of the dream-horror that visit my restless couch. We towed the raft back to the ship, and the skipper was so pleased to have us all back safe and sound that Phil and I escaped with a very mild reprimand.

The Black Squirrel.

TELLS A FARMER SOME THINGS HE DIDN'T KNOW.

The farmer had been trying for half an hour to get a shot at the black squirrel with his old rifle, when the sprightly little animal came half-way down the tree and said:— "You are only wasting your time, my old friend. It would take a much better shot than you are to send a bullet even near enough to scare me. Why don't you go and shoot at a goose?"

"I guess you are too cute for me," said the farmer, as he sat down on a nearby log.

"Yes; you might as well give it up. I cannot only hide away from you in the tree top, but there's a hollow limb up there in which I have my nest. I came down, however, to have a little talk with you. Do you know that I was of great benefit to you last summer?"

"How?" asked the farmer. "By eating as many as a hundred crow's eggs. I like the eggs of all kinds of birds, but particularly those of crows. They are large and easy to get at, and I have a feast whenever I come across a nest. I also broke up the nests of three chicken hawks last year by eating the eggs, and I think you ought to treat me well instead of hunting me with a gun."

"I didn't know you liked birds' eggs."

"Well, I do, and I also eat many grubs that prey upon your crops. Now let me tell you something about myself. I have four toes on my fore-paws and five on the hind ones, and my hind legs are considerably the longest. This is to enable me to make long jumps from limb to limb."

"I know how to take care of myself, but I am not as good a fighter as the red squirrel. There are black, gray and red squirrels, you know, and the red is the best fighter. He has a hot temper, like a red-headed boy, and he will even fight the coon or 'possum. I have seen a red squirrel get the better of an owl who wanted to eat him, and he is not very much afraid of a dog. The gray squirrel, however, is a great coward. I have known him to be driven from a tree by three or four blackbirds."

"I have read that you store up bushels and bushels of food for the winter," said the farmer.

"That is an old woman's story," laughed the squirrel. "In the fall when nuts are plentiful, we store up a few, but nothing like bushels, nor even quarts. We are out in the winter as well as other times, and we can always find food, but we store the nuts up against bad weather. When the snow is extra deep, or there comes a rainy, sleety day, then we have food at hand and don't have to leave our warm nests. It is true that I eat a few ears of your corn in the course of the year, but I make good the loss in many other ways. The red squirrel does the same, but the grays do the most damage. They visit the cornfield by the hundreds sometimes, and will pull down or destroy two or three ears. The black squirrel will make his home in one place for years, unless driven out, but the gray never stays beyond a few months. He is a good deal like a tramp—always wanting to move on and get somewhere else."

"I'd like your tail to put on my cap," said the farmer, as he raised his gun. "Well, you won't get it," chattered the squirrel as he whisked it about. "I wouldn't look half as pretty if I lost my tail, and you can just as well stick a feather in your cap. My tail goes with my skin when I am dead."

"Let me tell you that squirrel skins are made into rugs, robes and overcoats without being dyed, but a furrier will dye them and prepare them so that they look like mink. Many a boa and cape worn by a young lady are only squirrel skins, though they call them by other names. Two skins would make you a nice pair of gloves, but you won't get mine, all the same. I need it myself."

"We'll see about that!" chuckled the farmer, as he aimed his gun and fired. "Ah, there!—you there!" cried the squirrel, as he ran up the tree on the other side and peered over the limb. "Say, now, you'd better do as I told you—go shoot an old goose! If she won't hold still while you shoot, tie her up by the leg!"

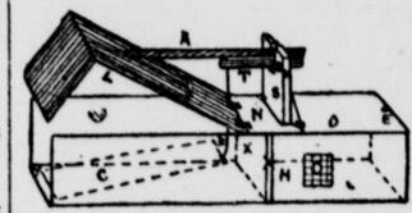
Correspondence

A MINK TRAP.

One of our boy friends asks for directions to make a good trap to catch skunk and mink. The following directions will, we hope, be helpful:

The mink is a very easy animal to capture. One peculiarity about him is that he always returns to a spot where he has hidden his prey, and if he misses it he will go searching around for it. The trap should be three feet long, one foot wide, and one foot high, outside measurements, and may be made of ordinary pine boards.

To N, which is the fixed part of the top, are hinged the lids L and D, and on to N is nailed the standard S. The lid is held up by the rod A, in



which are one or two notches to elevate it to the desired height, catching or blocking over the pin B, and projecting a few inches beyond. Under A, and hinged into the standard by pin P, is the lever T, also projecting an inch or so beyond. C is a treadle board hinged at Y to the bottom of the trap, and connected by the wire W, to the lever T, the treadle being elevated about two inches when set. H is the bait-box, separated from the main trap by a wire screen X. O is a window; there should be one on each side, three or four inches square, and covered with wire or wire cloth. D is the lid of the bait-box, fastened down by the pin E.

Put the bait into the bait-box. The mink enters the trap, and as soon as his weight gets well up on the treadle it pulls down the lever T, the projecting end of which dislodges the rod A and drops the lid L. Mice or frogs form the best bait. Experience will tell you if the measurements given above are sufficiently large.

The open season for catching muskrats in Ontario is from Jan. 1 to May 1. With the exception of the month of April.

CLIMBING THE HILL.

(By Blanch T. Heath, in 'Youth's Companion.') Happy-go-Lucky and Faint-of-Heart Set off on a journey with Only-Try; and each was ready to do his part. While the sunny hours went merrily by. But when the shadows were growing long, and the crickets chirping their evening song, Up rose like a barrier steep and strong A rocky hillside nigh.

Said Happy-go-Lucky, 'Suppose we wait, And somebody passing may give us a ride?' 'We shall break our necks if we climb so late!' 'Poor Faint-of-Heart in a panic cried, 'But Only-Try, with a resolute eye, Looked up at the hill and the sunset sky. 'There is plenty of time,' said Only-Try. 'And the moon is full, beside.'

So Only-Try, without stay or stop, Went clambering up over rock and roof, Till he stood at last on the hill's green top. In a beautiful clearing, with flowers and fruit, But the other two are waiting still, For nobody lives, or ever will, That can reach the top of the small-east hill. By sitting down at the foot!

Our Note Book.

POST CARD ADDRESSES.

The postal authorities of Great Britain are having trouble with the word 'only' on the face of the post-card. A newspaper gives the attempts that have been made to avoid ambiguity and clumsiness. 'The address only to be written on this side' is capable of misconstruction, because 'only' may modify 'to be written,' which would bar the use of typewriter or printing-press.

A little while ago the 'only' was dropped, so that now there is no expressed prohibition on an English post-card against writing part of the message on the face of the card. Yet the recipient of such a card will be fined a penny.

The postal authorities of this country wrestled with the same problem. Six attempts have been made to find a brief, elegant and unambiguous legend. An early postal card was inscribed: 'Nothing but the address can be placed on this side,' which was neither true nor elegant.

'Nothing but the address to be on this side' was more to the point. But it looked clumsy, and the next issue had, 'Write only the address on this side,' which was objected to as barring the typewriter. 'Write the address only on this side, the message on the other,' followed, and was

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came over,' said the other, meaning that he had crossed from the other side of the island. 'Well,' replied the Irishman, 'if it makes a dacent man look like you in two months, here's what's goin' back to Ireland be the next ship!'

**IN A FOG OF BATS,**  
 (Baltimore 'Sun.') 'I have experienced many kinds of showers in my sea life,' said Captain Harland, of the British steamer 'Hardanger,' in port yesterday, 'but it remained for me to feel the effect of a rain of bats on the trip down the coast from New York to Baltimore.'

'Last Tuesday night, when about ten miles off the Delaware, we were suddenly being struck in the face and on our heads, and sometimes on our bodies, by myriads of birds, as we supposed. We were not long finding out that the sudden attack was from bats of bates, if I may apply that term. It was with difficulty that those on deck could protect themselves from injuries from their sharp, fin-like wings, as they flew about in all directions. We ran out of the flock during the night, but next morning we captured a number on deck, where they had fallen exhausted. I took us one which had under its wing an infant bat, which it had carried far out to sea, and during the time it was beating about our decks, against the rigging, boats and smokestack, this tiny infant had held on and fallen with its exhausted parent to the deck. I shall try to raise the pair, and also several others.

'I doubt if there is anybody who can boast of such a queer capture and has the idea of making pets of them. I shall look up natural history and seek some plan to preserve their lives, and see what will be the result.'

The battle with the bats, Captain Harland says, was renewed to a less extent during Wednesday night in the Chesapeake Bay. He cannot recollect of having seen bats at sea before.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

The number of lepers in the Philippine Islands is estimated at about 12,000.

The biggest average farm in the world is in South Australia, where the average squatter holds 78,000 acres.

The bamboo holds the record among plants for quick growth. It has been known to grow two feet in 24 hours.

The rotation of a waterspout at the surface of the sea has been estimated as 354 miles an hour, or nearly six miles a minute.

Spiders are met with in the forests of Java whose webs are so strong that it requires a knife to cut through them, we are told.

Butte, Mont., is famed through the north-west for the fact that it has but a single tree. More are to be set out and cultivated.

The sun's light is equal to 5,503 watts and at no time from the eye. It would take 800,000 full moons to equal cloudless sunshine.

The Russian Government has ordered private maritime companies to discharge all foreigners who refuse to become Russian subjects.

In Russia factories are usually near forests, wood being still the chief fuel. Since 1872 4,000 miles of railways have been laid in the Japanese Empire.

As many of the Japanese hospitals are not up to modern requirements it is proposed to pull them down and build new ones. The cost would be \$15,000,000.

Prof. Fridtjof Nansen is to be at the head of the International Laboratory for the study of marine life, which will be opened at Christiania in November.

What is believed to be the largest searchlight in the United States has been mounted at the top of Prospect Mount, N. Y., and the New London shore, five miles away, can be plainly seen when the light is turned in that direction.

The Topeka 'State Journal' says: Representatives of the Smith family have applied for space for a building at the World's Fair to be the headquarters of the members of that great family when visiting the exhibition. Some genius has figured out that there are fourteen million Smiths in the world. If all these and their friends attend, the success of the St. Louis show is assured.

Noah Raby, aged a hundred and thirty years, is dying of old age at the Pisataway, N.J., almshouse. Raby was born a subject of George III. in North Carolina. He served in the old warship 'Constitution,' and heard Washington speak at Yorktown. Over a hundred and two years ago he had his first love affair, and went to sea, fearing to propose to the girl. The old man now consoles himself with the reflection that he would have died long ago had he married, for, he says, she had a horrid temper.

John T. Vandergrift, a mechanic, living at Wilmington, Del., has been notified that he is heir to \$50,000, left by a stranger, whom he aided twenty-two years ago. He has gone to Baltimore to obtain the fortune. Mr. Vandergrift lived in St. Georges in 1880, and went to Philadelphia that year by boat. On the voyage one of the passengers, an elderly man, became ill. Mr. Vandergrift nursed the stranger as well as he could. In Philadelphia the mechanic helped the stranger to a hotel and pro-

duced a doctor for him. He would take no pay at that time.

AN EMBARRASSING ORDER.

The carriage builders of London are now ending what has proved to be the most prosperous season they have ever known. Nearly every coroneted coach-house required to be refurnished with a state coach, so long had it been since any great pageant had been performed. A state coach is rather an affair of crochets in any case; and some curious letters have passed between peers and their carriage builders in regard, among other things, to the size of the emblezzings on the panels. The riciest letter, however, quoted as in the possession of one coach builder, refers to an ordinary carriage. It was written on behalf of a great lady by an aide-de-camp: 'Lady \_\_\_\_\_ will be much obliged if you will kindly varnish her. She thinks only one side wants doing, but will be glad if you will send and see.' He had merely omitted the word 'carriage.'—London 'Chronicle.'

A ROSEBUSH ONE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

(Boston 'Evening Transcript'.) In the town of Hildersheim, in Germany, is a rosebush said to be one thousand years old, and sprouts from its branches have realized fabulous sums. Some years ago a rich Englishman offered \$50,000 for the entire tree, but the sum was indignantly refused. This wonderful plant clings amid thickly grown moss against the side of the famous old Church of St. Michael. It is claimed that it has bloomed perennially since the days of King Alfred, and this statement has never been disputed, for its record has been as carefully kept as the pedigree of the bluest blooded family in the kingdom. It is supposed to have been discovered through the medium of King Louis of Hildersheim as far back as 1022.

FOSSILS ON MOUNT STEPHEN.

In making the ascent of Mount Stephen, one of the giant mountains of British Columbia, at the foot of which a river runs through what is euphonically termed the Kicking Horse Valley, that hardy Alpine climber, Mr. Edward Whympre came upon a novel and unexpected find. A considerable way up, at a height 6,300 feet above sea-level, he chipped out a number of fossil trilobites fast embedded in the rock. These curious little wriggling creatures, not unlike wood lice in form, and having the same capacity of rolling themselves into a ball when danger threatened, swarmed in the Palaeozoic seas, and are amongst the earliest known forms of life on the earth. In the same fossil bed was found a large marine prawn. Mr. Whympre has sent several of his best specimens for examination by the geologists of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.—'Westminster Gazette.'

AS TO MONKEYS THROWING STONES.

An explanation of the origin of stories which attribute to monkeys the power of throwing stones may be found in the account of their habits given by trained and competent observers. Sir James Brooke says, with reference to the orangs that he never observed the slightest attempt at defence, and that the wood which sometimes rattled about his ears was broken by their weight, and not thrown, as some persons represent Mr. Wallace, also talking of the orang,

declares that he has seen him throw down branches which he has broken. It is true he does not throw them at a person, but casts them down vertically; for it is evident that a bough cannot be thrown to any distance from the top of a lofty tree. In one case a female mias, on a durian tree, kept up for at least ten minutes a continuous shower of branches, and of the heavy-spined fruits, as large as thirty-two-pounders, which most effectually kept us clear of the tree she was on. She would be seen breaking them off and throwing them down with every appearance of rage, uttering at intervals a loud pumping grunt and evidently meaning mischief.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

WHEN A MAN SHAVES.

Shaving is practiced by nearly every man but is properly done by very few. If you are often shaved by a barber you should select one who does not rub his hand over your face, as many do, to ascertain whether you have been closely shaved. This will irritate the skin very easily and make lumps appear. Very often, after a barber has gone over your face once with a razor and is finishing the shave, he will give your face an upward stroke with the palm of his hand, using pressure between each stroke of the razor, to see that no patches of beard remain.

After a shave you should be very careful to keep your hands away from your face, as the skin is more tender than at any other time. If you shave yourself you should have your razor honed at least three times a year, to keep it in good order. You should also have a good strop, with a canvas part, for rough sharpening, as well as a smoothing strop.

In buying a strop it is well to have a barber select it, then you will be sure to get a good one.

Before shaving it is well to wash the face with soap in warm water, as these are apt to be germs in the least little bit of dust or anything that might be on your face. One cannot be too careful about this, for a cut of the razor, ever so small, is apt to make an ugly sore if the skin is not perfectly clean. A wash before shaving will also soften the beard.

All men should learn to use both hands in shaving. Many attempt to shave both sides of the face with one hand and usually succeed in cutting themselves. In fact, many men cut themselves whenever they attempt to shave. This difficulty could be overcome if both hands were used. The face should be well lathered with shaving soap, a kind that does not dry quickly, then the lather should be well rubbed in the beard with the tops of the fingers, which softens it to such an extent that one does not have to contend with the razor pulling, which not only hurts severely, but irritates the skin.

In cold weather the skin should be thoroughly sponged in warm water and afterwards in cold water, which keeps it from becoming chapped. Before the face has been dried a little witch hazel should be rubbed on. Then, after wiping this off, talcum powder is good. In case of a cut it is well to have a piece of alum at hand, which, if you dampen and apply to the cut, will close it up quickly, so that, if small it cannot be seen.

After you have finished using the razor it should be washed, then dried until not a damp spot remains, then sharpened on the strop before putting back into the case. If these directions are followed you will find that it is not such a disagreeable ordeal to go through with in shaving yourself. You will also save time and barbers' bills.—Baltimore 'American.'

THE PASSING OF THE SMOCK FROCK

WITH REFERENCE TO A PLEA MADE BY THE LATE GEORGE M. STEARNS.

(Phillip Hale, in Boston 'Journal'.)

A senseless lump of animated clay, with weather-beaten hat of rusty brown, stranger to brinks, and often to a crowd; with slop-frock suiting to the ploughman's taste, its gassy skirts twisted round his waist; and hardened high-lows clenched with nails around, clamping defiance o'er the stony ground.

'Country Life' announces the passing of the smock-frock or the slop-frock, as the garment is called in certain English provinces. The farmer used to be proud of his smock, and it was often adorned with much beautiful work, and was worth from twenty to thirty pounds, but now the garment is almost wholly discarded. No farmer wears it, and even the farm laborer objects to it in its sheep form, though here and there in out-of-the-way hamlets of the Berkshire and Wiltshire Downs the rustic may occasionally be seen clad according to the old-fashion. This is but seldom, however, as the cheap tailor has long been familiar in Arcadia, and the rural swain goes in the same attire as the city beau.

Is the 'smock' still familiar in New England? The garment was commonly used, and the name well known in Hampshire county during the 60's and early 70's; but we have not heard the word used colloquially for some time. Thirty years ago, more or less, the town of Northampton was thoroughly frightened by firebugs. Barn after barn was burned. Private citizens turned detectives. Women and children slept uneasily. At last four or five persons were suspected, arrested, tried, acquitted. One of them had already dishonored a family name known at the time to every school-boy throughout the land. There was no talk of pyromania; the accused were tried as responsible persons who had deliberately gone wrong. They were defended by George M. Stearns, one of the keenest and most adroit of American jury lawyers. The court-room was, of course, crowded; for amusements in the town were few, confined to a wandering minstrel troupe, an immortal circus, John B. Gough, a tight-rope walker, who took up a collection, and a sleek, unwholesome professor of magic. One of the witnesses for the prosecution spoke of a man seen under suspicious circumstances as being 'dressed in a smock-frock.' Mr. Stearns asked him to describe a 'smock-frock.' The crowd, with its customary hair-trigger laugh, was immensely amused by the floundering of the witness, and yet he, an honest constable, was in the habit of wearing the garment in question. Mr. Stearns treated the frock as though it had never been seen outside of Persia or Finland. The witness at once became ridiculous. Even the presiding judge looked as though the plea of any New-Englander wearing such a garment was preposterous. All manner of changes were rung on the word, which in the closing argument was used as a symbol of the absurdity of the charge brought against the prisoners. We boys knew the frock and the word for it; nevertheless, we hung upon the lips of the distinguished lawyer, and at a wink from him any one of us would have said, 'There is no such thing.'

The smock-frock known in Northamptonshire, England, according to Anne Elizabeth Baker, was a coarse, loose white Holland frock, generally reaching to the mid-leg, often stitched or chain-stitched, in an ornamental pattern on the shoulders, wrist, etc., with dark blue silk. It was the common outer garment of an agricultural laborer. The 'slop' was a short smock-frock, such as is worn by navigators, and Anne Elizabeth derives it from the Anglo-Saxon 'slop, stola.' In south-west Worcestershire the smock-frock was a garment of 'Russia duck,' which reached to the knees, and, as a rule, was closed all around, with only an opening through which to pass the head. Jesse Salisbury said in 1893: 'The "slop" has now almost entirely taken its place in this district, and is defined "slop" as a short linen jacket.' In Lincolnshire a smock was a countryman's blouse, which was 'so called from its color. It originated among the French mechanics, who wore it (without an exception, perhaps), of blue—hence bleus (first pronounced blouse) corrupted into blouse.' ('Provincial words and expressions current in Lincolnshire,' by J. Ellett Brogden—London, 1866). Mr. Brogden defined 'slop-frock' as a 'farm-servant or laborer's smock-frock, made of thick blue, drab, or white cotton, elaborately worked on the breast and back.' The smock-frock known in Hampshire county was a plain, serviceable garment. It was worn by the hired man when he did his chores; by the man that brought firewood; often by the meat-man; and by the farmer and his help. As we remember it, the garment was of a coarse, strong material, and it was blue or of a bluish color. It was not embroidered, not even by mother, wife or sweetheart. It was the rough garment of work. De Quincey insisted that the Roman was the ideal of men. He called himself and his pals 'remi dominos, gentemque togatum.' 'The gentry that wore the toga.' Yes, and a pretty affair that 'toga' was. Just figure to yourself, reader, the picture of a hard-working man, with horny hands, like our hedgers, ditchers, porters, etc., setting to work on the high road in that vast sweep-g toga, filling with a strong ale like the maimail of a frigate. Conceive the road would be received into the bosom of a modern porchouse detachment sent out to attack the stones on some line of road, or a fatigue party of druzmen sent upon secret service. Had there been nothing left as a memorial of the Romans but that one relic—their immeasurable toga—that I should have known that they were born and bred to idleness. No such inference could be drawn from a smock-frock. 'Smock' itself is a fine old word that

never should have gone out of general usage. It is a heroic word even when the garment clung to a woman—was the apostrophe of Othello to the dead Desdemona. Yet one of our Congresses brilliantly corrupt comedies Fraile rebukes Miss Prue for using the word: 'Amongst your linen you must say, you must never say smock.'

HOW TREES ARE BLAZED.

(Bangor, Me., Correspondence New York 'Tribune'.)

No Maine woodsman, guide or camper needs to be told the meaning of 'blaze'—he knows it as he knows the alphabet. The dictionary defines blaze, 'To indicate, or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession, as to blaze a path through a forest.'

In the early days, when Maine was nearly all forest, when clearings were being made and there were few or no roads, travel from place to place, or from neighbor to neighbor, was accomplished by means of paths blazed through the woods. Hunters and woodsmen are in the habit of blazing their course through the deep woods in order that they may not become lost or lose time in their travels. To blaze is to dip off with an axe or hatchet a portion of the bark of tree trunks, cutting deep enough to take out a piece of the wood along with the bark. In blazing for a path very small trees are cut, while in blazing for the bounds of a lot or town or for a farm line larger trees are selected, the blaze being usually made about breast high. When, however, as is often the case, blazing is done in winter, when the snow is deep, by men traveling on snowshoes, the mark is higher up on the trees. After such blazes have become grown over, and in subsequent years it becomes necessary to re-ambulate the lines thus made, the surveyors have to examine the trees high up on the trunk, which is slow and difficult work.

In running a line or establishing bounds through a forest the surveyor blazes in this manner: If the line goes to the left of a tree designed to be blazed the tree is blazed upon the right side; if the line goes to the right the tree is blazed upon the left side, while if the line strikes the tree fairly, then the trunk is blazed upon both sides. In running a boundary line at a corner, where two lines come together, either a monument is erected—a stake and four bowlers constituting such monument—or a tree is blazed on all four sides, or, perhaps, four trees blazed, to indicate as nearly as possible the turning point of the line.

The permanency of the record made by blazing trees is quite remarkable, and it is a matter of fact that in many cases of disputed lines or boundaries of lots in forest lands the courts have held the record of the blazes as sufficient and reliable, where carefully drawn plans and formally attested title deeds have been set aside as containing possible errors. The wound of a blazed tree heals over, but never so completely that the scar will not readily be recognized by the experienced woodsman; therefore, so long as the blazed tree escapes fire and the axe of the lumberman, so long that the axe of the lumberman, so long that the tree is an ineffaceable record of the line as surveyed. The surveyor's recorded figures may be in error, and his written description may not coincide with the line he has traced on the tree trunks with his hatchet, but blazes are unchanging, and in a court of law they are indisputable evidence. They cannot be made to lie, no cross-examination can confuse them, no argument refute them. Their fix dates as accurately as they preserve inscriptions; the outer shell which has grown over the scar is cut away, and the rings in the wood beneath the bark testify to the date.

THE CZAR'S HOME LANGUAGE.

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser'.)

Mr. Charles May, deputy tax receiver, of Paterson, N. J., has received a letter from Mr. W. W. Booth, chief engineer of the cruiser 'Albany,' in which the writer gives a description of a visit paid by the Czar of Russia to the cruiser on Aug. 9. The writer says: 'The Czar speaks perfect English, and, in fact, his questions were so well put and showed such knowledge of the subject that I said to him, "I notice Your Majesty, that you speak perfect English!" You can imagine my surprise when he answered by saying: "Yes, we speak English entirely at home, using Russian but very little."'

THE WORK OF BIRD DOGS.

(From 'Outing'.)

Reading denotes that a dog is following a trail toward the birds by their footscap, as a man in an analogous manner might follow a flock of sheep by watching their tracks. Drawing denotes that a dog is approaching birds by the scent in the air as a man might follow a flock of sheep by the long line of dust hovering over and around the trail. Drawing is considered a much superior manner to reading. It is commonly marked by greater accuracy, quickness of execution, and dash of manner. Pointing is the stop which the dog makes when he has definitely located the birds, or when he thinks he has done so. It is the preliminary pause to accurately determine the whereabouts of the hidden birds before he springs to capture. If he misjudges and springs in the wrong direction, all his pains and labor come to nothing. In his training he is encouraged to point, but is prohibited springing, so that after a time he makes his point and hold it staunchly. If by any act, wilful or otherwise, he alarms the birds and they take wing, it is called a flush. If the dog, when going up wind on game, flushes the birds, he commits an error; if under certain circumstances he flushes when going down wind the error may be excused on the ground that being up wind of them it was impossible to scent them and, therefore, impossible to know of their presence.

THE LATE FATHER SCULLY

WELL-KNOWN PRIEST, TEACHER AND TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Of the late Rev. Thomas Scully, who died in Cambridge on Thursday, the Boston 'Evening Journal' gives the following sketch:

Father Scully was born in Ireland about sixty-nine years ago, and was educated in England, Ireland and Italy. He was ordained to the priesthood in Boston, and having volunteered his services in the rebellion, was appointed to the chaplaincy of the famous 9th Massachusetts Regiment by Bishop Fitzpatrick. He served in that capacity three years, in which time he was twice taken prisoner. One time, it is said, he was unwilling to leave the wounded on the field and was taken prisoner with them.

He then became pastor of a church in Malden, and was shortly after transferred to Cambridge. He celebrated mass there for the first time on Sunday, June 9, 1867. In recognition of his good work Pope Leo XIII. conferred the title of permanent rector upon him.

When he came to the parish the parochial property amounted to 16,700 feet of land, and the unfinished church valued in all at \$25,000. Today the parish property consists of 81,355 feet of land. On this property stands the church, the parochial residence, convent, school buildings, a grotto, which is a fac-simile of the one at Lourdes, Aquinas Hall utilized for literary exercises and entertainments, and a gymnasium. The total valuation probably exceeds \$250,000.

With the growth of his parish Father Scully did not forget the unfortunates. He gave a large portion of the Hovey estate on Cambridge street, Cambridge, for the site of a home for incurables. It is known as the Holy Ghost Hospital for Incurables.

He experienced no little opposition in founding the St. Mary's Parochial School but, notwithstanding, by his perseverance he succeeded and witnessed the formal opening of that institution on Sept. 6, 1875. The average attendance has been about 1,300 yearly at the school. He later inaugurated a college department March 7, 1881, on the date of the feast of the great theologian and philosopher, St. Thomas Aquinas. No charge has ever been made to attend the schools, and books have been furnished where it was found the parents of the children were unable to do so.

He and his assistants administered to the spiritual welfare of 6,500 parishioners.

Aside from being looked upon as a pastor of great merit and one beloved by all, he was greatly honored by all for his high example of a true citizen. He took an active interest in all matters which had to do with the welfare of the city of Cambridge. He was well known as a temperance leader and advocate all over the country. To him is due in a large part the success of the no-license movement in Cambridge. He was so enthusiastic upon hearing the count of the votes on the license question that each year he superintended the ringing of the bells in his school. He had in his parish two total abstinence societies, the Aquinas Cadets and the St. Mary's Society for adults.

Father Scully's record as chaplain of the 9th Regiment in the Civil War is in line with that of his after life. As pictured in the book known as 'The History of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment,' by Captain D. G. McNamara, it is very striking. According to that book, he was mustered into service in the latter part of 1861. The regiment went at once to the front. Its first engagement was the Battle of Gaines Mill in the early part of '62. In that battle the regiment lost 532 officers and men killed and wounded. Father Scully was unwilling to leave the prisoners to their lot and was taken with them. They were in captivity some time. One night the Confederate guard was caught off duty, and Father Scully, followed by a number of his men, crept into the bushes. The guard began to fire upon them immediately afterward. He instructed the men to throw stones and gravel into the bushes to one side so that it would appear that they were taking that direction. The Confederates fired at the spot where the stones struck the ground and none of the Union men were hit.

A short time later the regiment participated in the battle of Savage Station. Father Scully was again taken captive and sent on to Richmond. He was turned over to the Provost Marshal, and his life was despaired of. A priest took him to his own home and nursed him. He recovered and was, a short time later, released as a non-combatant and returned to the North. He was mustered out of service Oct. 31, 1865.

Advertisements.

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The new constitutional treatment for cancer is based on the established fact that cancer is a disease of germ origin. Local treatment, such as operations, only deal with the external evidences of the disease, and of necessity must fail. Our constitutional treatment attacks the cancer germs in the blood and completely destroys them without injury to the patient. For full particulars send two stamps to W. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 230 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for 'Lost Appetite' featuring an illustration of a man sitting at a table with a plate of food. The text describes the symptoms of indigestion and the benefits of Powley's Liquefied Ozone. It includes a testimonial from Mrs. Thompson of Toronto and information about where to purchase the product.

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## THE TRUE NATURE OF HOME.

### Beauty's Soul—Two Old Maids—Autumn Fashions—Seasonable Recipes.

#### HOME THOUGHTS.

In these days of countless activities for women it is well to recall the restful theories some men have held regarding their part in the world. Ruskin considered that social redemption is wrought out by the wisdom and virtue of the wife and mother; that from her only can the husband draw his inspiration, the children their hope. Woman's power is for rule, not for battle,—her intellect is not for invention or creation, but for sweet ordering, arrangement and decision. She sees the qualities of things, their claims and their hope. Her great function is to praise, she enters into no contest, but infallibly judges the crown of content. By her office and place, she is protected from all danger and temptation. The man, in his work in the open world, must encounter all peril and trial; to him, therefore, must be the failure, the offence, the inevitable error; often he must be wounded, or subdued, often misled, and always hardened. But he guards the woman from all this; within his house, as ruled by her, unless she herself has sought it, need enter no danger, no temptation, no cause of error or offence. This is the true nature of home—it is the place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division. In so far as it is not this it is not home; so far as the anxieties of the outer life penetrate into it, and the inconsistently minded, unknown, unloved, or hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only a part of that outer world which you have roofed over, and lighted in. But so far as it is a sacred place, a vast temple, a temple of the hearth watched over by household gods, before whose faces, none may come but those whom they can receive with love;—so far as it is this, and roof and fire are types only of a nobler shade and light,—shade as of the rock in a weary land, and light as of the Pharos in the stormy sea, so far it vindicates the name, and fulfils the praise, of Home.

And wherever a true wife comes this home is always round her. The stars only may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her feet; but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far round her, better than celled with cedar, or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light, far, for those who else were homeless.

Such thoughts lie broadcast in his voluminous writings, often appearing where least expected, and re-stated again and again with increasing directness and vigor. This is one prominent feature of Ruskin's writings.

The ideas on the education to be imparted to woman in order to fit her for her task are set forth by Ruskin in his happiest vein in "Queens' Gardens." He says that a girl's education should be nearly, in its course and material of study, the same as a boy's. "Give them the same advantages that you give their brothers—appeal to the same grand instincts of virtue in them; teach them, also that courage and truth are the pillars of their being; let her practice in all accomplishments, be accurate and thorough, so as to enable her to understand more than she accomplishes—let her loose in the library, I say, as you do a fawn in the field. It knows the bad weeds twenty times better than you, and the good ones too, and will choose some bitter and prickly ones, good for it, which you had not the slightest thought would have been so." Give the girl, he says, in effect the same advantages that you give the boy, with more freedom, if possible, only see that the education is rightly directed, so as properly to exercise her different capacities and interests.

The mental powers of the boy and girl, Ruskin says, are as diverse as their physical powers—"Each has what the other has not, and to fit their diverse capacities their intellects should be correspondingly trained. A woman, in any rank of life, ought to know whatever her husband is likely to know, but in a different way. His command of it should be foundational and progressive; hers general and accomplished for daily and helpful use. He sums up the difference between the making of a girl's character and a boy's—"You may chisel a boy into shape as you would a rock, or hammer him into it, if he be a better kind, as you would a piece of bronze. But you cannot hammer a girl into anything. She grows as a flower. She will wither without sun. She will decay in her sheath, as a nerveless will, if you do not give her air enough; she will fall and defile her head in dust, if you leave her without help at some moments of her life; but you cannot fetter her; she must take her own fair form and way, if she must take any, and in mind as in body, must have always

"Her household motions light and free And steps of virgin liberty."

#### FASHION NOTES.

##### HANDSOME RECEPTION GOWN.

Vandykes, whether in lace, applique or cut into the fabric of gowns, are enjoying a full measure of popular favor after a temporary eclipse. This graceful garniture is shown to great advantage upon this charming gown. The material was crepe de chine of a pale mastic shade laid in groups of horizontal tucks, stitched with Corticelli sewing silk in self color. The edge of the skirt was bordered with a beautiful Vandyked design in ecru Venetian point, the pattern being picked out with rhinestone brilliants, opalescent spangles, and French knots worked in pale blue Corticelli EE twisted embroidery silk. The blouse was furnished with a cape collar of the same lace which gave that long sloping effect at the shoulders so desirable for the moment. The edge was finished



with a narrow accordion pleat of white chiffon, sprung with a tiny ruche. The scarf which ornaments the vest, and the sleek puff, were of embroidered chiffon and lace.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE OUTING COSTUME.

One of the special features of a new frock is the stitching in a contrasting color. Especially smart are the frocks composed of materials in two colors, the stitching of each matching the color of the other. This gown especially designed for seaside or yachting wear, but suitable for many other occasions, is composed of coarse grained white mohair, a favorite among the season's fabrics. The sailor collar of dark blue mohair is stitched in white Corticelli stitching silk, Size D and it is finished with a strap of waste mohair also stitched in a dark blue shade of the same silk exactly matching the collar, which is prolonged to form a tab. The strap edge of the collar in turn appears to be continued to form the vestee. All the edges of the blouse, as well as the pleat, which



broadens the shoulder, running from there to the belt, are piped with dark blue mohair, and this piping is repeated upon the narrow flat flounces of the skirt.

#### AN EARLY FALL COAT.

The Directoire Eton front, arranged to be worn open or closed as the exigencies of

Dame Fashion and our equally capricious climate demand, is a special feature of many of the coats of the season, whether long or short. This natty little coat is an exceptionally happy example of this



design. It is made of satin finished cloth of a brilliant dark blue color, all the edges being finished with a strap of tan broadcloth, stitched with Corticelli spool silk in self color. The coat collar is bordered by a similar strap, but the facing of revers is of white moire antique. The buttons are very handsome examples of

#### [For the Home Department. TWO OLD MAIDS.

Dowdy looking sour and sad,  
Thinks that boys are always bad,  
Never wears a pretty thing  
Grows 'hush' when we shout or sing,  
Says all children are a bore,  
Home seems dark and we feel sore;  
Calls us 'bothers,' 'rough and pert,'  
Thinks that cakes and pies will hurt  
Our digestion; till we rue  
The visit day of Auntie Sue.

Always dressed nice, smiling, sweet,  
Gives a fellow lots to eat,  
Bakes and sews, makes pretty things,  
Talks and laughs and plays and sings;  
Says she 'loves the girls and boys,'  
Tells us stories, don't mind noise;  
Somehow when she comes to stay  
Everyone seems glad that day;  
And we help her all we can  
For we just love Auntie Nan.  
KATHARINE A. CLARKE.  
Toronto.



#### Spiced Plums.

Spiced plums, easily made, are the best of relishes to go with game, poultry and mutton. Wash, drain, pick and weigh the plums, prick the skins lightly, then pack them down in earthen jars with one-half their own weight of sugar. Stew through the fruit while packing plenty of the whole cloves, whole allspice, mace, sugar, ginger slightly bruised and stick cinnamon. Put in also a few whole black pepper corns, and to each jar add a single pod of the small red pepper. Take half a pint of good cider vinegar for each pound of fruit, add to it as much sugar as the fruit was packed in, bring it to a boil, skim well and pour over it scalding hot. Let stand twenty-four hours, then drain off the syrup, boil up, skim and return to the fruit. Do this three times, then put fruit and syrup together in the kettle, let them boil five minutes, skimming well, then fill the jars and tie down with waxed paper next the fruit.

#### Apple Jelly.

Golden or fall pippin, or lady bluish apples, are best for jelly. The former makes a clear amber colored jelly, and the latter a bright red. Mash the fruit and remove the stem and blossom end, but do not pare. Cut into slices and remove the seeds. Place in a kettle, and just barely cover with cold water; bring slowly to boiling point and cool gently until tender. Then drain through jelly bag; do not squeeze. Then measure juice and sugar and finish same as currant jelly.

#### Quince Jelly.

Take an equal amount of quinces and apples; cut them in quarters then in fine slices, and measure them; for each heaping quart of fruit add one pint of water; place them over the fire, cover and boil without stirring till tender; then pour them into a sieve and drain without disturbing the fruit pulp.

Place the liquid with one pound of sugar for each pint of juice in a kettle over the fire and boil till it drops in large beads from the spoon, or if a drop is put on a plate it will retain the shape of a bead without spreading. The jelly which you have made might be prepared as follows: Cook some apples as directed above without the quinces; strain and reduce the juice by boiling it to one-half; then measure. Add to every pint of apple juice one pound of sugar and one pint of your quince jelly; cook till it flakes from the spoon, which will take about five minutes. Then fill into jars. The pulp of the apples and quinces may be rubbed through a sieve, then measured and put one pound of sugar for each of pulp over the fire and boil till it flakes from the spoon; then fill into jars. This is an excellent marmalade.

#### Preserved Tomatoes.

Green tomatoes, besides making excellent pickles, are sometimes preserved by the following method: Required, eight pounds of small green tomatoes, seven pounds of sugar, one ounce of ginger and mace mixed, and the juice of four lemons. Pierce each of the tomatoes with a fork and put them in the preserving kettle with all the other ingredients. Heat slowly, then boil until the tomatoes are clear, then skim them out and boil the syrup until thick. Put the tomatoes into jars and pour in the hot syrup. Ripe tomatoes may be made into a very good sort of marmalade. For every two pounds of the tomatoes allow two pounds of sugar and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Pour scalding water over the tomatoes to loosen the skins. After removing the skin, mix the tomatoes with the sugar and boil slowly for one hour, stirring and skimming frequently. At the end of that time add the lemon juice and rind and cook another hour or until the whole is a thick, smooth mass.

#### Spiced Cranberries.

This is an excellent sauce to serve with wild fowl or game. Cook one quart of cranberries in one pint of water until tender, then add three-fourths of a pound of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of ground cloves. Cook a few minutes longer and pour into glasses.

#### Cranberry Jelly.

Look over and wash two quarts of cranberries. Stew them with three teacups of cold water until soft. Then cook and cool, stir through a colander all but the skins; return the juice and pulp to the kettle and add one pound of sugar to every pint of juice; let it cook until the sugar is well dissolved, then pour into tumblers.

#### Fairy Cake.

Beat one-half pound of butter to a cream, add four beaten eggs, six ounces of sugar, pinch of salt; mix well together, put into a bowl with one pound of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder; cut finely some candied peel and grated almonds, four drops of essence of lemon; gradually add the mixture, and stirring all the time, put into a greased tin; bake one hour. Scatter sultanas on the top of the cake.

#### Chicken in Jelly.

To fill a three-pint mould, take a chicken weighing two and a half or three pounds after it is drawn; a slice of carrot, a slice of onion, one bay leaf, one-third of a box of gelatine, two cloves and salt and pepper to taste.

Wash the chicken and put it in a saucepan with enough boiling water to cover it. Bring it to a boil, then skim carefully and place the saucepan where the water will simmer until the chicken becomes tender. The time depends on the age of the chicken. If a young, tender fowl is used, about an hour and three-quarters; if a tough one, perhaps three hours. When the chicken is cooked, set it away to cool and cool the broth as well. Soak the gelatine in enough cold water to cover it and let it stand for an hour or more. When the broth has become cool and been skimmed, measure a pint and one-half and heat it in a saucepan, adding the bay leaf, onion, carrot, cloves and a small sprig of parsley. Cook slowly for ten minutes, then add a teaspoonful of salt, level, the gelatine and a speck of cayenne. Do not allow this to boil after the gelatine is added.

Bread fingers, particularly good with soup, need only a little care to be easily made at home, and it will be found that the family will take most kindly to them. Put one pint of milk over the fire; when steaming hot, take from fire, and add two ounces of butter. When lukewarm, add one yeast cake, dissolved in one half cupful warm water and one teaspoonful of salt. Then stir in sufficient flour to make a dough. Knead well, and put in bowl, cover, and stand in a warm place for three hours. Then turn out on board, cut into small bits, form into roll length and size of a finger, place in greased pans. Cover and stand aside again for one hour. Brush with white of egg beaten with two table-spoonfuls water, and bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes.

A variation of queen's toast, or, as it is sometimes called, fried bread, is Japanese fritters. Cut stale bread in fingers 4 x 2 inches in size, soak them in a mixture made from beating together two whole eggs and adding a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one pint of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla. When well soaked, drain, roll in dry breadcrumbs, and fry in beef fat; drain on brown paper, and serve with powdered sugar.

Small glass dishes standing on feet that bring them up several inches from the table, and with flat tops that give them the appearance of comports in miniature, are pretty bon-bon servers and are an expensive substitute for those of silver.

#### BEAUTY'S SOUL—A FANCY.

When Beauty was young, she was careless and happy and gay, a beautiful young maiden who went about despising everyone she came across. But mere beauty soon-

er or later tires the eye; and Beauty, whose heart was shallowness itself, soon began to lose the admiration which was to her her very life as it were. Then Beauty grew sad and pined, ever hiding herself in lonely places, to conceal the marks of age that were undermining her radiant loveliness. One night she sat weeping under an old tree, whose branches growing low to the ground, hid all the beauty around her from her eyes. Presently it seemed that the spirit of the ancient tree was speaking to her.

"What are you doing there, Beauty?" it said. "Why do you ever mourn over yourself and not look at the beauty around you?"

"What use is the beauty around me, when my own beauty is going?"  
"Ah, that is selfishness. Listen to a story I shall tell you. I am an old, old tree, and I have been here, observing life for ages. It is generally believed that we have no life in us, such as abounds in humanity. But who knows the throbbing pulse which beats within us, albeit we are precluded from speech?"

"Ages ago, when the world was first created, the earth and the heavens were bare and beauty less, or rather, there was nothing outside which showed the beauty within. Only the sun and the moon adorned the sky. Then complained the angels one to another, 'we love the earth below us; but we cannot even look at it, owing to this thick curtain of blue that is before our eyes. Let us petition our Creator to make openings in it, so that we may look through.' So the stars were made—divine windows, through which the radiant angels look out on the world below them."

"But the beauty of these stars was so great that the earth became jealous, and made its own petition to the Creator."  
"Here I am," it wailed, "throbbing with the beauty that is in me; but there is no expression to it. The heavens have the stars, while I—"

"Peace, peace," chided the Creator. "You also shall have your stars."

"And the flowers came into being. Then there began a rivalry between the flowers and the stars, as to which should outvie the other. Naturally, the flowers being of earthly mould and perishable, found themselves inferior to the heavenly stars. And they ate their heart out with jealousy, and drooped and lost the beauty that had been their portion. Then said the Creator to them: 'What is the use of this jealousy? The stars are above you, and you cannot equal them.'"

"Give us immortality," the flowers cried. "This is an injustice."  
"You cannot have immortality, but to make up for that you have the sweetness of fragrance, which the stars have not. Make use of it."

And slowly, surely, the flowers learnt the lesson. While the stars shone eternally with undiminished brightness, the flowers filled the air with their sweetness and beauty, dying out one by one it is true, but each doing its duty of giving its happiness to the world.

"Now, Beauty, daughter of the earth, listen to an old voice and learn the lessons. You also are of the Earth, like a flower, and Beauty must die. But Beauty's sweetness will ever remain. First, learn to live for others and not for yourself. Forget your own importance in the happiness of others."

"Secondly, be content with what you have got."

"Thirdly, strive to be worthy of the source you come from. For Beauty alone can produce Beauty. And your duty is to give expression to this inner loveliness. Then you will find that true beauty never grows old. For true beauty is but the expression of goodness; and if the outer beauty dies, the inner beauty remains; and the world never gets tired of the sweetness which does them real benefit."

Then the voice of the old tree was silent, and Beauty slept, comforted. In her sleep, Beauty seemed to be separated from herself, watching the frail body of her own being sleeping; and this body was beautiful, but so frail and something there was wanting to make it perfect. And in Beauty's heart, there was a flower, or what might become a flower, for it was but a closed bud. If this could only blossom she thought she would be perfect. And Beauty prayed for its bloom. Presently a new sun appeared in the Heaven, and at the kiss of its first beam, oh! wonder of wonders!—the bud began to open and soon there was a perfect flower. Then the old beauty was made new, the hitherto imperfect beauty was made perfect. A joyous chorus of voices filled the air:

"At the beam of Love's sun, Beauty has found her soul. Beauty's soul is awakened!"

And Beauty thenceforward went through the world, loving and beloved, gaining an admiration which had never been accorded her before.—"Padmini," in the "Indian Ladies' Magazine."



Dear Editor,—Will you kindly print the following verse, it being the closing prayer of the primary class of the Baptist Sunday-school of North Roads:

Our Father who art in Heaven,  
Glory to Thy Name be given;  
Thou who holdest sea and land  
In the hollow of Thy hand,  
Make the little child Thy care,  
And listen to his tender prayer.  
Our Father who art in Heaven  
Glory to Thy name be given. Amen.  
—By Esther Malloch.

#### Advertisements.

### BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Make Children Well and Keep Them Well

For sick, weak, nervous, fretful children, there is nothing so good as Baby's Own Tablets. They promptly relieve and cure all the stomach and bowel troubles that afflict little ones, break up colds, reduce fever and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. The Tablets can be given with perfect safety to the youngest, feeblest baby, as they are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. For very small children crush the Tablets to a powder. Mrs. L. Axford, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "Before giving my little girl Baby's Own Tablets she suffered from a disordered stomach. She vomited a good deal, and was very constipated, and pale and delicate looking. She was always a nervous child and did not sleep well. After giving her the Tablets there was a great change. Her stomach got better, she retained her food, her bowels became regular, and she has grown much fatter and looks the picture of health. I also give the Tablets to my baby when his stomach is sour, or when he has colic, and they always do him good. I keep the Tablets in the house and would not be without them."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists or will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.



#### GOOD CHEER.

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

#### SUNSHINE ON THE TRAIN.

The old lady was nervous and lonely, and evidently unused to travelling. It was a hot day, and she was thirsty, but when she got up to go in search of water the motion of the train almost threw her off her feet. The stylish young lady in the seat behind came to the rescue, bringing a glass of water, which she offered with a friendly smile that went to the old lady's lonely heart. Then she pointed out on the railway map the old lady's destination, and answered her nervous inquiries regarding stations, etc. Frequently she leaned over to say a few pleasant words, till the old face quite lost its forlorn look. It brightened still more when, as the hot afternoon wore on, the young lady returned from the dining-car with a cup of hot tea for her weary protégée. As the old lady left the train at her station, she turned to give another farewell nod, with a smile of gratitude for the 'sunshine' that had brightened her trip on the train.

#### NOTES OF SUNSHINE BRANCHES.

The first meeting of the Westmount Branch after the holidays will be held in Victoria Hall on the second Tuesday in October.

The secretary of the Westmount Branch acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of books and magazines from Mrs. McGarry; Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Buchanan, St. Lambert; Mrs. Shaw, Westmount; Mr. Clark, St. Henry; Mr. Jordan, Three Rivers, and from many others giving no name. J.W. sends subscription to the "Christian Herald," besides other papers and a bound book. Papers have been received from Miss Sarah Fraser, Dundee.

During the summer literature has been passed on by individual members. From one of the lumber camps comes a request for magazines in consecutive numbers. Letters of warm thanks show how much the literature sent out is appreciated. The secretary would like to receive copies of the "Delinquent" to send to addresses in Megantic County, where they would be appreciated for the fancy work designs.

Six pairs of knitted stockings and four knitted mufflers for the Labrador Deep Sea Mission have been contributed by Mrs. Bigelow.

A lady at Bright, Ont., offers to send an autograph quilt to some 'shut-in.'

Has any little girl a doll which she would like to 'pass on' to a little girl in a newly settled part of Manitoba? Some one give the little girl a doll last Christmas, but unfortunately it fell and was broken. Her mother is too poor to buy her another, and she has been in much grief over her broken doll. Her address can be had from Miss Macdonald, 4620 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

The Montreal Branch will hold a meeting in the first week of October. Part of the business taken up will be to plan a rummage sale, which will be held about the middle of October.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is said that about 2,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines acknowledge Arabic as their sacred language.

Restaurants in Vienna in future are to be licensed, and it has been decided to abolish the local custom according to which guests were compelled to take alcoholic liquors with their meals.

The people of Mare, in the South Seas, were perishing through alcohol a few years ago. In 1901 a temperance society was started, and now there are no drunkards in Mare, and the spirit merchants have given up the trade.

St. Luke's Society, of Chicago, will establish a number of penny lunch rooms in the cheap lodging house districts, to compete with the saloon. Wholesome food will be served in penny portions. Two such lunch rooms established as an experiment justify an extension of the plan.

The Baroness von Langenau, who recently died, took a deep interest in the West London Mission and in foreign missions, and has, it is understood, left a considerable sum to Wesleyan institutions. When the Baroness presided at the anniversary of the West London Mission some years ago she gave a pearl necklace to aid the Sisterhood, and it was sold for £1,300.

The coronation in Kintore, Scotland, quarrying district was celebrated by a free gift of eighty gallons of beer, which was placed in the public square and supplied to all who wanted it. Disgraceful scenes ensued, even children being intoxicated. During one of the brawls which occurred a quarry worker was kicked to death, in connection with which a man was remanded on a charge of murder at Aberdeen.

It is stated that consternation has been caused in the Treasury department at Washington because of the recent reduction of salaries of three clerks who have been too fond of playing poker. The clerks have also been transferred to positions of less importance. In case of a repetition of the offense they will be dismissed from the service. Secretary Shaw is to be commended for this wise action. Gamblers, young or old in years, are not to be trusted in responsible positions.

A fresh reform in the treatment of children is suggested by Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, in the 'Public Health.' At present over half a million children under five years old are in English Elementary Schools. This is denounced as distinctly injurious to the health of the little folk, owing to the readiness with which infectious diseases are passed on among children under five, and to the effects of confinement and undue stimulus at so early an age on the brain tissues.

In the current number of the 'Chretien Francais,' M. Bourrier, the editor, says that the revolt of the Ultramontane clergy against the French Government in connection with the closing of the recalcitrant Catholic institutions has brought the question of separation between Church and State to the very front. What seems now possible may in three or four months become a probability. It has been stated to him that there will be a majority of from forty to fifty votes in favor of this project, which M. Francis de Pressense is about to bring forward.

Up till twenty or thirty years ago the motto of the city of Glasgow was 'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word.' About that time an expert 'overhauled' the city's coat-of-arms, and the 'motto' at the same time, and the latter has since been restricted to the words, 'Let Glasgow Flourish.' Lord Provost Chisholm is desirous of restoring the omitted words, and a committee of the town council was appointed some time ago to consider. Meetings have been held, but the committee has not yet come to a finding on the matter.

A band of earnest reformers has just completed a great scheme for rousing England on the subject of the housing problem. By means of lectures, lime-light, cinematograph, and phonograph; and with the co-operation of mayors, bishops, non-conformist leaders, and other public men; the chief towns of England and all the boroughs of London are to be urged, in the coming winter, to take up the question of housing reform in a thoroughly practical manner. A guarantee fund of considerable amount has already been raised, and placed in the hands of the Bourneville Village Trust, and any balance that remains at the end of the campaign will be handed over to the Garden City Association.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is now to be observed in Southern California, where men are grouping themselves together into praying bands. The praying bands centre either about a single church or a local group of churches. Each man begins to try for some one man. They invite and pray, not seven times, but seventy times seventy. They pray in private at each noon hour, and socially every week. A dozen or more such bands have been organized in Los Angeles and others in the smaller places. It is pathetic to see men, the slaves of some vice, watch the progress of this quiet movement, seeking to strengthen their own confidence in this way of escape. What huge evangelistic meetings have lately failed to do, these earnest men have accomplished. It is transferring the burden of evangelization from a few leaders to a large number of laymen.

Drinking fountains in London were

first commenced by a lady erecting a public drinking trough and fountain. From a recent report in London alone there are 270 such troughs and 480 fountains. A few weeks ago, the Metropolitan Fountain and Cattle Trough Association had statistics taken, and it is stated that at one large fountain in the heart of the city, 6,000 men, women, and children drank during 24 hours, and that, at six troughs, 13,401 horses drank during the same period. The secretary, Captain Holmes, has good ground for his opinion that the Society 'does a great deal for temperance,' and what it does for the weary and thirsty animals is equally evident. When John Ruskin gave one of these fountains to a Sussex village, he had inscribed upon it, 'Jesus said: Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst' (John iv., 13, 14).

One of the greatest problems facing the Young Men's Christian Associations is the procuring of competent men for leadership. Two hundred vacancies occur yearly among the 1,500 and more employed officers in the North American Associations. These vacancies are caused by men resigning or being promoted to better positions, for the secretaryship is one profession that has never been overcrowded. Important fields are waiting to-day for suitable men to supervise them. To partly meet this need training schools are conducted in Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill. The former school was established in 1885, and the latter in 1890. These two schools supply about one-tenth of the men needed, and from them this year twenty-four men will enter the work. The courses of study cover from one to three years and thoroughly prepare men for the general secretaryship, the physical directorship, educational directorship, the boys' work directorship and all the other departments of the work. There are in these schools to-day, in addition to the American students, a number of students from foreign countries, who are preparing for work in South America and Europe and in Asia. Indianapolis has 25,000 Negro young men, New York and Charleston 30,000 each, Atlanta and Philadelphia 40,000 each, Washington and New Orleans each 80,000, and Baltimore 80,000. Booker Washington says: 'We must depend upon the Young Men's Christian Association not only to rescue but to preserve the young manhood of my race. Every dollar put into this work for my race becomes an interest-bearing dollar. Money spent in this direction means a better voter and a better citizen.' It is likely that a large development of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place among the colored men of the cities.

THE BOER FAITH. ('Christian World')

An interesting article on 'the Boer faith' appears in the current number of our German contemporary, the 'Christliche Welt,' in which the writer discusses the changes in the religious standpoint of the Boers consequent on the course and result of the war. At the beginning of the struggle was, he says, proclaimed as the one prophesied between Christ and the Beast of the Apocalypse. 'That Christ must conquer there was for the believer no possible question.' In the earlier period also it was regarded as showing a want of faith to imagine the possibility of the enemy breaking through the Boer line, and treading the sacred soil of the Republics. In a later stage it was recognized that the elect people would undergo a severe trial of faith, but still there was no doubt as to the ultimate victory. After such a prolonged and extreme tension a reaction was inevitable, and it was first evident amongst the Boer prisoners. The demoralization in religious matters is illustrated by a sentence overheard in the prayer of an aged Boer at the prison camp at Greenpoint: 'Lord, if thou wilt invest the godlessness in this camp as I know it thou wouldst destroy it to the last man.' The writer concludes that with the absorption in fresh interests, in commerce, speculation and worldly matters in general which the new conditions will bring, the Boer faith as it existed before the war will have entirely lost its distinctive character. We cannot think the changes will be injurious either to the Boers or to religion. A faith in God which coolly assigned to the millions of the British people the fate of the Apocalypse Beast in order to gratify the religious self-esteem of a small and ignorant community is one whose radical revision cannot but be for the inner interests of its holders as well as of the community in general.

TRIFLES.

- Only a helping handshake, A soul was raised from sin, And the gate of mercy opened To let a wanderer in. Only a gospel lesson, A few years pass and then In mission field or pulpit Stand stalwart God-sent men. Only a tiny penny To God in service lent, Afar across the ocean The Bread of Life is sent. Such little acts of service, With sorrow we confess, But He who fed the hungry Will our gifts likewise bless. And multiply the offerings We lay before our King, Till the fragments far outnumber The simple loaves we bring.

KATHARINE A. CLARKE. Toronto.

A BENGALI SANYASI. (Rev Robert Spurgeon, of Barisal, in 'Juvenile Missionary Herald.') This is a photograph of an interesting character. His name is Nab'n Chandra Sarbagya. His tuft of hair matted with mud, his three rosaries and sacred thread, and the names of gods that cover his outer garment do not appear. With his staff and beggar's brass pot and benign countenance, he presents an appearance that is irresistible to the devout Hindu in town or village. His deafness at first makes it difficult to converse with him, but his low, clear tones soon show the trend of his thoughts. 'If I believe in Jesus,' said he, 'will all my sins be forgiven?' It was evident that he had heard the mes-



A BENGALI SANYASI.

sage we daily deliver to the people, and he eagerly accepted a Gospel. Then he seemed struck with the name of Jesus, and with a critical instinct began to analyze the word. He knew nothing of Greek, but he had some knowledge of Sanskrit, and saw a Sanskrit root embedded in the name. 'Ees,' he said, as he outlined the Bengali characters with his finger on a stool, 'you see, means God, so he is God.' He finds Sanskrit roots in the names Jesus Christ, and each indicates the greatness and glory of our Lord.

Our friend lives in a village not many miles from Barisal, called Musuria. The church at Dhamshar is not far away, and some time ago he spent the Lord's Day with the servants of Christ there. Next day three brethren accompanied him to his home, and of course much about Jesus was told him. A few of the Christians have long been speaking terms with him and relate curious stories of his influence among the villagers. Meeting me on the road one day he assured me he had no more faith in the gods. 'So, pointing to his rosaries, I said, 'Why not, then, give up these? Why keep your sacred thread?' His reply was just what was expected. He said it would cut him off from those whom he wishes to tell of the true way. One would like to know how much of the Gospel he really preaches.

One day I took three brethren with me to visit Sarbagya in his home. After a lovely walk from the riverside among trees and shrubs and pieces of water we feared our visit would be in vain. His sons assured us their father was out, but he soon appeared and welcomed us. His very home testifies to unrealized purposes. The brick building, outhouses, temple, and enclosing wall were all unfinished. No doors, windows, gates, or cornices had been put up. The projected temple seemed to me unique. It had no roof, and instead of an idol there was arranged a curious medley of clay vessels that suggested a possible water-fall or fountain. But the son said the various organs of the human body were set forth and that his father was an adept at physiology. I at once thought of his title, such an unusual one, for Sarbagya means, 'all-knowing.' We use it only of God. It appears, however, that this is a hereditary title belonging to astrologers and others. However, we had an attentive audience of neighbors, who learnt more of truth, we trust, from us than the peculiar signs or sentences given in Sanskrit on the clay vessels in the temple could teach. When we bade him farewell at the river side I felt impelled to give him a complete Bengali Bible as he had received only portions of it before. A month later he called and said he was a strong man now he possessed the Word of God; but he complained that people would not accept the message. When he was shown Hebrews ix., he exclaimed, 'Ah that is true! That is spiritual!' He claims me as his teacher, but what a mass of error, superstition, idolatry, sin and folly must he renounce before he can fully see in Christ his Saviour and his Lord.

Since writing the above we had a sudden and surprising visit from Sarbagya. He startled our audience on Sunday morning by coming in glaring red, with five human skulls hanging in front of him and a necklace of bits of bone. He had with him another sanyasi, who is reported to live on dead bodies at the cremation ground. Sarbagya had his Bible, and it was marked in many places. In order that the Sunday-school might proceed in peace, we had to send him away to one of the evangelist's homes, and there he argued against wickedness and sin to his heart's content, proving as he did so that only Christ is holy. He has issued a tract for free distribution, called 'The Dawn of Truth,' addressed to the Magistrate of Barisal. About half the tract is taken up with explaining each letter of the names 'Jesus Christ,' according to Sanskrit usage, and the other half is a plea to Brahmins to note that a terrible crisis has come with the dawn of truth, and error will in no way abide. Much of it is incoherent pleading, as of one awaking from a heavy sleep. When his eyes are open may he 'see Jesus only.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS. The Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, in co-operation with the American Sunday-school Union, is offering scholarships to men duly accepted as students by the Institute and approved by the American Sunday-school Union, upon the following terms:— These scholarships shall cover the board and training of beneficiaries for a period of three years, of which six months (October to March, inclusive) shall be spent in training at the Institute, and six months (April to September, inclusive) at work under the American Sunday-school Union, alternately. Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute, 80 Institute Place, Chicago.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 5. JOSHUA ENCOURAGED. Josh. i., 1-11. Commit vs. 8, 9. Read chs. 1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXT. 'Be strong and of a good courage.'— Josh. i., 7.

V. 1. Now after the death of Moses, described in Deut. 34. The Lord spake unto Joshua the son of Nun, who by divine authority had been already designated as Moses's successor by Moses himself.

Brought up in Egypt, under bondage, he must have known and had part in the great deliverance,— the plagues, the first passover, the crossing of the Red Sea, the desert march, the giving of the Law from Sinai. His first appearance in the Scripture narrative is as a commander of the Israelite forces in a battle with the Amalekites soon after the Exodus (Ex. xvii., 8-16), before the arrival of the Israelites at Sinai. He then became an attendant or aide-de-camp to Moses. He was one of the explorers sent out to spy out the land, and, with Caleb, stood up with great courage and faith against public opinion, which was ready to stone them to death.

2. Moses my servant, the one appointed to do my work, is dead. Therefore there is a vacancy. A new leader is needed. The workers die, but the work goes on. Arise, take the place of the dead leader. Go over this Jordan, which lay below them at flood-tide, between the Israelites and the Promised Land. See next lesson. This command was a severe test of his faith and courage. The land which I do give to them, which I am giving to them. That is, the land of which I have long promised them the inheritance, and of which I am now in the very act of putting them in possession. 'The possession of Canaan by the Israelites is constantly set forth as a free gift of the divine favor.' (Gen. xii., 7; xiii., 15; xvii., 8, etc.) But while the donation of this land was an act of the Lord's free favor to the Israelites, the taking it away from the Canaanites was no less an act of his retributive justice—of such justice as it behooved the moral governor of the world to administer against a people laden with iniquity. Gen. xv., 13-16 proves this clearly.— Kittia.

V. 3. Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon. That is, every place within the limits specified in the ensuing verse. The expression also intimates the condition upon which the land was to be given to the Israelites: their feet must tread it as conquerors. As I said unto Moses, Deut. xi., 24, where the words are recorded almost word for word.

V. 4. From the wilderness. The desert of Arabia, where the Israelites wandered so long. This was the southern boundary. And this Lebanon. Called 'this' because visible from the region where the Israelites were encamped. Lebanon signifies white mountain, from its snow-clad summits. This was the northern boundary. Unto the great river, the river Euphrates. Their northeastern boundary. All the land of the Hittites. Descendants of Heth, the son of Canaan (Gen. x., 15). They inhabited the country between the Lebanon and the Euphrates. Monumental remains in sculptures and inscriptions have within a few years been discovered in this region, as far south as Hamath, and in Asia Minor. Unto the great sea. The Mediterranean, the western boundary of the Israelites. Shall be your coast, or borders. These were the boundaries of the land promised to the Israelites, so far as they were willing to take and keep possession. These were practically the boundaries of the kingdom under David and Solomon.

V. 5. As I was with Moses, so will be with thee. Joshua had the experience of Moses's whole lifetime as an encouragement to his faith. Moses had many a trying time, many a hard duty, many a danger and difficulty; and the God who had brought him safely and successfully through would not fail nor forsake the new leader. In every new difficulty before Joshua,—and they were many and great,—he could look back upon a greater one from which God had delivered Moses. But all his strength, as is all ours, was in God. The work was impossible to him without God's presence. With God he could do all things.

V. 7. Be thou strong and very courageous. Great strength, firmness of will, patience, and courage would be required to observe to do according to all the law. Because the temptations to worldliness and idolatry were very great. The people were but partially trained, and sometimes resisted authority, and rebelled against the restraints of the law. There would be a great pressure to turn from the right, because expediency or policy

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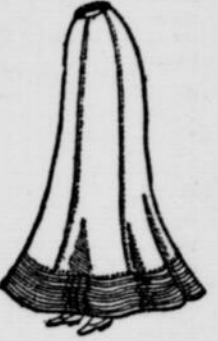


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seemed to demand it. Turn not from it to the right hand or to the left. The path of duty is like a direct road to success, and moving from it in either direction leads to disaster and defeat. V. 8. This book of the law. There was then a book of the law. With this Joshua was to do three things: (1) Shall not depart out of thy mouth. He must talk about it and teach it. He must make it the theme of his conversation. It must be a familiar book. All his teachings must be Biblical. (2) Thou shalt meditate therein day and night. He must study his Bible; let it be continually in his thoughts. No careless reading would do, but earnest, long-continued study, so that he might penetrate into its real and deepest meaning. It must be practically committed to memory, bound 'for a sign upon thy hand,' and 'as frontlets between thine eyes,' written 'upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates' (Deut. vi., 7-9; comp. Psa. i., 2). (3) The third thing Joshua was to do with the law was to obey it. The purpose of the study was to learn his duty. It was to be his rule of life, his chart on the voyage to success, a guide board on his way, a book of instructions. V. 9. For the Lord thy God is with thee. 'Take hold of the promise,' and keep that hold. Nothing so demoralizes the forces of the soul as fear. Nothing fosters fear like solitude. Only as we recognize the presence of the Lord, does fear give place to faith. Such simple, childlike faith in God has made more heroic souls upon this earth than the stoic could ever dream. V. 11. Pass over this Jordan. The Jordan was at flood-tide and seemed an impassable barrier. The command was a test of faith, courage and obedience.

HOME READINGS. Monday, Sept. 29.—Josh. i., 1-11. Tuesday, Sept. 30.—Josh. i., 12-18. Wednesday, Oct. 1.—Exod. iii., 7-15. Thursday, Oct. 2.—Deut. xvii., 14-20. Friday, Oct. 3.—Dan. x., 10-21. Saturday, Oct. 4.—2 Tim. ii., 1-15. Sunday, Oct. 5.—Psa. 27.



TOPIC. A SEARCHING QUESTION. John xxi., 15-19.

Part of this passage reads as follows in the Twentieth Century Version:— When breakfast was over, Jesus said to Simon Peter: 'Simon, son of John, are you more devoted to me than the others are?' 'Yes, Master,' he answered, 'you know that I love you.' 'Feed my lambs,' said Jesus. Then, a second time, Jesus asked: 'Simon, son of John, are you devoted to me?' 'Yes, Master,' he answered, 'you know that I love you.' 'Be a shepherd to my sheep,' said Jesus. The third time Jesus said to him: 'Simon, son of John, do you love me?' Peter was pained at his third question being 'Do you love me?' and exclaimed: 'Mas-

ter, you know everything. You can tell that I do love you.' 'Feed my sheep,' said Jesus. 'Believe me,' he continued, 'when you were young you used to put on your own girdle and walk wherever you wished; but when you have grown old, you will have to hold out your hands, while some one else will put on your girdle, and take you where you do not wish.' Jesus said this to show the kind of death by which Peter was to honor God; after saying it he added: 'Follow me.'

Peter had boasted of his loyalty to Jesus (John xiii., 37; Matt. xxvi., 33), as if he thought himself more devoted than the other disciples. Doubtless he felt in the fervency of his enthusiasm that no one could love Christ more deeply and sincerely than he did. This consciousness of present love seemed to him security for future loyalty. And now Jesus asks him whether, after his unworthy timidity and repeated denial, he still thinks himself the most devoted of disciples. What can Peter say? He has no proofs of heroic devotion to point to. Quite the contrary. But the tide of love is welling up fresh in his heart. His denial of Jesus was followed by a reaction of grief and love when the Lord turned and looked upon Peter (Luke xxii., 61). He has since seen the risen Lord, not only when the others did, but probably before that, alone (1 Cor. xv., 5). He stands on new ground, not the self-confident disciple now, but the penitent and grateful disciple. To reply meekly that perhaps some others excel him in loyalty would be to belie the intensity of his new feeling. His answer, in intention if not in form, leaves 'the others' out of the question as irrelevant. It is enough that Jesus has seen his heart and will not tell him, as on a previous occasion (John xiii., 38) that he is vainly boasting. But the answer, 'You know that I love you,' hardly answers the question. So Jesus alters the question, making it simpler (verse 16). Peter still refuses to make any assertion of his 'devotion to Christ,' but only asserts his love again in the same terms. And Jesus comes down to Peter's level, down to the level of the man who is disappointed with himself and only feels the love of one much forgiven (verse 17). And he accepts that love as the essential of full discipleship, bidding the restored under-shepherd feed the sheep.

Let us imagine one of ourselves examining his own heart after some sad experience that has induced fresh penitence. 'Ever so much better than ordinary Christians?' No, I'm not so sure of that as I once was. A faithful soldier of Christ henceforth? That I cannot say, having failed so badly hitherto. But leaving out the past and future, does my heart belong to Christ now? Happy the man whose instinctive answer is an appeal to Omniscience.

THE REFERENDUM.

Writing to the 'Witness,' renewing his subscription, the Rev. W. B. Tucker, Orono, Ont., says: 'It might be of interest for me to state that on Sunday last in three congregations I asked all those who had fully decided to take a firm stand on the Lord's side throughout the present prohibition campaign to stand up and nearly every one stood up—about four hundred in all. I thought it a good thing to get as many as possible committed right from the start. A good showing may be expected here on the referendum.'

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LOUIS KOSSUTH

HUNGARIANS CELEBRATING THE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH.

Buda-Pest, Sept. 19.—The centenary of the birth of Louis Kossuth is being celebrated throughout Hungary. Flags are flying and houses are decorated. A commemorative service in the Protestant church was attended by the two sons of the Hungarian patriot, the principal local authorities, deputations from all parts of the country and the Honvéd (Hungarian) militia veterans of 1848. At the conclusion of the service immense crowds proceeded to the cemetery to attend the laying of the foundation stone of a mausoleum to be erected to the memory of the national hero.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.

Lieut. Peary's courageous and protracted Polar expedition does not seem to have brought the reaching of the North Pole any nearer. He was rebuffed by an insurmountable barrier of ice some sixty miles further north than he got in his former expedition. The theory of the open Polar Sea still remains a theory, with added probabilities against it. That theory took rise from the observations of the American expedition in 1854, and though its boundless open sea proved to be merely the sound by which Kennedy Channel is entered the idea has not been altogether abandoned by those who believe the Pole can yet be reached. Other investigators, reasoning from ascertained data, have arrived at the conclusion that the Pole and an immense region around it are covered by an eternal icecap, impossible of exploration by any means yet discovered.

The refusal of Mr. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to accept renomination for Congress is being much discussed as an omen. He gives as his reason that he is not in accord with the position taken by his party on the trust question. While he believes in curbing monopoly he does not think revision of the tariff the right way to do it. He would keep the Dingley schedules intact and regulate the trust by the operation of reciprocity treaties. In short, he is a hidebound protectionist and his Iowa constituents are not. In their convention they declared in favor of tariff revision which he says is practically the same policy as that advocated by the Democrats, and, as he cannot accept nomination on that ground, he prefers retirement. Or, in short, he realizes that he is not the man the Iowa Republicans are looking for. The tariff has long been losing the respect of its admirers. Mr. Blaine put off those who were in revolt against it by promising to relieve the mischief it was doing by reciprocity treaties. Twenty years have passed and practically nothing has been done in this line. Those who are attached to such a tariff as the present have found themselves quite incapable of negotiating a reciprocity treaty. The moment they try they see that any concession to anybody will bring down the whole rotten structure about their heads.

It will be an eternal disgrace to the government and province of Ontario if the McGovern-Corbett prize fight should be permitted to take place at Fort Erie. Refused permission to have the fight take place in Kentucky, the promoters of it have turned their attention to the Canadian village opposite Buffalo, and it is said the "sports" of that city are raising a guarantee to have the fight in Canada on the spot made notorious by former exhibitions of the same kind. It is a nice state of affairs, indeed, when a set of Buffalo thugs can raise a guarantee to set Canadian laws at defiance. The report says the promoters rely on recent broad decisions given by Ontario courts regarding boxing contests, to put their exhibition beyond the reach of police interference. The proposed prize-fight is what is called a 'big event,' that is, a fight between two heavy-weight men for a large sum of money. It will not be a boxing match in any excusable sense of the word, for the published preliminaries prove it is intended to be a downright prize fight.

Messiahs are not so common in England as in the United States and in Russia. In the latter country they are for the most part pessimists and dwell on every phase of self-abnegation, the followers of some of the sects going so far as to make starving themselves to death in groups the consummation of their piety. In the United States, on the contrary, they are mostly optimistic. They loudly proclaim health and wealth and happiness for all who follow their practices. They dabble in the occult and put forward the most astonishing claims to divine incarnation, to which end some of them quote the Vedas as glibly as the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. Piggott, the English Messiah, after proclaiming himself such to a hissing audience, drove away in a carriage, not to the wilderness, but to a fine rural retreat that his fore-runner, Henry Prince, had prepared. Prince preached the here and now doctrine, believed in wealth, and held that, as one chosen by the Lord, he had a right to enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof.

Russia is preparing to dose American seal hunters with their own medicine. The order to capture and confiscate all poachers on the coasts of Siberia, or sink them if they attempt to run away, will compel closer observation of sea boundaries and will, no doubt, affect Canadians in the same pursuit equally

with their neighbors. At bottom the new order is said to have had its inspiration from a combine that has been formed between certain Russian concessionaires and the company which has leased the sealing rights of Alaska from the Government of the United States. Its object is to drive off and keep at a respectful distance all other American and Canadian seal-hunters from freebooting among the islands. Thus the combine, protected by both Russia and the United States, will have the business and its big profits all to itself. It is even said that certain British capitalists have an interest in the same combine, a fact which, if true, only goes to show that national governments are fast becoming mere instruments in the hands of capitalistic combinations.

Mr. Borden, the present leader of the Canadian Conservative party, has been through an experience in which he emulates that which lent such a painful interest to Mr. Roosevelt's progress through New England and the sympathies of the country will be with them as those of the world were with Mr. Roosevelt. It is incomprehensible how he and Mrs. Borden and their companions could have come through the adventure as described without infinitely greater harm. Indeed, how they are all alive is a puzzle. It is certain that the nerve shock will not count for nothing. Did this happen to the gallant leader for his temerity in running a rig? Mr. and Mrs. Borden are spoken of by the chronicler as having been riding in "rigs." The question might occur to any one whose knowledge of language was confined to English, what is a 'rig'? It seems to be understood in the country parts of Canada as meaning anything on wheels for the conveyance of human beings, in short a carriage. We are, however, open to correction as to this. The word carriage seems to have passed to the shelf of unused verbiage as the word coach did before it and to be replaced by this very modern word rig. In only two out of three American dictionaries the word rig is recognized as colloquially used in the United States to mean a horse and vehicle complete. In Canada we have improved on this and apply it to the vehicle alone. We in Canada may think we speak the English language, but what we really speak is a sort of advanced 'United States.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was momentarily spoken of as residing at a Geneva hotel for rest. A day or two at a Geneva hotel was a very poor substitute, indeed, for the month or two of seclusion in the high Alps which we prescribed for him. After the incessant mental anxieties of the past six years, a year or two would have been more like the thing. Sir Wilfrid cannot go anywhere without having taxing functions to perform. Even on getting away at Liverpool he has to lay the foundation stone of a new Corn Exchange, and, of course, to fulfil the expectations of the Liverpoolians in the shape of a great speech. The sea is no respite to him, for he is ill all the way across. And look at what he is coming back to! His most potential lieutenant running amuck, apparently determined to smash the party before he goes back to his former loving and admiring friends, and then this melancholy harbor scandal. We presume it will be no question with Sir Wilfrid whether he will follow Mr. Tarte into rabid protectionism or stand up for the truth. Even viewing the crisis—for crisis it is, and the greatest one the Liberal party has faced in this generation—in its lowest opportunist aspect he would make a hopeless mistake in giving any uncertain sound. He may or he may not be able to rally a majority of the country against Mr. Tarte and the Conservatives. The majority of the people are against protectionist privileges; but that majority has not been educated or organized. Every note emitted by the party organs on the fiscal question has been in spiritless defence of half-way measures. But whether he should gain or lose in such a fight the result would be less despicable and less ruinous than any surrender to Mr. Tarte. We sincerely hope the Liberals of Canada will show themselves men at this juncture.

By itself, as an event in New York party politics, the election of Mr. William Devery as a leader of the Tammany democracy would be of little significance. He is probably a true representative of the constituency that has elected him, and thus declared in favor of the vicious system organized by Tammany, of which he was the chief instrument. But taking his success in relation to the boodling and blackmailing which prevails more or less in all American cities, those in Canada not excepted, the election of Devery is a disheartening proof of the degraded moral tone of a large section of the electorate. When an important party constituency deliberately chooses a bad man, whose record identifies him with its worst ele-

ments, the fact only shows that civic vice is more acceptable to the electorate than honesty and virtue. True, there never fails to be obloquy in connection with a vicious public career, but there are always those willing to accept obloquy among the good for power and pelf. The revelation of the St. Louis hoodlums' combine with its unscreaming oath, authorizing the assassination of any of its members who revealed its secrets, is an illustration of the depths to which civic degradation has been carried. No pirate crew was ever bound by a worse oath for purposes of plunder, and the fact that men holding high business and social positions were parties to the combine shows that the pirate spirit is not extinct but has merely changed the form of its manifestation. The evil is flagrant and, like all evils, a cure must be found for it, if society is to be saved from domination by its worst elements.

General Sharrette, of the United States, believes that owing to the enormous indemnities demanded by the powers and to her own tenuous methods of raising money China is doomed to insolvency within the next ten years. The only hope of the powers getting paid is, he thinks, for the powers to appoint a joint commission to take over the collection and administration of the revenues, as was done by Great Britain and France in Egypt. Under such an arrangement China would no doubt enjoy the blessings to some extent at least of financial reform, but it would be deplorable for the Empire, which would suffer occultation. Such an agreement is, however, vetoed by the inevitable quarrelling between the nations who would be parties to it. Nor would any one of the European powers be allowed to manage the job for the rest by guaranteeing the payments and taking a mortgage on the revenues. Were it not for the recent imperialism of the United States the powers would perhaps agree to let her do it. In fact she might perhaps do it without their leave. The United States should, we think, create Mr. Pierpont Morgan a company limited to finance the transaction. This would prove a blessing to all mankind by getting all countries amicably paid, thus obviating the threatened terrific scramble for the parts of a broken empire, by getting China incomparably governed, and most of all, by finding a fitting and unmischievous occupation for Mr. Morgan's unparalleled administrative capacity and energy.

A Boston man has discovered a white moose in Maine. As it is the only white moose in the world, he proposes to kill it, so that there will be none. He advertises his intention of doing so; but at the same time, so that the white king can have no possible chance of life, he avers that its skin will be worth a thousand dollars. (There are a hundred trappers in Maine, each of whom will easily see to it that the Boston man does not get that thousand dollars, whether he does or not. But think how much of the beast remains in us yet, that when we contemplate a specially interesting work of nature our dominant instinct is to destroy it. Thus we are doing away in our generation with countless species of God's creation which have survived till now. There is, however, a bright side to the Boston man's account of his attitude towards the moose. There was one thing that he was more ready and anxious to do than shoot it, and that was to photograph it. All will regret that his shot at it missed fire in some way—a thing which is not outside of the experience of excited kodakkers. Is the time coming when the camera will take the place of the rifle? There would certainly be far more adventure in getting a good camera shot than in getting a rifle shot; the trophy would be more dignified and more lasting than the dead body of a deer, and the impress left by the act on the nature of the man—and that, after all, is the great thing—would be to refine it and not to coarsen it as the destruction of a beautiful life cannot help doing.

Mr. Tarte, who has been for eight years more hated and denounced by the Canadian Conservatives than any other statesman ever was by them since Papieneau and William Lyon McKenzie because they counted him untrue to the party that had trusted him, is fast becoming their hero because he has proved untrue to the party which he then joined. The party of pooled interests is really in search of a leader, and Mr. Tarte would appear to be just the man, especially if he could detach a sufficient following from the Liberal party to give them a good majority. What a rich and humorous poetic retribution there would be in such a turn of the kaleidoscope—those who had ground their teeth at Mr. Tarte because of his first treason humiliating themselves beneath his rule on account of his second; those who gained power by the aid of his first treason having to surrender it back to him after a decade of his dictation when he chose to repudiate them! There is this to be said for

the Liberals in their acceptance of Mr. Tarte: Mr. Tarte's first tergiversation was not a departure from professed principles, but a revolt against the unspeakable corruption into which the party that he left had plunged itself, and an apparent abjuration of all such evil ways, while his present revolt is against principles with which he allied himself if he did not adopt them. The principal danger to the country to-day is that the Liberal party will make an effort to adapt itself to Mr. Tarte and to the wave of plutocratic arrogance which good times have produced. If it does so it ceases to have a mission as a party or any moral backing in the community. It will therefore fail all the same, and hand the country over to those who are frankly the advocates of class privileges until despotism and hardship shall have produced a chastened party of righteousness. If it holds on to the principles that it knows to be right and patriotic it will either ride to victory with those principles flying bravely at the mast-head, or at worst will have less time to wait till those true principles shall triumph.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, a large user of pulpwood and pulp products, in bringing forward a resolution at the recent meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Halifax, having for its object the imposition of an export duty on pulpwood, stated that 'the large export of wood which has been going on from Canada for the last two or three years is rapidly depleting the forests of the country.' This seems an extraordinary statement to make, as pulpwood lands are supposed to give a new crop every fifteen years, and if lumbering operations are properly conducted, there is no reason at all for the depletion of the forests. Mr. Eddy also, of course, used the usual protectionist arguments to justify the export duty. Such as that 1,500,000 cords of wood have gone to the United States within fourteen months, and that this quantity of wood would be sufficient to produce 1,500,000 tons of pulp, which costs from three dollars to three and a half dollars a ton to manufacture. The duty on pulp going into the United States is three dollars and thirty cents a ton, while the wood goes in free, and our manufacturers contend that if an export duty were placed upon wood the pulp would be manufactured on this side. The timber grown upon Crown lands both in the province of Ontario and Quebec must be manufactured in the provinces, but this does not apply to land owned by private individuals, and a general export duty on pulpwood would require a Federal act. The glowing picture is painted by Mr. Eddy of numerous villages springing up, of from one to four thousand inhabitants, everywhere where there are wood and water power, from Nova Scotia in the east to the Lake of the Woods in the west, if an export duty of four dollars or more a ton were placed on pulpwood. On the other hand, Mr. Burgess shows in his letter to-day that such an export duty would result in direct loss presumably to the same amount to the Canadian settler who would have to sell his pulpwood on this side to a few big buyers and would lose the great competing market of the United States. We have seen the certainty of making money from the pulpwood on the land held out as an inducement to settlers in New Ontario. What would be the effect on this bright prospect if Canadian pulp-makers could put their own price on wood to the extent of four dollars a ton less than the United States buyer is willing to pay. It would be interesting to hear from some of the many settlers whom such a duty as that proposed by Mr. Eddy would affect. The time to clearly show the farmers' side of the question is now.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

Nowhere in Canada can one escape Mr. Tarte and the tariff. The subject is discussed by all sorts and conditions of men and journals, among the latter being 'Industrial Canada.' The views and statements of 'Industrial Canada' derive their importance from the fact that it is the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in its two editorials in the current number, entitled 'The Party Press' and 'Our True Position,' it is refreshingly ingenious as to the hopes and aims of the manufacturers. We are told, for instance, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not a political organization, that its members include men of every stripe, that they stand above the fluctuating plane of party politics, that they have ceased to view with active interest the 'petty squabbles' which are carried on in the political press, and that indeed high protection is now the only thing worth fighting for. For party politics, indeed, the members of the Manufacturers' Association have now no use, protection is their first, second and only choice, and to a coalition cabinet they might be expected to sing, 'I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not Protection more.' Yes, that is the real aim of the association, no doubt, or why such stuff

as the following: 'In the past the tariff question has been considered as a party question. Why should it be so? Party politics have surely sufficient accompanying evils without throwing open to its temptations and leaving at its mercy a national question, upon the solution of which depends the whole future of our Dominion. This is no time for partyism.' Again, 'The manufacturing industries of Canada, representing one-third of the entire population, and each year growing stronger, have every confidence that their interests will not be overlooked, and we doubt very much if those official "organs" who claim to represent the government at Ottawa have voiced the calm conclusions of the ministers.'

All the same, they seem to have voiced the opinion of all the ministers but Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Tarte is going to assist in the demand of 'Industrial Canada' for the 'immediate and thorough revision of the tariff upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries.' In the report of the Tariff Committee at the annual meeting at Halifax, is to be found the following: 'We regret very much that the government has seen fit to let the last session of parliament pass without granting any of the changes which were so strongly pressed upon them. When your representatives appeared before them they received an excellent hearing and received the impression that the government was strongly in sympathy with protecting Canadian industries, wherever this policy was necessary for maintaining the national prosperity. Your representatives were also given to understand that while the government would make changes just as soon as the electorate of Canada demanded them, and were willing to go just as far as the voice of the people warranted, still in their opinion (especially in view of the then coming Imperial Conference) the time was premature for any decided action on their part.' The report concludes: 'In the opinion of your committee, therefore, the pressing duty of the hour is to do all that lies in our power to educate the public regarding tariff requirements and the advantages of using Canadian products, and thus pave the way for a real Canadian tariff framed for the benefit of Canadians generally. In view of these facts your committee beg to recommend that the hearty sympathy and financial support of every member of the association be given to the educational campaign fund, and that a strong and united effort be made for a general revision of the tariff, bringing all the influence possible to bear upon the government towards that end.' The country, therefore, cannot fail to know what it is 'up against.' There is money to buy the electorate if the electors are willing to sell the country. People scold eternally against millionaire combines and then when election day comes they vote for them. The association has almost unlimited funds at its disposal and money will be poured out like water to secure the end in view. The Liberal party will have the first chance because then high protection would have no opponents, but if a majority of the Liberal party proves unpurchasable then there will be a big effort to turn the present government out and put in a protectionist party and a protectionist government, without reference to ordinary party lines of cleavage.

'Industrial Canada' is, however, unhappy and declares that 'our political contemporaries who have delivered such scathing denunciations of our position on the tariff, may live to learn that their uncalled for and unfair criticism has only increased the widening influence of an organization which is national, not political.' Nevertheless, the criticism seems to have told, for we are assured that the manufacturer is not opposed to the farmer but has his interest very near to his heart, so much so that the resolution calling for tariff revision contains the following:—'That in any such revision, the interests of all sections of the community, whether of agriculture, mining, fishing or manufacturing, should be fully considered, with a view not only to the preservation, but to the further development of all these great natural industries.' But how are the farmers to be assisted—by bonusing? That is the only possible way. But a bonus of only ten percent on the products of the farm would mean a good many million dollars in the course of the year, and why should the farmers get only ten percent when the manufacturers expect and get in some cases as high as thirty-five percent protection, or twenty-three percent allowing for the rebate on goods imported from Great Britain, where these come into competition? Sir Richard Cartwright showed this very graphically in his speech on the budget some few months ago, which we reproduced yesterday; and the afterthought concerning the farmers which the manufacturers included in their tariff resolution could only have been meant to throw

dust in their eyes while giving themselves credit for great liberality. Such talk as that is cheap, but the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, while making specific demands on behalf of itself, confines itself to general high-falutin when it talks about the good it intends to do to the farmer. For instance, 'Industrial Canada' says 'the association has at heart not only the interests of the manufacturer, but of the farmer, and the working man as well.' We have heard before of corporations devoid of souls and bodies, but a protectionist association with a 'heart' is a new variety. If those who will lose by the gain of the manufacturers do not immediately start a counter agitation they will only have themselves to blame

PERIL IN CHINA.

It was interesting to read in one issue of the 'Witness' of the send-off by the Epworth Leagues of Dr. Service on his way with other Canadian Methodist missionaries for western China, and of the massacre at or near Chentu, the capital of Szechuen, by Boxers, there called the Lantern Society, of hundreds of Roman Catholic Chinese and of eleven converts apparently of the Methodist mission, along with the assertion that the situation is rapidly getting worse. Szechuen is the innermost province of China and Chentu, its capital, is the headquarters of the Methodist mission at which so many Canadians are stationed. While the Chinese foreign office has, according to its custom, been belittling the danger, the local government appears to have been using the usual drastic methods to put it down—to wit, by countless decapitations of persons who may or may not have been important in the outbreaks. The Imperial Government seems to be altogether in earnest in the desire to put down this trouble. Not contenting itself with the usual decree ordering its suppression, it has sent a fighting governor to replace the one who seems to have failed in controlling the rioters, in the person of Tzen Chuan Tsuan, formerly governor of Shansi, and from there transferred to Kwangtung, where he proved a terror to the Triad uprising of last year. It will be months before the strong man will reach the scene of his new responsibilities, but it is hoped that the knowledge of his coming will have a repressive effect. Terrorism is effective no doubt against calculating crime but it may only tend to inflame a movement rendered invulnerable by fanaticism, as this one seems to be, under the leadership of a prophetess. The Boxers of the east imagined themselves to have been rendered physically invulnerable by certain incantations and by the patriotic sacredness of their cause. They were disabused of that, but none the less people carried away by religious and patriotic enthusiasm will dare anything.

The cruel exactions all over the empire which have followed on the indemnity demand of the powers have, of course, been looked upon everywhere as an insult committed by brutal European barbarians. The bitterness of the people does not wreak itself on the foreigners, whose lives they realize are sacred, but on the converts who, being the disciples of foreigners, are looked upon as traitors to their country. Singularly it is always upon the French Roman Catholic missions that vengeance is chiefly visited, there being apparently in the methods of these missions assumptions of privilege exasperating to patriotic natives. The war cries of the present outbreak are said to be the maintenance of the dynasty and death to Christian natives. The first of these mottoes is calculated to disarm official vindication of the law. The first Boxer outbreak which was precipitated by the aggressions of the German mailed fist in Shantung was, as it were, under the very guns of half a dozen fleets. This one, on the other hand, is practically beyond the reach of any European power. An unfriendly foreign force which should make its way to Chentu would be at the mercy of a hundred million enemies. To protect these inland missions, except through the good offices of the Imperial Government, would involve the subjugation of the whole empire. These missionaries in the interior are, if protected, hostages in the hands of the empire for the amicable behavior towards it of the British, the French and the Americans. On the other hand, it has had experience in the case of Germany that any rudeness to them might be made the excuse of most humiliating reprisals on the coast. France is, however, the only one of the three powers that is likely to want to act in that way. All the British and Americans want is peace and freedom to trade in the interior. The conditions of the moment are certainly alarming to all in any wise interested in the missions which permeate the whole interior of China. Indeed, the circumstances are such as to send the missionaries and their friends to God only, in whose name they went forth, for a continuance of the wonderful protection which has been in the past accorded to

them. It should be kept in mind in dealing with these outbreaks that it is not with Christianity that the Chinese have a quarrel. They are themselves eclectic in religion and are exceedingly tolerant of all doctrines. The ethics of Christianity they admit to be good and they rather like the missionaries personally wherever they have come to know them. What arouses them, as it would us, is an undermining of their national institutions and the humiliations to which their idolized celestial government has been subjected.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

If Jules Verne did not invent the submarine boat he invented the romance of science, which differs from other romance in that, while the latter looked back into a dim past world of enchantment in which uncomprehended powers ever played an important role, its look is prophetic of powers yet to be. As in a railway train, the person who looks forward is doomed to see the objects on which he attempts to fix his eyes fly quickly past, so he who deals in the romance of science must be content to see his fancies become rapidly less romantic till they become every-day facts. So it has been with this prophet of science who has lived to see the submarine boat he thirty years ago described for boys in 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea' become measurably a reality. Indeed, who knows but that the inspiration of that forecast of what science would do has done much to hasten its own accomplishment? Indeed, taking hold, as they did, of the imaginations of millions of youth, who knows how large a harvest of the world's progress since in material things may be traced to the works of this same magician, whose visions, however quickly they might be fated to pass away, were calculated to harden into fact rather than, like the works of the older magic, to leave not a rack behind. There were men of science to whom Captain Nemo and his boat the 'Nautilus' were a mere Munchausenism. The very idea of a boat of steel, propelled by electricity, ventilated with compressed air, and with tanks fore and aft that by the manipulation of water could be filled or emptied of air and thus depress or elevate the bow and stern at will, why it was very well as a fairy tale. But though the writer of that book never posed as a scientist he was passionately fond of science and years have vindicated the correctness of his thinking. And now there are those who see in the invention the end of naval war. They sweep away the whole of the king's navy, which the empire is straining itself at this moment to increase, with the remark that if the news of the performances of the 'Francis' at Cherbourg be true—if it be true that, without disclosing her presence, she twice torpedoed the armored ship 'Bouvines' in a manner that would have blown that vessel to the four winds, then, farewell to naval attacks on any defended port and, a little more development that will make it possible to launch such boats upon the high seas, and farewell to navies everywhere. And then—oh, joy—farewell to the arbitrament of war. Surely that consummation at whatever cost is devoutly to be wished. The innovation that may possibly even to-day owe some of its reported success to the patriotic imagination of Frenchmen may to-morrow become a reality.

MR. TARTE AGAIN.

Although, according to his own newspaper, the 'Patrie,' Mr. Tarte has the approval of the great majority of the people of Canada, and he believes himself to be in accord with the views of 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier,' he does not appear to be so happy as might be expected under such circumstances. He accuses some of those who maintain the 'traditions of the Liberal party' of intriguing and lying and old dislikes, and he threatens the party organs which repudiate his high-tariff notions with some dire penalty—'something with boiling oil in it,' as the Mikado said, or perhaps only a withdrawal of party funds during the next campaign. Says Mr. Tarte in the 'Patrie': 'Those of our confreres who think it is good policy to cover the Minister of Public Works with disloyal and ridiculous attacks will see very soon in what kind of a position they have placed themselves.' Now tremble, those of you whom this concerns! But Mr. Tarte goes on to say that 'his speeches are but the interpretation of the policy adopted in 1897, at the time of the revision of the tariff.' If that is so the author of the tariff was very much mistaken when he introduced it, and afterwards, and the country has been very much deceived during these five years. Mr. Fielding concluded his budget speech with the following review: 'We submit a tariff which largely abandons the specific duties that have been so unjust to the poorer classes. We submit a tariff in which the large free list is not practically disturbed,

'but has large additions made to it. We give to the country the great boon of free corn. We give to the country a reduction of the duty on coal oil. We give to the farmer his fence wire at a low rate of duty for the present, and make it free from Jan. 1 next. We put all surgical and dental instruments on the free list. We recognize the great mining industry of the country by placing on the free list all machinery exclusively used in mining enterprises. We give the people the benefit of reductions on breadstuffs, flour, wheat and cornmeal. We give the manufacturer the benefit of cheaper iron. And last, but not least, we give to the people the benefits of preferential trade with the mother country.'

In the majority of cases it is found that our manufacturers were so highly protected that the reduction made no difference to them. Such was the case with flour, for instance, upon which the duty was reduced to sixty cents a barrel, which is found to be quite high enough to fully protect the Canadian miller. Similarly, the third that is taken off importations of British goods still leaves a big margin of duty in the majority of cases, so large, indeed, that the Canadian manufacturer can still defy competition, and in the few instances where British goods have gained in our market, as in the case of woollens, it is the announced policy of Mr. Tarte and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to increase the duties so that any benefit from the preference shall disappear. To say that all this is the natural interpretation of the policy adopted in 1897 is the height of misrepresentation. Mr. Tarte proclaims a second time towards the end of his article that he has the approval of the majority of the Liberal party, and he believes that he is in perfect accord with the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. And he ridicules a traditional fiscal policy, asking, 'What tradition is possible in fiscal matters in a country like ours, where the circumstances change every day?' To which it may be replied that the Liberals were returned to power on a policy of the gradual abolition of protection, while Sir Charles Tupper's announced policy was continued high protection to native industries, and that, apart from the disturbing school question, the essential and well understood difference between the two parties was upon the question of protection. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in agreement with the recent utterances of Mr. Tarte, all we can say is that the country has a right to know it. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sifton are emphatic in their repudiation of Mr. Tarte's nostrums, and so is the 'Globe.' So surely are Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright. And until Sir Wilfrid Laurier tells the country so himself we refuse to believe that he has reversed all the views which he presented so eloquently and so insistently in 1896. It would be curious if a 'Liberal of the school of Bright and Gladstone,' as was Sir Wilfrid only six years ago, should have undergone such a retrograde metamorphosis as is claimed by Mr. Tarte. Mr. Tarte, for his part, repudiates all principle in economics, and practically declares himself now, as always, an opportunist. He believes that he is championing the winning side—that of the manufacturer, who is rich and aggressive, and knows what he wants and is willing to pay the price to get it. This price may even include Mr. Tarte and a coalition cabinet, largely Conservative, which, considering their counter accusations, would be one of life's major ironies.

BE KIND TO YOUR JEWS.

In Article 5 of the Treaty of Berlin, which was signed July 13, 1878, on behalf of Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, the following arrangements were made to form the basis of the public law of Roumania as a condition of her independence: 'Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employment, functions or honours, or the exercise of different professions or industries, in whatever locality it may be. The liberty of the public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population as well as to strangers, and no trammels will be imposed on the hierarchic organization of the different communities or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.' In Article 61 of this same Treaty of Berlin, 'The Sublime Porte engages to realize without delay those ameliorations and reforms which local needs require in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and guarantees their security against the Circassians and the Kurds.' It undertakes to make known, from time to time, the measures taken with this object to the powers, who will watch over their application.' By looking at these two articles together one is forced to the conclusion that chiefly selfish reasons have inspired Secretary Hay's curious letter to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin ostensibly on behalf of the Roumanian Jews.

It is well-known that while England was doing her best in spite of all Europe, to make 'Abdul the Damned' cease from outraging and murdering his Armenian subjects the United States, instead of throwing its weight into the scale on their behalf chose that very moment to shake the mailed fist in her face concerning Venezuela, and so the horrible barbarities were allowed to continue and have never ceased for long to this day. Now this same United States requests Turkey, among the other signatory powers, to kindly see to it that Roumania treats her Jewish subjects a little more kindly so that they will not desire to emigrate to a country that finds it necessary to exclude them altogether. A situation filled with more irony was surely never before created.

'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' Thus declared the 'Fathers of the Revolution' in their Declaration of Independence, but their descendants have long since largely discriminated, and the Roumanian Jew, among others, is plainly told to-day that if in the exercise of his 'inalienable right' to the pursuit of happiness he starts for the 'Land of the Star-spangled Banner,' he will be stopped at the door and made to go back home again after suffering all sorts of indignities. Even the Jews now citizens of the United States are none too well treated upon occasions. Only a few weeks ago in New York the police clubbed them barbarously and they were despitely used on all hands. Mr. Hay's note to the signatory powers is sardonically humorous in many ways. Russia, where the Jew is treated worse than a dog, is asked to assist; Austria-Hungary, where the Jew is a convenient scape-goat between the Czech and German, and where only three years ago a half-witted Jewish lad was found guilty on the preposterous charge of killing a Christian girl for ritual purposes; France, with its Max Regis and other notorious Jew baiters and its Dreyfus persecutors; Germany, where the Jews have had to form a Hilfsverein in self-defence—what a glorious choir these will form when they sing the touching ballad composed by Mr. Hay entitled 'Roumania, be kind to your Jews.'

No doubt the Berlin treaty guarantees are violated in the case of Roumania without redress and thousands of Jews have been obliged to emigrate to escape starvation. These have not all gone to the United States, but many of them have gone to England, where King Edward not so long ago said to a deputation of loyal Jews: 'It will always be my care to maintain and promote the extension of equal liberty to all races and denominations among my subjects.' There are four and a half million of downtrodden Jews in Russia, and only some three to four hundred thousand in Roumania, and Russia treats her Jews as badly, if not worse, than Roumania. Why does not the United States pitch into the 'big fellow' about it? Mr. Hay says in his note: 'The ability of the Jew to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race has been constricted by degrees, until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood is denied and until the helpless poverty of the Jew has constrained an exodus of such proportions as to cause general concern.' But the same may be said of perhaps half of the eight millions of Jews that inhabit Europe, and many of these are the subjects of the very powers Secretary Hay asks to protest Roumania in the name of humanity! It is true they have the right, according to the Treaty of Berlin, but they have other rights according to the same treaty that they do not exercise, such as the guaranteeing of the safety of the Armenians, and, indeed, in many other respects the Treaty of Berlin is of no more value than so much waste paper. Secretary Hay makes the curious assertion that 'the United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands,' which was exactly one of the very things we thought the United States did not do. It requires intelligence, health, and a certain amount of wealth on the part of all immigrants, possessions which do not usually accompany people who are 'oppressed' to any great extent. Indeed, so harsh are the present immigration laws of the United States that they might well be left to exclude the undesirable, poor Roumanian Jews, and in that case while the country would continue cruel, and a satire upon its early aspirations, it would at least have avoided drawing ridicule upon itself.

A SCANDAL.

The Harbor Board, which used to have the respect of all men, has, through its management of the elevator contract, lost the public confidence. Its last performance has been to grant Mr. Weber, otherwise the 'Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company of Buffalo,' the contract for building a concrete retaining wall at its own price and without calling for any

other tenders. Mr. Weber's price for this work is \$95,000, though the harbor engineer at two meetings of the Board has stated that the work could be well done for \$62,000, and it is well known that an engineer's estimates err, if anything, on the side of generosity. Taking these figures as sufficient to leave a normal profit for the contractor, we find that the Harbor Commissioners have made the Buffalo contractors a present on this piece of wall alone of \$33,000. We are advised, however, that the margin is much greater than this. The wharf in question appears to have a total length of 500 feet, and the contract awarded covers the construction of a concrete retaining wall forming a concrete face to the wharf, and is about the same as that built by the Harbor Commissioners last year from the canal lock to the first pier. Each lineal foot of wharf contains nine cubic yards of concrete. In front of the elevator to carry the marine leg there will be from three hundred to four hundred cubic yards extra. This makes total concrete about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Cubic yds. Total cubic yards 5,710

Then there are some two hundred piles to be provided in front of elevator to carry the marine leg, which, at \$25 each, would amount to \$5,000, and \$25 each, we are advised, is a high price. The anchor rods, snubbing posts and other iron work are to be supplied by the Harbor Commissioners at an approximate cost of \$5,000, but they are to be put in place by the contractor, and the cost for this should not exceed \$2,500. According to these figures the full value of the work done by the contractor would therefore be:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total \$11,700

This brings up the cost to \$70.77 per lineal foot of wharf, against \$62 per lineal foot, which, we understand, it cost the Harbor Commissioners to build the concrete wall from the canal entrance at the foot of McGill street to the first pier. This cost included, too, the anchor rods, snubbing posts, iron ladders and anchor piers. Based on the same rate of cost, the Harbor Commissioners should build the present wharf at a cost about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total \$12,980

The cost as per Mr. Weber's contract is \$95,000, to which has to be added \$5,000 for the anchor rods, etc., supplied by the commissioners, so that the total cost to the commissioners will be \$100,000, or \$109.49 per lineal foot of wharf. The saving, according to these figures, should be \$66,980; the saving according to the harbor engineer's figures would be \$33,000, and if an average is taken the saving would be \$45,000. Whether the contractor is given an extra profit of \$50,980, or \$33,000, or \$45,000 is, however, of minor importance. The scandal lies in the fact that no tenders were called for this work, and that the commissioners knew they were paying considerably more than their own engineer's estimates. This question was put to Mr. Kennedy last week at the regular meeting in his capacity as chief engineer to the Harbor Board: 'Mr. Kennedy, have you made an estimate as to the cost or value of the work it is proposed to give Mr. Weber at \$95,000; if so, kindly tell the Board what amount you could do the work for?' To which Mr. Kennedy replied: 'I have already stated to this Board, and repeat it now, that this work can be done, and well done for \$49,000 and \$13,000, making a total of \$62,000.'

Why the majority of the Harbor Commissioners should have been so anxious to award the contract to Mr. Weber under these circumstances we do not pretend to discover, but they have certainly failed in so doing to act justly towards the public they are supposed to represent. Mr. Biekerdike fought long and well to have tenders called for or to have the work done by the Harbor Commissioners under the superintendence of the harbor engineer, but he was hopelessly defeated by his colleagues, who we are quite certain, if the money came out of their private pocket, would not pay one cent more than the lowest tender for the same class and quantity of work, let alone thousands of dollars. The Weber elevator contract was awarded at a 'strictly private' meeting of the Harbor Commissioners on Friday, April 4. Mr. Tarte willed it so and his political henchmen voted as directed. Those voting for it included Mayor Cochrane, Messrs. Lemay, Racine, Geoffron and Hodgson, and only Messrs. Crathern, Reford and Torrance voted against. The price was \$626,000 for an elevator of a capacity of 900,000 bushels only and no conveyors. These conveyors are essential and when provided the cost of the Weber elevator will be some \$900,000, or \$1,000,000 altogether, with the contract for the concrete wall just awarded to him. This is some \$400,000 more than the original Jamieson estimate for an elevator of a million bushels capacity, and will exhaust all the funds borrowed by the Harbor Commissioners from the government, which were expected to cover the cost of the terminal facilities of the port, besides the elevator. All this work is being carried on under the supervision and practical dictation of the Minister of Public Works. He directs everything and all the Harbor Commissioners do is to do what he tells them and find the money to pay the bills. There is something very curious under the circumstances in their haste to do this—so curious indeed that it may yet be necessary to ask for the appointment of a commission of investigation.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar. 'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents when clubbed with the 'Weekly' or 'Daily' editions. The contents of last week's issue are given below.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Tarence.

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

- Captain Mehan on the Persian Gulf—'The Times,' London.
The Question of the Persian Gulf—'The Spectator,' London.
The Operators' Side of the Anthracite Coal Miners' Strike—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Mr. Mitchell's Errors—'The Evening Post,' New York.
Among London Wage-earners—By Walter A. Wyckoff. Condensed from 'Scribner's Magazine.'
First Years of British Rule in Canada—By Gilbert Parker, in the 'Empire Review.'
The Tea Trade in China a Vanishing Industry—'Manchester Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

- The Drama's Laws—'The Morning Post,' London.
Wagner in Munich—By Poultney Bigelow, M.A., in the 'Morning Post,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

- Canticle—By T. E. Brown.
Esperanto—'The Speaker,' London.
Mud and Morals—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The First Joe Miller—By a Book Collector, in the 'Daily Chronicle.'
The Unprofessional Writer—'The Academy and Literature,' London.
Two Sermons for Journalists—'Birmingham Post.'
Modern German Fiction—'The Pilot,' London.
Fool-jores in the Lower Zambesi—'The Standard,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

- Many Kinds of Bread—'La Science Illustrée.'
Working Men's Productive Societies—By Jacques Bardoux, in 'The Speaker,' London.
The Supplanting of Agriculture by Chemistry—'The Scientific American,' New York.

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

THE HARVEST

FINAL REPORT ISSUED.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 20.—The C. P. R. last night issued its final crop report. While considered generally of a most favorable character several agents, who, in their previous reports, stated that there had been no damage from frost, now report that Qu'Appelle, Balgonie, Wapella, Birtle, Sintelutte, Carlyle, Manor and Indian Head have suffered but in each case the damage is said to be slight. Throughout the whole of the wheat-growing district the cutting has been either finished some days ago or it will be finished in the next two days. Showers in the extreme west have interfered with harvesting operations but only momentarily and if the weather holds out favorably for the next month the 1902 crop will be safe.

Receipts at country places are becoming liberal and to-day over 250,000 bushels, most of which was No. 1 hard, were delivered to western elevators. Out of a total of 177 cars of wheat inspected yesterday 142, or 80 percent, graded No. 1 hard. Last year on the same date the receipts totalled 233, of which the quantity of No. 1 hard was only 45 percent. Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—Along the C. P. R. lines on Wednesday there were 25,000 bushels of wheat marketed. About 70 percent has graded No. 1 hard. There were 180 cars loaded for eastern points. Prices paid ranged from 57c for No. 1 Northern to 60c for No. 1 hard. There were very few cases where No. 1 hard wheat, or wheat which was considered of that grade, went below 60c in price.

CORUNDUM

PLANT BEING ERECTED IN CARLOW.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The Ontario Corundum Company has purchased the corundum property of Mr. N. Armstrong, in the Township of Carlow, and are opening up a deposit. They have seventy-five men at work and are putting in a mill and plant for treating the ore.

ENGLISH STATESMEN.

INTERESTING COMMENT ON MR. BALFOUR AND LORD BEACONS-FIELD BY AN ENGLISH-MAN.

(New York Tribune.)

A visiting Englishman the other evening was discussing English statesmen, past and present. Said he:— Mr. Chamberlain is, of course, the strong man of England to-day. It was of him, you know, that Disraeli made his now famous prophecy that he, Chamberlain, would politically wind up a Tory. Mr. Balfour, the present Premier, is, of course, of finest intellectual fibre, but he lacks many of the qualities that have come to be regarded as necessary for a great leader to have. Mentally, he has all and more than is necessary for the great position he holds, if, indeed, any man could possibly have more mentality than the Premier of Great Britain could need. But Balfour is retiring and studious and by nature inclines to a scholastic life, while fate has decreed that he shall pursue a political one. Years ago Mr. Balfour had an unhappy love affair, so unhappy, indeed, in its outcome, that it sent him for a long time wandering over the face of the earth.

When he came back, Oxford offered him its chair of metaphysics, an office that Mr. Balfour himself was keen to accept. Mr. Gladstone and his uncle, the Marquis of Salisbury, however, felt that Mr. Balfour could ill be spared from the political life of England and to prevent his acceptance of the Oxford chair they bent their united influence. Mr. Balfour himself, albeit, inclined toward Oxford, felt that it was a decision so momentous that personal feelings should not alone influence, and in his decision he referred the whole question to an intimate friend in whose judgment he had faith. That friend advised him to listen to Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury, and so it came about that Arthur Balfour is Premier of the British Empire to-day, instead of a professor at Oxford.

Of the younger or compe men, Mr. George Wyndham and Mr. George Curzon, are the two most prominent. Of the two, Mr. Wyndham is probably the strongest, although Mr. Curzon is unquestionably of force, and will have to be reckoned with in the struggle for supremacy. Mr. Wyndham personally is of very attractive manners and easily binds men to him, while Mr. Curzon is rather cold and repellent and gives an impression of being something of a Pharisee.

When he was at college this peculiarity of Mr. Curzon was summed up in a couplet that has followed him ever since. It runs:—

'My name is George Nathaniel Curzon, And I am a very superior person. I dine at Blenheim every week. Because my hair I keep so sleek.'

'Superior person' is a gibe that has ever been thrown at Mr. Curzon, and I don't believe he ever got up to make a speech, either in the House of Commons or out of it, without having 'superior' chucked at him at some stage of the proceedings. He has, however, lived the term down and the country recognizes his sterling qualities and great intellectual worth. Some surprise was expressed when Mr. Curzon consented to accept a peerage and become Viceroy of India. It was felt by many that in thus abandoning his parliamentary career he at the same

time wrote *finis* to his political life—that the great honor he accepted would prove a sepulchre for his political ambitions. I do not think it will turn out so, and believe that when he returns home he will be a living vital force in our body politic.

No one to-day, however, to my mind, compares with the late Earl of Beaconsfield, that 'Dizzy' of fond and ever green memory. Of fads and fancy, beautiful in person and ever bizarre in the manner in which he dressed, that person, 'Dizzy' was a delight, a menace, and a political force unique in his isolation even among his own followers.

Brilliant, epigrammatic and witty, Disraeli peered far into the future with clear and peculiar eyes. In what he saw, and from that seeing believed and advocated, 'Dizzy' was from a decade to a quarter of a century ahead of his times. Throughout a lifetime Mr. Gladstone's great rival, he died unconquered, yet left the deeper mark upon his country's history, despite Mr. Gladstone's long survival. With Disraeli's death ended the most interesting and fascinating political career we should ever look upon.

'Dizzy's' start in life came about as peculiarly and in as remarkable a manner as did any and everything in his peculiar and unique life. Away back in the twenties and thirties there lived in our town of London a respected and prosperous linen draper by the name of Lewis, of mediocre ability, and average mental equipment. Lewis was well content with the position in life in which he found himself, and if left to his own volition would probably have continued a linen draper to the end of the chapter. But Lewis had taken to wife one of the most remarkable women we have ever had in England, and she was by no means disposed to hide her or his light under a bushel. In the life of a linen draper in a small way, however, the opportunities to let one's light shine are not over-plentiful, and Mrs. Lewis found that hers gave out but a faint, even obscure beam.

At this juncture Mr. Lewis's uncle, a prosperous pawnbroker, was gathered to his fathers, leaving to his dearly beloved nephew a fortune of £80,000 and two hundred feather beds, which happened to be in pledge to him at the time. Mr. Lewis, despite this access of fortune, was for continuing life in the same manner to which they had become accustomed, but Mrs. Lewis had other ideas. Her ambition was to achieve social distinction, and in order to accomplish that desired end she sought and obtained advice.

She was told that a broad avenue to social recognition lay through the law, and in that noble profession the erstwhile linen draper soon found himself, sorely against his will, a student. Dame Nature had blessed Mr. Lewis with a strong stomach, and so he, surviving the necessary dinners, in due course of time was called to the bar. Step No. 1 being successfully mounted, other steps were with equal success taken, until they arrived at a point where Mrs. Lewis's social sponsor declared it to be necessary for Mr. Lewis to enter politics, else what had been gained might be lost. Poor Lewis knew nothing of politics, and so the social sponsor advised that he seek out some impetuous but brainy young man in political life and gain his assistance.

At that time there was dancing in the train of the famous Countess of Blessington one Benjamin Disraeli, a young man of Hebrew extraction, with a heavy balance of brains in his head, and no balance of cash at all at his banker's. He it was to whom Mr. Lewis turned in his dilemma. Very soon thereafter Mr. Lewis found himself a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Maidstone. In a short time, the other seat in the borough becoming vacant, Mr. Lewis put up the necessary election expenses, and Disraeli became a Member of Parliament. His famous maiden speech and subsequent political career are a part of England's history.

Mr. Lewis died in a short time, and his widow, although she was some years older than himself, Disraeli married. To her he owed everything, as he again and again testified. Of intrepid courage and the highest mental gifts, the Viscountess of Beaconsfield lived only for her lord. She gave up her whole life to his, and gave him of her courage when at times his own had failed. Long before 'Dizzy' would accept a title for himself he had one bestowed upon her. She died the Viscountess of Beaconsfield in and of her own right, wife of the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli. After her death Disraeli entered the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.

LOOKING FOR A FRIEND. (Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

A woman stopped at a cloth counter in one of the large department stores in Philadelphia recently and asked to be shown some dress patterns suitable for early autumn wear. The salesman began on the lowest row of shelved compartments and pulled out and opened box after box until the counter on either side of him was piled as high as his head with goods. Three times he climbed a ladder to the upper rows and staggered down under a weight of boxed patterns, until, when the woman took a survey of the shelves, but two patterns remained unopened. Then she said very sweetly:

'I don't think I'll buy any to-day. I'm sorry to have troubled you, but, you see, I only came in to look for a friend.'

'No trouble, whatever, madam,' he replied, politely. 'Indeed, if you think your friend is in either of the remaining two boxes I don't mind opening them, too.'

LURED BY MYTHICAL MINES.

SEARCH FOR LOST CABIN AND OTHER MYSTERIOUS TREASURE CAMPS.

(From Omaha, Neb., 'Bee.')

The reported discovery of a 'lost cabin mine' in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming conveys the information that it is the real thing and the only 'lost cabin' mine in the whole range of mining tradition and fiction. Yet the Wyoming discovery is but one of hundreds of mysterious mines which have lured prospectors on and on for half a century, and are likely to remain an irresistible attraction while fortune hunting animates the prospector's breast.

There is nothing more romantic in modern gold mines than the legends and myths of golden and silver ores, whose rediscovery would bring fabulous riches to the finders. Nearly all prospectors, no matter how long and severely buffeted by hard fortune, have an abiding faith that some time they will strike a lost mine and be unspcakably wealthy. Every mining camp in the west has its own characteristic stock of stories of incomparably rich mines once found by some lonely prospector, miles away from any human being, and in a region barren of readable landmarks, and then lost by some fateful incident, some tragedy or some strangely accidental circumstance. Every mining camp has its veteran residents, each of whom has some set theory as to how those lost treasure beds may be relocated. Nothing else in the realm of mining has such a charm upon the prospector's mind as the stories of lost mines. In every mining region every year men risk life and fortune in searching for legendary ledges once found and then lost. Last year some fifty men gave up months of their time, travelled over burning deserts, endured severe privations for weeks at a time, and came back to civilization older, poorer, haggard and ragged, after a search for the Peg Leg Mine among the Cocopah Mountains. There will undoubtedly be as many more men going hunting for the Peg Leg this year.

MONTANA'S LOST CABIN.

A Frenchman came into Helena, Mont. many years ago, bringing with him thousands of dollars' worth of gold dust. He told his friends that he had found some place richer than any ever worked. The dust he brought down had all been panned out. With sluice-boxes thousands of dollars were washed out in a day. Of course this news created the greatest excitement. His friends prepared to accompany him back, but ere the day for their departure arrived the Frenchman was taken ill and died. Just before his death he managed to gasp:

'Blackest country, two small lakes, cabin between them I built.'

Now this information was very indefinite. There are two Blackfoot countries. One is that great expanse of forest in which rise the Big Blackfoot River and its tributaries; the other was, on those days, the eastern slope of the Rockies, from the Missouri to the Saskatchewan. The miners wondered which one he meant. Party after party was organized to search for the Lost Cabin Mine. Both countries have been explored again and again. Year after year has gone by and parties are still searching for it, undaunted by the failure of their predecessors, hoping ever that the morrow will reveal to them two little lakes nesting in a rude little cabin, and, between a rude little cabin, and the evidence of untold wealth.

A MEXICAN MYSTERY.

The Vallagrana mine is the famous lost mine of Lower California. It was a silver mine, and the ruby ore from it, so tradition says, was so rich that Don Thomaso Aguilu, the richest man in Monterey, Mexico, in the '50s, offered to buy one-third of it for \$150,000. Jose Vallagrana was a Mexican governor of the district of Lower California, who fled to La Paz, at the extreme southern end of Lower California, in 1850, during a political revolution. On the way he and his party took refuge in an Indian camp, and the Indians there, taking a fancy to their courteous visitors, took them out into a canyon and showed the outcropping of a silver ledge. The tradition runs that the silver ore could be clearly traced along the mountain side for some 1,800 feet, that the ledge at the surface was over twenty-five feet wide, and that there were indications that it widened rapidly below the surface of the earth. Governor Vallagrana promised not to disturb the Indians in their ancestral rights there and to keep the silver ledge always a secret. On that promise he and his associates were permitted to take away with them seven specimens of the silver ore. The next day the Governor and his party started on mules some 200 miles farther over an unbroken, barren wilderness towards La Paz. In the course of two months the party was at the City of Mexico, where they were political prisoners for nearly a year. When they were freed only one of the party had kept his specimen of the rich ore. An assayer in the City of Mexico assayed a part of the specimen, and he reported that such ore ran 3,000 ounces to the ton. Silver was then worth \$1 an ounce.

Every year since 1851 men have gone in parties of a dozen or twenty to seek the silver ledge. First and last, several thousand men have climbed over the mountains, toiled across the arid wastes and broiled in summer and shivered in winter while they prospecting for the ledge that Vallagrana told about and from which the specimens had come. Time and again the poor, ignorant Indians of Lower California have gotten money on the promises to lead prospectors to the Vallagrana mine, but each time it has been an instance of a savage deceiving a trusting miner. In 1893 Gov. Lopez, of the district of Lower California, officially reported that that year some 200 men had been vainly trying to get a clue to the mythical Vallagrana.

TRAGEDY OF DEATH VALLEY.

The pitiful story of Death Valley victims in 1854 is connected with the Gunsight mine narrative. Sixty-two emigrants to the gold fields of California, by ox and mule teams, in the summer of 1854, were trying to find a southern passage through the Sierras to California. They were persuaded at Salt Lake City

to follow what was known as the southern route in preference to the more frequented one farther north. The new route took them through southern Utah, across the Colorado river, and into the terrible and then little known Colorado desert. In a few days they reached the dreary waste of Death Valley. One by one, as they went on, their worn horses and oxen fell by the wayside, to rise no more, and one by one they were forced to abandon their wagons. Then death and famine stole in among the little band, and the weaker ones perishing in quick succession, were buried where they fell. Finally, the survivors' scant stores were exhausted and no water could be found. Within a month the party was reduced to four men. There was no chance for retreat, and, though dying by inches, the survivors pressed on forward and southwest.

One night while camping near a rocky ledge, George Dennis discovered that the sight on the muzzle of his rifle had been in some way loosened and lost. Searching for something with which to replace it he noticed a whitish metallic substance in the rock close at hand, and, securing a piece of it, he speedily whittled out and fitted into his rifle a clumsy substitute for the lost sight. The following morning, without particularly noticing the locality of the camp, the four men resumed their journey. Two of them, falling by the way, died during the following week, and only two survivors of the party finally reached a settlement in the San Bernardino Valley. Here the gunsight which the amateur gunsmith had carved in the desert attracted the attention of an old miner, who at once pronounced it pure native silver, and eagerly enquired where it had been found. Dennis told how it had come into his possession, but could give only scanty information as to the locality of the ledge from which it had been taken. A careful computation of the number of miles probably covered by the unfortunate men, together with a reckoning of the number of days they had wandered after leaving the camp, enabled a general idea to be formed of the probable location of the ledge. A prospecting party was at once organized and a careful search made for what has ever since been known as the Gunsight Ledge, but failure attended the effort. Every year from 1854 till now some men have gone in search of the silver gunsight. Only a few weeks ago a party of three prospectors started out from the desert town of Barstow, Cal., to follow what they believed was a sure trail to the long and dearly sought Gunsight mine of Death Valley.

PEG LEG TRADITION.

The Colorado desert, in the extreme southern part of California, and the mountains on the boundary between California and Mexico, have been scoured annually for more than thirty years by adventurous gold-seekers in quest of the Peg Leg mine. No lost mine, after the Gunsight, is more famous than the Peg Leg. Once every few years the mining population of the coast is excited by the news that the lost Peg Leg has been found again. Even now there are parties of miners prospecting for some indication that will show the location of the rich ledge that Peg Leg Smith found years ago. A drunken, rollicking gold-miner, John O. Smith, who was known as 'Peg Leg' Smith, because of a wooden peg that he wore in place of a leg, came into Los Angeles one day in July of 1868 with his camp outfit and his mules laden with several sacks of gold ore. The rock was assayed by mining experts in the place, and the news quickly spread that 'Peg Leg' Smith had ore that ran all the way from \$450 to \$800 a ton. Of course the whole country in and about what was then the little Mexican town of Los Angeles was soon wildly excited at the news of the find of a mine that yielded such ore. Nothing like it had ever been found south of Amador County.

'Peg Leg' Smith was a curious, taciturn kind of fellow, and it was several weeks before he could be induced to say a word as to where he got his ore and the quantity there was of such rock. When at last he did say something about his discovered treasure he refused to give more than a vague idea of where his claim was situated. He said, however, that it was down across the Colorado desert, in the mountain range in San Diego county, and that until he knew whether this mine was situated in the United States or Mexico he must keep that part a strict secret to himself.

He said that he had spent five months in the locality of his mine, with two 'half-breed' Pima Indians, who had guided him there in payment for kindness he had rendered them in serious illness. He told again and again, and always with rare exactness of detail, the surface indications of his mine, the direction and slant of the gold-bearing ledges, and the surrounding geological and mineral conditions and characteristics. 'Peg Leg' said he was confident there was as much gold ore in his claim as in Mackay, Fair and Flood's Comstock ledges in Nevada and every miner who questioned and cross-questioned him day after day made the same estimate from the old prospector's statements. Probably \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 was in the mines.

A FATAL SEARCH.

Early in September 'Peg Leg' Smith turned up missing in Los Angeles, and the news came across the country a week or two later from San Bernardino that he had been there and hastily and secretly 'fitted out' for a camp of several months in the mountains and a mile ride across the desert. He had, at the last moment, taken two old mining chums with him and set out in the night. It is almost impossible to track a man across a desert of ever-shifting sand, so the several thousand men who had made up their minds and prepared themselves to follow 'Peg Leg' Smith to his treasure find were forced to await the next appearance of the old fellow in public. From the time that 'Peg Leg' and his companions set out from San Bernardino absolutely nothing has ever been heard from the prospector. Several years later the dried and mummy-like remains of the two men who accompanied him and the skeletons of the mules and remains of their wagon and mining tools were found over one hundred miles out on the Colorado desert, but not one trace of 'Peg Leg.' It is impossible that he could have escaped from that spot in the desert in September on foot.

The reputed treasure is still awaiting the man who will disclose it.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

IS IT DANGEROUS?—THE SEASON'S FATALITIES IN THE ALPS.

(St. James's 'Gazette.')

The Westminster 'Gazette' finds that mountain climbing bears an undeservedly bad reputation, and should be ranked among the safe vocations.

Perhaps the most striking fact brought out in the valuable report which has just been issued by the Swiss Alpine Club, dealing with accidents in the Alps during the ten years 1890-1901, is the relatively small number of deaths so caused. Certainly most will learn with surprise that out of a total of 100,000 tourists who, it is computed, visit the Alps every year, a large proportion of whom go climbing, only twenty-seven on an average lose their lives. Judged by this test it would seem that, despite all its perils, mountaineering is a less dangerous pastime than many say, motoring or cycling, for example—which are generally accounted nothing like so hazardous. The figures given as to the nationality of those killed are also rather unexpected. The vast majority, it seems—190, to be precise—were Germans and Austrians, 48 were Swiss, 23 Italians, 18 English or Americans, and 15 French. Most of the accidents occurred, too, in the eastern Alps—which helps, no doubt, to explain the preponderance of the German-speaking climbers among the victims.

It is somewhat surprising, none the less, to find that the latter outnumber so largely the English and Americans, and that these together in their turn are hardly more numerous than the French. Doubtless there is something in the explanation that British climbers, as a class, engage good guides, and in addition do their climbing as a rule at the time of the year most favorable for mountaineering; also, perhaps, their exceptional aptitude for the sport may go for something; but the figures are surprising none the less. What it would be interesting to learn would be the proportion of lives lost to the total number of climbers in the case of each nationality. But this information is not supplied. As to the causes of accidents, they are catalogued as follows: 1, Neglect to employ good guides; 2, foolhardiness; 3, vanity and the spirit of emulation; 4, carelessness; 5, want of experience; 6, absentmindedness; 7, false economy on food or necessities; 8, injudicious use of alcohol; 9, climbing at the wrong season—in the early spring or late autumn or winter. A sufficiently comprehensive list, it must be agreed. Yet even so it is probably not exhaustive. Who can wonder at the perennial fascination of such a sport?

The following record of fatalities in the Alps has been taken from a list published in the 'Morning Leader.' It will be noticed that only a proportion of the deaths are true Alpine disasters. No account is taken of accidents which did not have a fatal termination:—

May 29—Dr. Brezina, aged twenty-five, and Herr Theyer, aged twenty-four, killed by a fall at Katsen Kaasferg, in the Rax Alps.

June 5—In the Italian Alps, Dr. Riva and Signor Prinetti, killed while making the ascent of the Grigna. One of the two guides also killed.

June 15—Herr Franz Gottmann fell down a precipice on the Reiss-thaler, and was killed.

June 7—A Viennese tourist descending the Hochthor in the Styrian Alps, killed.

July 14—A monk, Herr Schramm, fell from the Olpener, and was killed.

July 15—On the Austrian Alps, a guide named Geiger, killed.

July 16—During an ascent at Berne, a tourist died suddenly of exhaustion.

July 17—The dead body of a young Swiss tourist, who had been missing for ten days, was found in the Saentis district.

July 20—A Swiss tourist named Buchholzer killed while making an ascent in the Obwalden district.

July 28—A gentleman from Zurich killed at Glarus; a German visitor, Ludwig Maas, supposed to have been searching for edelweiss, fell from the Hochlight and was killed.

July 31—A member of the Austrian Court Opera killed while making an ascent in the Tyrol.

August 4—A French lady killed while descending the 'Mauvais Pas.'

August 7—A Scotsman, Walter Gillmore, fifteen years of age, killed on Pierre Avoir.

August 8—A visitor named Rueck met his death while looking for edelweiss in the Tannberg, and while similarly engaged in the Vennathol a farm hand, fell over a precipice.

August 9—Two Parisians and two guides overtaken by a storm on Mont Blanc. The two tourists succumbed to cold. One of the guides killed, but the other miraculously escaped.

August 14—While looking for edelweiss in the Engadine, Max Patissier met with instantaneous death.

August 16—A Viennese tourist named Fretsch met with a terrible death on a ridge of the Paellerscharte.

August 17—An Austrian tourist ventured to the edge of a rock for edelweiss, and was killed.

August 16—Messrs. J. H. Brown and W. Garden, of Aberdeen, with two guides, were surprised and overwhelmed by an avalanche on the Wetterhorn. Mr. Brown and one guide lost their lives.

August 18—On the Weisshorn, near

Advertisements.

Perpetual Motion.

When George Stephenson was asked, "Do you believe in perpetual motion?" he replied, "Yes, if you lift yourself by the waist-band of the trousers, and carry yourself three times round the room."

Just so, and a woman would just as soon believe that she has not to pay dearly for common premium soaps, in the low quality of soap, in ruined hands and clothes. She would be kept in perpetual motion trying to do with common soap what she could so easily do with Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 216

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), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

PERMANENT WORK —AT— GOOD WAGES.

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

This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation.

Address Subscription Department WORLD WIDE, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Zermatt, A. Largin, a judge of Berne, suddenly fell dead.

August 10—Joseph Orweg falls from the Hohe Gaell, and the remains are found of Otto Meizer, who lost his life last October, at Praxmarer, Karspitze.

August 20—A Capuchin father named Edmund met with a fatal accident while ascending the Seekel.

August 20—Two Englishmen, brothers, named Fearon, and two guides, killed by lightning on the Wetterhorn.

IN THE CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

(Milton Marks, in the 'Pilgrim.') What a congestion of frantic humanity is the wheat pit! A good many of the men are young fellows. Not a few are gray-bearded veterans. Some appear wilder than others. But not very much. Yet they all have lucid moments. As a result the pit is a captious, unpendable spectacle. You have noticed, on a summer afternoon, the varying moods of a field of growing grain, how each breath of wind and each cloud shadow finds expression there. The wheat pit is as sensitive as that, but it is more startling in its moods. The scene is not peaceful and exalting; it comes nearer to being terrifying. To the men in the pit the tension is often very great. Now they are waiting anxiously for reports from various parts of the world that shall affect the market. They are expecting something to happen. Something is happening. The pit is a kettle that is always on the very verge of boiling over. A single extra flame is enough to precipitate matters. Now it boils furiously. Now it dies down again. Again—it bubbles and sputters more angrily than before.

Every waving right hand there represents a man. How the men hug together and crowd one another—as if there were not room enough on the globe for all. What a killing could be made with a gatling gun! Would that stop the unceasing roar! If so how would it seem—the hush that followed? And the mourners which came—what would they appear like? For it must be that these men have families. Yes, they must have families; for men who have gone to war had families; and war is quite as bad as this.

A writer in the 'Revue de Paris' declares that many Frenchmen hope that some day Spain, the most fertile and most ill-governed of European countries, will become French soil.

Advertisements.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

**A \$25 WATCH** in appearance. A 14 karat gold plated double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superior engraved, ruby jeweled movement, absolutely guaranteed for 20 YEARS.

**CUT THIS OUT** and send it to us with your name and express office and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office and if represented pay express agent our special introductory price. Express and charges, and it is yours. If there is no express office near you, send \$2.50 with order and we will send watch postpaid. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENTS OR LADYS SIZE, and letter by day as we will send out samples at this reduced price for 5 days only.

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Refreshingly Nourishing! Sustaining!

Wholesale Agents: Frank Major & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 85,000 BELL FOUNDRIES AND OTHER PURELY BELLS.

**G. MENEELY & CO.**

WEST-TROY, N.Y. BELLS-FIRE-ALARMS.

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

TWO AFRICAN KINGS IN EXILE.

THE BLOODY MWANGA OF UGANDA AND KABBA REGA OF UNYORO.

(From the New York 'Sun.')

The British have sent into exile two of the most distinguished ex-potates of Central Africa. King Mwanga and King Kabba Rega are now sojourning on one of the Seychelles islands in the Indian ocean about 1,000 miles east of Zanzibar.

Mwanga's family circle in his new home is comparatively small. While he was King of Uganda, on the northern and western shores of Victoria Nyanza, his establishment contained about 1,000 wives, quite a moderate number, considering that his royal father's harem included over 7,000 women.

This barbarian made one of the bloodiest records that any native African prince ever achieved. His father permitted many missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, to settle in Uganda. They were very successful in their missionary work, and thousands of converts were made; but when Mwanga came to the throne he decided that the superstitious beliefs of his ancestors were good enough for the people of Uganda, and he set about the large undertaking of wiping out all the Christians in the country.

Most of the king's atrocities were crowded into the first six months of 1886. The annals of martyrdom show no finer examples of heroic fortitude and unshaken faith than these Uganda massacres present. The native Christians were shockingly mutilated, tied to trees and burned alive with fuel piled high around them.

The executioners who carried out the cruel will of the king said later that they were amazed at the calm demeanor of their victims. While dying they sang sacred songs and prayed for their murderers. The head executioner went to the king and told him he had never seen men die so bravely.

Advertisements.

A CURE FOR

Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a sannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.



INTERNALLY—Radway's Ready Relief in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada.

around him laughed heartily when told of the dying prayers of the victims. The young monarch remarked that God did not seem able to rescue the Christians from his power.

The blood of the martyrs has indeed been the seed of the church in Uganda. In no part of Africa have such wonders been wrought through missionary effort. There are now 90,000 professing Christians in that country. There are over 300 churches, one of which will seat an audience of 2,000 persons.

In spite of the atrocities Mwanga had committed it was decided to retain him on the throne if he showed himself amenable to white influences. He still retained large influence over a great number of his people. His actions, however, demonstrated only stupidity and duplicity. He turned Protestant, Catholic and Mohammedan by turns. He plotted against the British, while pretending to be their friend.

King Kabba Rega never pretended to submit to the British. He was king of the large country of Unyoro, north of Uganda. He never made a treaty with the British, and declared that he would fight them to the last. The British claimed his country, because it was a part of the Egyptian Sudan, the whole of which is now in the British sphere of influence.

It was Kabba Rega who made a prisoner of the Italian explorer Casati, whom Emin Pasha sent as his representative to the chief town of the king. There was no quarrel between the whites and Kabba Rega, and for about twenty months Casati was fairly well treated by the king. It was one of Casati's duties to act as postmaster for Emin, who sent to him his correspondence for Europe.

There are about a dozen African kings now in exile. They are fully convinced by this time that it would have been to their personal interest if they had made terms with the whites. Every one of these kings would have been retained on the throne with large subsidies if they had been willing to cast their lot with the white men.

ROYALTY HAS ITS LABORS.

Before Mayfair is astir the King is at his desk, dictating through telephone messages to his secretaries at work in another room, writing such letters as demand an autograph reply and attaching his signature to those documents which are ever present with the monarch.

King Edward is not less conscientious than King William and signs documents with extraordinary despatch. Indeed, His Majesty does everything quickly and promptly, and will see through a thing before the other people have begun to discuss it. After state documents and correspondence have been dealt with the King receives ministers, ambassadors and official personages in audience, or there may be a levee to hold or a function to attend.

It is less easy to tabulate the various demands on the Queen's time and thought than to describe the details of the King's working days. In palace, as in villa, it is the many little things which occupy a woman's time and make her day arduous. Apart from those hours which the Queen must give to matters of dress she undoubtedly may claim to be a hard-working woman in virtue of the unflinching graciousness with which she accompanies the King to all public ceremonies, the ready care which she has for the demands of philanthropy, and the kindly patronage she extends to art, music and the drama.

The Queen must often perform her social duties in London when at rest at Sandringham amid the simple country life which she loves so well would be more agreeable. But duty first must ever be the royal watchword. It is not easy to be always bowing and smiling and saying the gracious thing, even though the body may feel weary and the head ache, and I think it must be in justice admitted that the Queen and all the princesses show a fortitude in this matter which few women would care to emulate.

CIVILIZING THE GYPSIES.

AN EFFORT IN HUNGARY TO FORCE THE ROMANY TO WORK AND SLEEP UNDER A ROOF.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

A bold experiment is to be tried by the Hungarian Government. According to our Vienna correspondent, it proposes to civilize the gypsies by force. From the time of the great immigration in the fifteenth century, if not before, the 'Egyptians' have always been exceedingly numerous in south-eastern Europe.

For the matter of that, the proposals now being considered at Budapest are sufficiently drastic. A commission of experts has recommended that every town and village in Hungary shall have a number of gypsies allotted to it, whether they like it or not. They are to be trained to handicrafts or to agricultural labor, and such of them as refuse to bend their necks to the yoke are to be gathered into two great reformatories holding 1,000 recalcitrants each.

This is by no means the first time that attempts have been made in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to constrain the gypsies to lead a settled life. No less a ruler than Maria Theresa tried her hand at it, and had them, or as many as could be caught, instructed in agriculture, exactly as is now proposed. On the whole, the endeavor was a failure, although a small proportion of them did settle down to trades or to pastoral pursuits—the Hungarian nomads have long been famous workers in brass and iron—and left descendants whose mode of life in no way differs from that of their Gentile neighbors.

The Hungarian gypsies are, in some respects, exceedingly interesting, since they preserve a good deal more of the ancient lore of their people than is usually the case with those who have travelled further west. In south-eastern Europe, to a greater extent than elsewhere, they still keep alive among the peoples a profound belief in witchcraft—their magical ceremonies and medicinal remedies are almost articles of faith with the peasantry in the country, and the lower classes in the towns. Fortune-telling and sorcery, magic that is oftener black than white, the knowledge of amulets and philtres—all this forms what the Zingari call 'the old religion,' which rests on the belief that men are able to control the forces of the lower world.

LESSON FOR THE WORLD.

(From the Melbourne 'United Australia.')

The world now knows, as it never knew before, that who fights England must be prepared to fight the whole British race, by land and by sea, and that wherever an Englishman may have planted his restless and pioneering feet he remains loyal and true to his motherland.

Advertisements.

FOR ALL CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS

Pe-ru-na is Most Excellent," Writes Congressman John L. Sheppard.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. SHEPPARD.

Congressman John L. Sheppard, Member of Congress from Texas, writes:

Gentlemen:—"I have used Peruna in my family and find it a most excellent remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—Congressman John L. Sheppard.

THERE are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay in doors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it.

Give relief, but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or snuffs amount to little or nothing except to give temporary relief. Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician.

CANADA IN SOUTH AFRICA

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIFE—PAARDEBERG FOR SALE.

Miss Florence H. Randall, one of the Canadian teachers in South Africa, has written an interesting letter to the Ottawa 'Journal' under date of August, 1902, from a 'Burgher camp in the Transvaal.' In the course of it Miss Randall says:

'Camp Irene is no more, and many another; in a few months we, too, may all have gone to town or farm schools, for every day fewer children line up outside the school tents, and weekly the gaps become more noticeable in each block, where formerly in orderly lines were ranged 240 tents, in each of the many squares of the mushroom-like town of white umbrellas.

'The writer went on a tour of inspection through the camp, and thus describes operations: "We went together into the clothing distribution tent and saw the bales being made into parcels; forty-eight cases of clothing were given away last month."

'About twenty women sat in a long row in an adjoining tent, mending the rents in tattered marquee, and very neat packages they put on; a little way off the shoe-making industry was in full swing. All the work of making the veldtschoen is done by these men of the camp, from the tanning of the hides of the animals killed in camp to the finished boot. Harness, straps and saddles are also made.

'In the carpenters' shop the furniture for the schools and buildings is made. The ration depot and store tents take up a good deal of space in the camp proper, as well as the large enclosure for coal and wood. The camp store, always full of burghers and their wives, is adjoining the dance hall. I have not yet seen the Boer youth disporting themselves, but they dance more sedately than we, I am told, not to say solemnly, and a girl's first partner must be her constant cavalier for the evening.

'I asked Prinsloo of the kitchen if the teachers danced like his people. "No, teacher," he said, with a grin. "They too much jump and spring, all same as Kaffirs!"

One of the most interesting things I saw that morning was the dairy. One of the milkmaids took the pail from the waiting ticket-holder and went to one of four huge boilers. They turned the tap, and lo! a stream of fresh-made milk filled jugs and tankards.

The Boer women never seemed to learn how to make condensed milk in proper strength and proportion, so in the end, for the sake of the little children's health, the dairy industry was established. Just without a great cauldron of soup was bubbling; they lifted the cover for me, and I had a sniff of most appetizing potage. Each day it is solemnly tasted by the doctor, to see that it is of good quality for the semi-invalids who receive it.

'In connection with the water supply, it cost £4,000 to have it brought to camp and laid on; though said to be pure, drinking water is boiled for the refugees, to make assurance doubly sure. "The camp washing is done at sloping tables near the river, though some prefer to kneel by the sprout and beat your white waists clean against the stones. It is a picturesque sight, but you do not appreciate it greatly when the aforesaid white waists come home."

'Every afternoon about five I watch them from afar as the women cook the evening meal in the brazier outside their tents. Some of them have stoves which they have brought from their farms, but most have a primitive and very camp-like equipment. "Each Saturday morning there is a general tent upheaval, and outside every dwelling the household furniture is given a sun bath, while the tent tucks up its skirts like a washerwoman ready for action."

'ANXIOUS TO LEARN. "There is no compulsion about school attendance, and a good many mothers are indifferent and careless about enrolling their children. One little girl, sent to look up an absent pupil, after many minutes returned in triumph, holding a weak-eyed captive by the arm. "Hendrika's mother says she will not come, and her father say she shall; and her mother say she sal NOT," she explained. The result of the argument was—Hendrika. For once the Boer masculine authority had evidently prevailed.

'But the majority are anxious to have their children taught, and the latter, while tired of the camp, seem to like the school very much. "It has been pleasant enough teaching in the tents until now, when the time of the dust-storm has come. Though the canvas walls be "close-reefed," the wind sweeps under the tent-pegs, and the poles sway and totter, while now and then one falls. The dust comes in with a whirl and settles on sashes and desks, and chokes the voice of the teacher trying to show half-blinded pupils how to do sums. To-day, as I write, the huge drill tent is an utter wreck, a tangled mass of poles and ropes and dirty canvas, the boxed-in piano bulging out from one side.

'PAARDEBERG FOR SALE. "Paardeberg is in the market, according to a notice I saw the other day. "The estate of the late Glean Michel van Nijkrook." It would be nice to be able to buy famous battlefields thrown free gratis and for nothing, with a first-class stock-breeding farm. "The same paper devotes a large amount of space to an interview with

annually. During all these years Peruna has been the remedy upon which he has relied.

It was at first a private prescription, afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug store and nearly every home in the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

A Case of Nasal Catarrh of Five Years' Standing Cured by Per-na.

Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years, and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna, and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."

A course of Peruna never fails to bring relief. There is no other remedy like Peruna. Its cures are prompt and permanent.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 257 West 129th street, New York, writes:

"I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna. I read of Peruna in your Almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to any one as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."



Mr. Camillus Senne.

Hearing Lost by Catarrh—Restored by Per-na.

Mr. William Bauer, Burton, Texas, a Ginner and Miller, writes:

"Some years ago I lost the hearing in my left ear, and upon examination by a specialist, catarrh was decided to be the cause. I took a course of treatment and regained my hearing for a time, but I soon lost it completely. I commenced to take Peruna according to directions, and have taken eight bottles in all, and my hearing is completely restored, and I shall sing the praises of Peruna whenever an opportunity occurs.—Wm. Bauer. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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

Mr. James G. Jardine, the commissioner sent out by the Canadian Government. It praises him in the style: "He is a fine specimen of the type known as ambassadors of trade—as vigilant as a hawk and as smart as paint—of a man who, where the commercial interests of his country are concerned, is not at all likely to allow the grass to grow under his feet." The tone of South African papers generally is very kindly where Canada is concerned.

MR. BALFOUR'S CHARACTER.

The real Balfour seems to me in one essential point very unlike the supposed Balfour, or the Balfour of the newspapers, and especially of some American newspapers. They treat him as a dreamer, or, at least, a man who cares for the philosophy of politics rather than for the business of governing. I read in a leading journal this morning that while Mr. Chamberlain is a born combatant, Mr. Balfour is a philosophical spectator; inclined to question whether anything in this sublimity sphere is worth fighting for. There are two specific answers to that, and one general. The first is that he governed Ireland for four years. He found it a chaos—it was Mr. John Morley who had let loose the forces of anarchy—and left it an orderly, submissive country. And then the governing of Ireland there is no sharper test of executive ability and force. Second, when Lady Smith was in dire straits and General Buller had ordered Sir George White to abandon it, Mr. Balfour, as it happened, was the minister who had been left in control in London during Lord Salisbury's absence. On his own responsibility, consulting nobody and asking no military advice, he sent a peremptory order that Lady Smith was to be held at all costs. And the general answer is that a man who has led the House of Commons, and led it well, during seven turbulent years cannot be other than a great personal force. What misleads the public and the American press is Mr. Balfour's easy manner. He has no heroics of speech or gesture. He does not lose his temper. He meets the gravest situation and the most impetuous opponent with an easy composure; with a jest, perhaps; often with a smile; and for Irish invective there is no weapon so effective as a perfect temper. Underneath it all is an iron will.—G. W. Smalley, in the 'Independent.'

BIRDS THAT SING IN FLIGHT.

(The 'Great Round World.')

It is commonly supposed that the skylark is the only bird that sings as it flies. There are others, it seems. Among them are the titlark, woodlark, water pipit, sedge warbler, willow warbler and whin chat.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

EGGS AND INCUBATORS.

The following letter was received at the 'Witness' office some time ago, but was not answered at once, as I was about to write the account of my own experience with defective incubators, which appeared in the 'Weekly Witness' of June 30:

'Can you give any reason why the eggs do not mature in the incubator? The ones I broke all had chicks in them, and some came out, but were very weak, with the exception of one or two. The first I tried were too warm and never started to hatch at all, so I kept the second lot about 94 degrees.—J. C. S., Assiniboia.

Ans.—I believe that eggs sometimes hatch when kept at a temperature of 100 degrees, but I believe that it is impossible to get chickens out of eggs kept at so low a temperature as 94. I have no hesitation in stating that either the incubator or the thermometer used by our correspondent was very defective. The proper temperature for hatching eggs is 102 degrees during the first ten days of incubation and 103 degrees for the rest of the time.

Our correspondent says that the chicks died in the shell when almost ready to make their exit from it, while those who came out were, with one or two exceptions, very weak. This shows that the ventilation of the incubator during the last four days of the hatch was seriously at fault, but it could have been greatly improved by the use of the 'tin boot' as described in my former article in the 'Weekly Witness.'

By the use of that simple contrivance I managed this year to raise nearly twice as many chickens from one hatching as I did last year from three hatches, and the chicks this year are more thrifty, only two of them having died from disease, out of 102 chicks placed in a small brooder on the 16th of last May.

This brooder is 41 inches in length, by 26 inches in breadth, and 10 inches high, and should not have over fifty chicks put into it, consequently it required a good deal of attention to regulate the temperature and the ventilation, and seven of them were smothered on two cold nights by the chickens crowding on top of each other to keep themselves warm. Three others were killed by myself when placing a large galvanized sheet iron tray into their feeding quarters, when the chicks got under it without my seeing them, owing to the manner in which the others crowded on top of it. Several others were killed by rats and some others disappeared having been taken away by some thievish quads or bipeds. Still after deducting these losses, I had 85 strong, thrifty chicks that grew up to marketable size, from one hatch this year while I had only 45 saleable chicks from three hatches last year, and the chicks that survived last year were not so robust as those of this year, although the weather has not been so favorable for chicken-raising this summer.

When the chickens were three months old, we began to sell the largest of the roosters, dressed, to some of our neighbors who paid us eighty cents the pair, and the butcher came along when the chicks were a few days over three and a half months old and paid us seventy cents per pair for eleven pairs of the remaining roosters, taking them away himself. These eleven pairs of roosters weighed sixty-nine pounds, or about six pounds and four ounces the pair. The greater part of them were Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas, and consequently did not weigh nearly so much as if they had been Plymouth Rocks or some other of the larger breeds. The cost of the food bought for these 85 chickens was about 25 cents the pair; the eggs for hatching cost about \$3, and the coal oil for heating the incubator and brooder cost \$1.50. So that I have about 40 cents per pair for attending to them, which in my case was a pleasant recreation and not a laborious task. The pullets that will be kept for winter layers will, if all goes well, begin operations about the middle of December, when they will have cost about 60 cents the pair. Each pair should during the following five months lay twelve dozen of eggs which will sell at an average of 30 cents the dozen here in Westmount,

and when they are one year old they will sell readily for more money than they will pay for their feed, even at the present high prices for grain, during the five laying months, so the money received for the eggs will leave a balance of more than two dollars to the credit of each pair of pullets above the cost of their keep for the first year of their lives.

Perhaps our farmer friends will be saying that such profits are not possible in places at considerable distance from such a good market for eggs and broilers, as Montreal affords. But on the other hand the cost for food is at least one-third less on the farm than it is here in Westmount, and the facilities for raising chickens ought to do much better on the average farm than they are on a small lot in the city. But no one should undertake to raise poultry except such as take pleasure in attending to their wants.

RUSTICUS.

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE AT HOME.

Where but two or three cows are kept it is better to buy what cheese is consumed than to try to make it. Where cheese may be needed it may be well for two or three farmers to go together and let one party make cheese for all. Twenty-five gallons of milk will make a cheese of twenty pounds. This will require a hoop about eleven inches in diameter and about the same in height. The other requirements will be the cheese tub to set the milk in, a basket, a strainer cloth for draining the curd and a press of suitable size to accommodate the cheese to be made. The milk should be heated to about eighty or eighty-four degrees. Soak rennet in a weak brine, using about three quarts for one rennet. One rennet will curdle about 2,000 quarts of milk, and the quantity can only be ascertained by experiment, since they are of various strengths, but sufficient should be used to curd the milk in twenty minutes. Cut in squares of about an inch with a knife that will reach the bottom of the tub, the whey being broken up with the hand. Heat the whey that has been dipped off, or an equal amount of water to 150 degrees, and turn this over the curd so that all parts may be scalded alike. Stir slowly and carefully, cover so as to prevent cooling, and let it stand about twenty minutes, then the whey is dipped off again, and the whey allowed to drain off. In about twenty minutes it will be sufficiently cool to again be turned in the tub, where it is stirred or cut up fine enough so as to take salt freely and through all parts of the curd. Put in about one ounce of salt to each twelve quarts of milk. When salt is thoroughly mixed with the curd it is dipped into the cheese hoop, which has had a cloth previously put in it. Bring the cloth all about the curd and put to pressing. The pressure should be moderate at first, and as soon as it is sufficiently pressed to handle take it out and put in a dry cloth in the same press. This cloth should be made to fit the press as smoothly as possible so the cheese will be of an even shape. Put it in the press and let it remain until the press is wanted for another cheese, or about eighteen to twenty-four hours. After taking from the press let it stand for a while until the outside hardens and then rub it with hot whey, butter or other soft grease, rubbing and turning thus daily until it is cured, which will require some days.—The Homesteader.

GOOD FEEDERS.

Mr. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Illinois, gives some excellent suggestions regarding the desirable qualities of stockers and feeders and how the stockman can best procure these qualities, what to look for in order to be reasonably sure of their feeders developing into prime steers. Regarding the form, Professor Mumford says: 'Stockers and feeders should be low-set or on short legs, because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. They should be deep, broad and compact, because this indicates good constitution, capacity for growth and of ultimately producing a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts. They should possess straight top and underlines which should be nearly parallel, should be low at the flanks, thus forming what we have spoken of above as good depth, for the barrel of stockers and feeders as well as dairy cows should be roomy. An animal which is too paunchy, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should, I believe, be emphasized, as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality. It should be borne in mind that in the stocker and feeder thin in flesh and largely destitute of external or surface fat, we are afforded the best opportunity, which is ever, able to get of determining the value of the natural flesh characteristics of the animal. Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail, head and shoulders. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate strong tendencies toward beef making. A large, prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between the eye and horn should be short and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle; the muzzle, lips and mouth should be large, without coarseness. In speaking of a large muzzle, we refer to the nostrils being prominent and the openings large. The ability to make economical gains in flesh and fat is the thing which is of vital importance, and profits in steer feeding come not so much from skill in feeding and management as from intelligent buying and selling.'

Where one has cellar room sufficient, roots can be saved in nearly as good condition as when buried in the ground, by covering them enough to exclude the air and ventilating as if outdoors. Roots should not get soft.

ORDINARY DAIRY COWS

AN ONTARIO FARMER TELLS HOW TO IMPROVE THEM.

It is a well known fact, and much to be regretted, that many of the cows of the country are a loss to their owners, who are often heard to say that there is no money in dairying, when the fault is not in the cow but in the treatment she receives. writes Mr. William Clark, of Meysburg, Ont., in the Prairie Farmer. In the winter she should be housed in a warm, well ventilated and well lighted stable, which should be cleaned at least six times every week, and she herself will relish a little brushing just as often. She should not be allowed to root around the manure heap and drink whatever she can find, and whether the winter storms. She should be watered at least once every day, and the water may be heated a little if the best results are desired. Of course, with a large herd, this would mean extra delay, but, in my opinion, it would be an improvement in winter, as I notice daily that my cattle stand and lap in the trough quite a while before drinking, and in some cases go away without water. I have used warm water to fresh cows in winter, and I am confident that it is necessary if the best results are to be obtained. Cows in this country should have free access to salt at all times. My system of salting is to have a small box made in the end of the manger which can be supplied weekly or oftener if required. My mangers are built with 3 x 4 scantling. Salt boxes are easily made by placing a piece of board three inches wide between the uprights; this piece forms the bottom of the box, and another piece four inches wide forms the front of the box. The division between each cow forms the back of the box. You have then a box three inches wide, fourteen or sixteen inches long and three inches deep. In my opinion regular feeding is one of the most important points in the business, as a cow or any animal to do good work must be well and regularly fed. The kind of feed depends on circumstances. At the present time corn ensilage takes the foremost place among dairymen as the bulky part of the ration, and I think there is no crop of any kind that will produce as much good per acre as the corn crop. It is highly recommended by our best dairymen, and, as far as my own experience has taught me in the last ten years, I desire nothing better than good corn ensilage. Of course, like some roots, it is best to feed it just after milking, so as to get the best flavored milk, as I find that it will sometimes impart a bad flavor to the product. My plan is to mix the bran or whatever kind of mixture of chop I use with the ensilage in the manger. In feeding any sort of dry fodder it is the best plan to cut it with the straw cutter, moisten and mix the meal with the same before feeding, or at least moisten the straw or hay uncut and sprinkle the meal (which should be ground very fine) on it. The quantity of meal or bran fed will depend on the capacity of the animal, and also the time she is due to calve, as she must be brought to the calving time in thrifty, vigorous condition. It is necessary to watch her carefully all the time.

When the pasture has a good start and the ground is warmed, and the cold spring rains are past, the cows may be turned out for a little while in the afternoons for a week or so before turning out at night. The change of feed should be gradually made, even if the pasture be very good, and the grain part of the ration should be continued, if not all through the summer, for at least ten or twelve days, reducing the quantity daily. The prevailing custom of pasturing is a very uncertain way of running any number of cows to their fullest capacity, as it is only for a short time that the supply is to be depended on, and, when the pasture gets short, the cow is forced to take too much exercise seeking her feed, and soon shrinks in milk. I will quote a portion of Stewart's book on feeding dairy cattle, as I think it suits here very nicely. 'If dairymen could only be impressed with the fact and firmly believe, that whatsoever is produced in beef, milk or wool, must come from the food which the animal eats, what a great and salutary change would at once take place all over the country. There is not a movement made by any creature that must not be compensated for by the food. How divinely this bears upon the profits of the dairymen. If cows are allowed to go two miles, or even one mile, to pasture, or anyone is allowed to misuse them, it must be paid for in food. If cows are driven hurriedly, or chased by dogs, the quality of their milk is changed, it becomes poor-deficient in oil—the nervous excitement uses it up. How evident then it is that all exercise must be paid for in food, and that the dairymen should most judiciously regulate this exercise.'

I would therefore recommend that provision be made to supplement the pasture with soiling crops or green feed, as we farmers generally call them. The first I will mention is fall rye, this is followed by red clover, then peas and oats mixed, which may be sown in different times, to keep up the supply; then a second cutting of red clover or a small patch of early sweet corn. By the use of these in their season you can easily keep up the supply till the ensilage corn is fit for using, which is, in my opinion, when the grain is in the milk or the ears would be fit for cooking for table use. My manner of feeding these foods is to put in mangers as we milk in the stable night and morning, as it is cheaper than any kind of chop, especially when its manurial value is taken into consideration, as our farmers value it at over twelve dollars per ton after the cow has used it. So by feeding the cow with it we either get the feed or the manure very cheap. I place the bran or chop in the mangers first, then tie up the cows, and as soon as the bran or chop is eaten I feed whatever green feed I am using in the manger uncut, except corn, which I usually cut. Each cow then has her own share, there is no feed soiled or wasted, and you can see that each ani-

mal gets as much as she will clean up.

The next step is to have a set of scales of some kind handy near the stable. Beside them should hang a slate and pencil. The slate should be ruled and each cow's name placed opposite a line. The milk of every cow should be weighed separately, giving the cow credit for the amount, less the weight of the pail, which is nearly four pounds, if a large-sized pail is used. The weights can be copied from the slate to paper every three or four days and the slate cleaned. By this means you can tell every day how every member of your herd is working, and if any sudden change takes place seek the cause, and by careful observation endeavor to prevent its return, if it results in damage. The milking ought to be done at a regular hour, if possible, night and morning, especially when cows are fresh, or the consequence will be very likely the spoiling of teats and udders, which means the spoiling of the animal. It should be done as quickly as possible and by the same person, who should be careful to wait for every drop as the length of the milking period depends on this very much, in my opinion. If you are supplying milk to a cheese factory and quantity is your aim regardless of quality, then the scales will tell you by the aid of your weight sheets which cows have improved and also which ones you should select to breed from. If you wish quality as well as quantity, I think the scales and a Babcock tester would be the surest guides.

I would breed those cows which suited my purpose best to a pure-bred registered sire of one of the leading dairy breeds. I would then raise all the heifer calves and breed them when fifteen or sixteen months old, and, after they calve, milk them all they are within six or eight weeks of calving again, if possible, as the old system of letting cows run dry four or six months must be improved by training the heifer when she is young. Keep on selecting the best and by following the system of feeding I have mentioned the members of your herd that would not produce milk would make beef for the drover or local butcher without any other fattening. In selecting I would prefer a cow with a large udder and four good-sized teats well apart, and by all means large crooked milk veins, and an easy milker. Some of our best authors recommend udders that will 'milk out to nothing' when empty, but I don't think I would cast out a good cow because her udder was full-looking after she had given twenty-eight or thirty pounds of milk at a mess or fifty-five pounds in a day. I had such a cow; she and three others averaged over a thousand pounds each per month for six months—over two standards—one of them being only four years old.

In conclusion, I would say by all means feed well, as breed without feed is of little avail. Much depends on what goes into the mouth, and, by this method of feeding, the cow is not forced to travel for hours using up her food, being forced to take too much exercise searching her feed, when she ought to be chewing her cud and making milk.

HORSES FOR DRAUGHT.

Any horse the purpose of which is to draw large loads, whether at the walk or trot, may be spoken of as a 'horse for draught.' Common usage has fixed the term 'draught' on horses of specified weight and size, but there are other classes on the market whose conformation is what has come to be known as the 'draught form,' but which differs from the draughter in the matter of size and weight and the manner of performing their work. The draughter proper works always at a walk, while other classes of horses of draught type do their work mainly at the trot.—Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

FARM GLEANINGS.

If you use good poles for climbing beans and radis or frames for tomatoes it will pay to care for them as soon as the crop they support is harvested. Vegetable seeds should be harvested as soon as mature. Being out in the winds and rains of September and October does not increase their number or vitality. Fall ploughing, while not universally practiced in the central west, usually gives better results than spring ploughing. Particularly is this true for small grain crops seeded in the spring. Any grass land intended for corn which cannot be ploughed the fall previous should not be ploughed until the grass has made quite a growth the next spring. Field meetings are becoming very popular with agricultural and horticultural societies of all kinds. An object lesson combined with discussion is the essence of these gatherings. The man who goes with his friends to visit successful farms, and talks with the owner as he walks over the ground, is sure to learn something. It is as simple and practical as eating one's dinner.

Early in the fall, or as soon as the current leaves will part easily from the stem, is the time to cut pieces of the present year's current growth to plant as cuttings. If possible have a small piece of old wood attached to the cutting. The lower part of this should be made smooth with a sharp knife, and as soon as possible plunged in coarse sand, which should be compacted around it and kept moist. The upper part of the cutting should also be shaded. In this coarse sand fine roots, white in color, will start from the hardened sap or callous with which the cut place will be covered. Beneath the coarse sand there should be some rich soil, which will supply plant food as soon as the roots are well enough developed to use it. If the rich earth is placed in contact with the cutting it may cause it to rot, though current wood roots very readily. Plants prepared thus and heeled in during the winter will be well rooted by spring, and can be set out then, making a large growth the same season. The best plan for preserving cornstalks whether the ears are on or not is to set them upright on either side of a long pole set on posts about four or five feet from the ground. This can be done without any difficulty. Set the pole as indicated and then place the stalks on

both sides of it, leaning towards the pole. If the stalks are dry three or four feet deep of stalks can be so placed on each side. When the pole is filled it is a good plan to start at one end with some binder twine and with a man on each side, sew the tops together above the pole. This can be done by attaching to the ends of the twine pieces of broom handle about two feet long. These can be shoved back and forward through the stalks and then by pulling the twine attached tightly the tops will be brought closely together, and will form a complete water shed. These poles can be put up conveniently to the stable, and if a lot of straw or chaff is strown on the ground where the corn is to stand there will be no difficulty in freeing the stalks from the frozen ground when feed-

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

All of the evidence shows that the really good horse for a special purpose commands a large price to-day as ever before. This is true of trotters and driving horses generally, of the thoroughbred racer, of hunters and saddle horses, of coach horses, and even of cab horses. The horse that has suffered in value is the common horse, the hack of no special excellence, but good for any ordinary use. Every horse should have his own collar, as no two pair of shoulders are exactly alike, and when a collar has become well bedded to one it should not be used on any other. It is sometimes necessary to use the same harness on different horses, but if this is done, some of the straps will need adjusting, more particularly should the line of draught be arranged so as to bear equally on the shoulders, neither pulling down on the top of the neck nor bringing undue pressure on the point of the shoulder.

Do not buy the lowest-priced bull, even a pure-bred, for use in a herd of grade cows. It pays well in the long run to use the best one can afford, but good, useful bulls can be bought for one hundred dollars, and even less, that will greatly improve the character of a grade herd and rapidly increase the value of the young stock. There are hundreds of excellent young bulls in the hands of breeders, both of beef and dairy breeds, throughout the country that can be bought well worth the money to the average farmer, and many farmers are standing in their own light by using inferior sires and squandering money by feeding good food to ill-bred beasts, which give but a poor return for what they consume. Those who have not the means or the accommodation for keeping a bull have little excuse for breeding to scrub sires, since in nearly every district the services of pure-bred bulls may be had for a moderate fee, and it will pay well to drive one's cows a few miles rather than to put up with inferior stuff. It takes time to grow a horse or a steer to maturity, and the sooner advantage is taken of the use of good blood the sooner will the best returns be secured.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Mr. McConnell, dairy commissioner of Minnesota, issued a circular letter to dairymen of the state on Aug. 10, to notify them that their buildings must be put in sanitary condition and kept that way. The department has purchased a whitewashing machine, which will be loaned to farmers needing it, and the inspectors are instructed to confer with owners of dairies and give them any information desired with regard to improvements needed. Unfavorable conditions for cream separation are (1) speed below that which the machine is calculated to run; (2) feeding separator to its capacity or over when speed is too low; (3) milk below a temperature of 84 degrees when being separated; (4) making very heavy cream by adjustment; (5) vibrating, swaying or unsteady running of the bowl. Reversing these conditions, of course, will cause the most favorable conditions for thorough separation. The largest flow of milk should meet the largest price paid during the year, which means that the cows should be fresh in October or November. When these cows come through the winter on grain feed and get a bite of grass in the spring for a time, their milk will increase almost as though they were fresh cows. Whereas if a cow comes in the first of April the milk brings a lower price during the summer, and in passing through the drought and fly time the cow is sure to shrink in her milk in a way that cannot be recovered by subsequent feeding. It is estimated that the milk from the winter cows will bring \$1 a year more than the milk from the summer cow.

BEGIN FALL PLOUGHING AT ONCE. There are many reasons why land to be ploughed this fall should be turned over as soon as possible. In the first place stubble fields to be seeded with wheat in October should be ploughed now and harrowed about once a week, or every ten days. This early ploughing and frequent cultivation will result in a compact seed bed, so essential to successful wheat culture. Experience has demonstrated that a rough, cloudy field will, one year with another, be a disappointment. During wet seasons accompanied by mild winters, careful preparation may not be so necessary, but it is not safe to neglect careful tillage. Another most important feature is that ground ploughed early and cultivated regularly contains much more moisture at the end of the season than ground not ploughed. The loose surface soil acts as a mulch, preventing the evaporation of moisture. It also acts as a sponge, absorbing and retaining all rainfall. Those who are skeptical should try a little experiment for themselves. Plough several strips through the stubble now, and treat it as above indicated. Let the remainder of the field stand just as the binder left it. In the fall plough through the field crosswise of these strips and see the difference in the mechanical condition of the soil. The untreated strips will be hard and lumpy, but the treated will be mellow and moist. Where a stubble field contains cockle-burs, velvet leaf, Canada thistle and the like it is very essential that ploughing be done as early as possible to prevent seeding of animals and 'smother' perennials by keeping down leaf growth. It is the most effective method of cleaning up a field, and if it were generally employed the spread of noxious weeds could be easily prevented.

THE VALUE OF SHEEP

GOOD PROFIT IN RAISING THEM IF PROPERLY DONE.

There is no other animal which affords so much profit, under any kind of good management, as the sheep, says Mr. Henry Stewart, in 'Country Gentleman.' It was one of the oldest writers on sheep, Fitzgerald, who wrote over two hundred years ago:—'The sheep is the most profitable animal we have.' And this is nothing more than the experience of history from the earliest beginning to the present. It happens just now that it is even more so than it has been for many years, on account of the vast losses which have occurred in Australia, where by reason of several years of drought the stock of sheep has been reduced from 100,000,000 to about half as many. Of course, these enormous losses have been felt in the wool markets, and thus it is that just now the sheep interest in America is booming, and prices are high and advancing. But if it were only as one of the home resources for conveniences to the wise, energetic and enterprising farmer, the sheep would still hold its place for the profits mentioned.

There are occasions in which what one might call small economies make the difference between profit and loss. This is especially the case as to farmers, in whose business there are so many fragments of the feast, so to speak, that will pay for gathering up. The sheep, being the very best means of exercising these small economies—saving the fragments—is especially the very best means worthy of notice.

There is no kind of farm or kind of farmer but may support a flock, small or great, as the opportunities may be, with a doubling or trebling of its value every year. It is the small or moderate farm flock, well selected, well cared for and well disposed of as to its products, which meets to the fullest extent the sentiment above quoted. The sheep, by reason of its greater ability to digest its food, and its lesser claims on it for its nutrition, voids in its excrement more, both in quantity and value, of the most costly of all the plant food elements than any other animal. Let us study these figures, taken from the very best sources:—

Composition of excrements of sheep in 1,000 parts.

	Solid.	Liquid.
Nitrogen . . . . .	5.5	19.5
Phosphoric acid . . . . .	4.1	0.1
Potash . . . . .	1.3	22.7

There is no other animal kept in stables during the winter that will make more or richer manure for the live weight of them or for the feed consumed than the sheep. It has been common experience that sheep kept during the nights in a well-ventilated shed, with a floor space of ten square feet per head—if dully littered with forest leaves or short litter in which there is no risk of entanglement, will leave a solid mass of the richest manure in the very best condition for use in the spring, and at the same time by the use of plaster liberally scattered on the floor there will be no disagreeable odor from it, while the sheep will be in perfect health. A similar result follows the sheep in the pasture, and this is due, of course, to the fact that the sheep eat their food and digest it far more closely than any other animal does, and get most of the nutriment out of it, so that the much larger waste as it may be said of the food consumed is recovered, we may well think in an even more valuable form than in the growth of the animal itself; for we may accept it as a self-evident truth of farm science and practice, that the manure is really the most valuable product of the farm. This may seem contradictory, but it is quite otherwise. The fact is, that the raw food is brought by the sheep into a more soluble condition, so that even the waste of it in the manure is more available plant food than it would be if less well digested, and thus it is that the sheep's manure is next only to that of poultry, who grind the food in the gizzard.

There is what might be termed an embarrassment of economies on every well-conducted farm, whether it is worked for grain or the dairy, or any other special object. There is always one field at least that may afford sufficient pasture for a flock—an outer lot lying idle, some woodland which may be seeded for the feeding of sheep; and the winter feeding of a flock may be grown on some spare field, the culture of which in roots, well manured or fertilized, will not only pay the cost of this work twice over in the support of a flock, but will be so much improved by the culture as to double the next crop grown on it. All this need only be stated to meet with immediate acceptance.

The housekeeper, in straits for the supply of a liberally furnished table, will be most gratified by the supply of choice, tender, sweet-flavored mutton, the most nutritious of all meats, as an interlude between the bacon or hams, or the salt pork, far too common in the rural homes. And a carcass of mutton may be used to the last shred in the midsummer, without a taint or the least loss, or the meat may be divided with a neighbor, who will return it in kind when he, too, draws on his flock for the same uses. But for its beneficial results on the culture of land, the sheep has a pre-eminent claim on the farmer. As an example, the condition of our most strenuous competitors, the English and Scotch and even the Irish farmers, may be cited. The yield of crops in those countries easily doubles the average in our best cultivated states; and there are two good reasons for it. One is the clean culture of the crops; the other is the improvement of the land by the growth of crops especially grown for the feeding of sheep, and which are fed either on the land or in the yards, mainly for the sake of the excellent manure made by the flocks.

Scan the first column of the Eighth Page. There are many good offers there.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for.

GENERAL.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—1. Kindly tell me if a treatise on the curing and tanning of hides and skins can be obtained, and if so, where? 2. Are there any journals devoted to the leather trade published in Canada or the United States?

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

W.S.—When it is twelve o'clock, noon, here (Coldbrook, N.S.), what time is it at Cape Town and Pretoria? Ans.—At Cape Town about 5.32 p.m., and at Pretoria about 6.13 p.m.

ONE SIDE ONLY.

Coldbrook.—Why do printers insist on correspondents writing upon one side of the paper only? Ans.—Because it facilitates the setting up in type, no time being lost in turning the pages; besides, the copy can be divided up among several printers which could not be done if it were written on both sides of the paper.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Nature, New York.—Kindly let me know the title of the book by Gilbert White, mentioned in 'World Wide,' Sept. 8, also where it can be had. Ans.—'Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne,' by Gilbert White. Any leading bookseller can order it for you, and tell you the price. There are several editions.

LABOR DAY.

G.A.J.—Will you please give some account of Labor Day, its origin, countries in which observed, and other details of interest? Ans.—The recognition of 'Labor Day' as a legal holiday is of comparatively recent date. The first Labor Day parade took place in New York city on Sept. 5, 1882. It was a monster parade of labor organizations under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of that city.

also in scalding water. Be sure that you plunge the whole jar down, filling it entirely or it will not cook. Peel quarters and core the apples, put into the jars, adjust the rubber, stand the jars in a wash boiler the bottom of which has been protected with a rack or sticks of wood.

TO DRIVE AWAY FLEAS. G.W.G.—What can I do to rid my house of fleas? A pest of fleas seems to have suddenly descended upon the house, and have got into the carpets, making things most unpleasant.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

J.A.C.—Please give an account of Prince Charlie. Whose son was he, and what did he do? Ans.—The Prince Charlie who no longer alludes to appear before King Philip Casimir Stuart, son of James Francis Edward Stuart, the son of James II. and his second Queen, Mary Modena.

TRAVELLING OVER SNOW.

Caribou Crossing, Y.T.—1. Can you give me any information regarding snowshoes for horses, and where I can obtain them? 2. What kind of sleds are best used for travel where the snow is deep and there are no trails? Do not the Norwegians use some sort of a ski sled with success?

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.) MAKING TITLE TO LANDS. Cape Breton.—Some forty years ago a certain man died leaving considerable landed property. One clause in his will reads thus: 'I leave to my six sons (named), enough of land for purposes of a farm, reference was therein made as to location, boundary or description of any sort.'

HOURS ON FARM.

Fanner.—A farmer engaged a man to work for him for nine months at eighteen dollars per month. It was mentioned that he would have to milk, except at a busy time. He usually milks with the team whey, it was used on the farm, and did any other farm work required.

NEIGHBOR'S TREES ENCRoACHING.

Reader.—My neighbor planted California maple trees three years ago close up to the line fence. Now the roots as well as the branches, affect my garden plot, and when they grow larger will destroy my line fence. How could I have them removed? What is the law as to the distance trees must be planted from the line fences in incorporated villages in Ontario? Ans.—By-laws may be passed by your municipal council for regulating the planting of trees, shrubs or saplings upon adjacent lands, and planting is likely that the boundary lines between the lands of different owners or occupants, and the distance from said boundary lines at which trees, shrubs or saplings may without the consent of the owner or occupant of the adjoining land be planted.

raise. If there be no such local municipal by-law you would, at common law, be entitled to remove such portions of the trees as encroach on your lot or under your land. You could do this yourself without trespass.

LINE FENCE DISPUTE. Retapeyer.—A owned certain property for a number of years. Some twelve years ago he sold part off, but the line fence being good no repairs were needed, and no arrangement made concerning it.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Ignoramus.—1. What is meant by a 'ignoramus detective'? 2. How are detectives engaged in criminal cases in Ontario? 3. What salary do they receive, and by whom should they be paid? 4. What is the duty of a crown attorney, if he be informed of a crime?

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Old Subscriber.—Can my hired man refuse to work late in harvest, the agreement being that he is not to work late except in harvest? 2. Can I require him to do as he is told? 3. If he leaves under such conditions can he collect his wages? 4. If he refuses to work and refuses to leave what is the legal course for me to pursue? 5. If I cut his wages can I take to the law to me or a proportion of the wages per day?

A DESERTED HUSBAND.

Subscriber, Detroit, Michigan.—A is a young Canadian farmer. His wife went to visit her parents in the United States, taking her child with her, and after some time wrote that she would not come back. Can she claim any share of the farm since she has deserted him? If the farm is sold, can she come on the purchaser for anything? Ans.—For all that appears from your statement the wife is still entitled to her dower interest, and the farm could only be sold subject to such interest.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail, if a stamped addressed envelope and 25 cents postage be enclosed with such question.]

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

J.W. some time ago, was treated for nervous exhaustion but without benefit. Symptoms are: intestinal indigestion, constipation and palpitation of the heart. Has also frequent nausea during which time she feels very weak. Ans.—In such a case as yours the main thing is to have some regular system of living. It would be well to have about 9 to 10 hours sleep each night, and a rest for an hour in the middle of the day.

PAINS.

A.T.J. is a young man, 25 years of age. Has pains almost all the time in the hips and in the cheek blades and in the small of the back. The cheek blades are so sore at times that he can hardly bear his weight. At times the pain is around the waist and makes the short ribs very sore. At times makes him walk quite cautiously.

PIMPLES.

J.J.W. is troubled with pimples and when these disappear a slight scar is left. Also has wart on his nose, and knows what will make the hair soft instead of crisp and dry. Ans.—Something can be done for pimples by constitutional means. Take a cold plunge bath every morning and rub yourself dry with a rough towel. At night wash the face with hot water, which while slightly moist dust with boracic acid powder. As the pimples form, puncture with a clean sewing-needle, and press the contents between the thumb and finger.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McCracken, F.R.C.V.S.)

ERUPTION ON HORSES' SKIN.

Minister.—Have a mare, nine years old. She is a fine roaster and quiet. Had her but a short time, and find that she has coming on her pimples or raised blister-like patches. Most of these go away to be continually renewed.

AGRICULTURAL.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL.

Economy.—Is it right, from a health standpoint, to feed pigs on material from the slaughter house, if the swine have good pasture and other good conditions? What do the city abattoirs do with their offal? Ans.—If proper care is taken in the disposal of slaughter-house offal, there can be no objection to its use as manure.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent.

Some one said lately: 'How can you live away from a literary atmosphere, and have to endure that Sir Herbert Maxwell called "The literary monotony"? I smiled at the sympathetic remark, and recalled to mind some sentences of I. K. Marvel's regarding the isolation of country life. He said: 'Mere accidental contact will not establish affinity. The rust is on your sword, the edge is as hard as you may, you cannot flash it, as when it had everyday scouring into brightness.'

EARNED WORKERS.

Within the last few days our garden has been favored by a glimpse of the weather, and the scientific and practical workers of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and I never before realized how much in earnest these men were in their vocation, and what efforts are put forth to judge the best and the worst in their departments for the benefit of the agriculturists and horticulturists.

LAWN CLOVER.

W.H.—If you do not wish to spend up and shake out all the weeds on your lawn you can sow white clover on it thickly, after cutting as closely as possible with the lawn mower in spring.

THE PLANTING OF LILIES.

Many questions are asked regarding lily plants that can be left in the ground, and does not seem to be properly understood that they will, with good care, become established in the flower border, and give satisfactory results.

THE FOXGLOVE.

E.B.—The flower sent is a foxglove, and it is really a biennial, but as it renews itself from self-sown seed it may be treated as a perennial. It grows wild in England, but is a garden favorite there and much admired for its stately picturesque beauty.

in the soil at planting, and it is not well to let the bulbs come into contact with earth that has been enriched with manure. They must be planted deep, as they send out roots below the bulb, and need at least six inches depth and their necks, if planting newly purchased bulbs put them in ground that has not had lilies in it at any previous time as they do better on new soil.

Some of the stronger growing lilies do fine among shrubbery, if planted so as to peep out between them, and make a bright spot after the shrubs have finished blooming. The double Tiger Lily is useful for this purpose.

PROTECTING PLANTS.

Elise asks if the snow is not sufficient protection, and if hardy plants require anything more. Ans.—A little protection for all hardy plants is best not so much against frost for this is natural to them, but against winter weather.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Young Farmer.—Autumn is not considered the best time to plant asparagus, though if carefully planted it will succeed. A ted once made and cared for will last for many years, so that it is important to locate it where you intend it to remain.

HOLLY HEDGE.

Elise.—The plant you mean is doubtless Mahonia Aquifolium. It is one of the most beautiful evergreen shrubs, and makes a fine hedge. It is covered with yellow sprays of blossoms in spring, but the greatest beauty is the foliage which is fine at all seasons of the year.

PLANT TO 'ENDURE HARD USAGE.'

Mrs. E. M. P.—For a parlor plant which will, as you express it, 'endure hard usage' there is not anything better than the garden endive or the Aspidistra Variegata.

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Mrs. E. M. P.—For a parlor plant which will, as you express it, 'endure hard usage' there is not anything better than the garden endive or the Aspidistra Variegata. It is the most durable plant grown for indoor decoration and always looks well in a fancy jar, either on a stand or in the window. It will grow and do well under conditions that would be sure to destroy many other plants that flourish in sun or shade.

They are thick and leathery in texture and of a dark green color, beautifully striped with creamy white of irregular widths that run the length of the leaf.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH CROWS.

This tribute to the behavior of the great crows on Aug. 9, Coronation Day, appears in the 'German Times.' 'The human beings were the street decorations which I admired. Upon the short route London had poured its millions. Hundreds of thousands, moreover, had come from the country and from abroad to witness the historic sight.

Advertisements.

In every town, and village, may be had, the Mica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad. Made by Imperial Oil Co.

LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth. NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

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

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

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

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

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

75 St. Paul street, Montreal.

LUMP JAW. Easily and thoroughly cured. No open-mouth method. No surgery. Pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the above.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The Jemnad continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been issuing it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each, and in a separate form as to be within the reach of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

By all means get the Aspidistra, but if you give it good usage you will be very much surprised at the result. FALL OR SPRING PLANTING The question is often asked which is the better time for planting, fall or spring? The answer depends upon what is to be planted, and when the question is asked, if it is asked in summer or autumn then the latter is the better time.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

But it must not be forgotten that in order to be successful they must be planted early enough in the autumn for them to become established before freezing weather sets in, otherwise they are apt to be blown out of the ground by frost in winter time. This can be prevented by a mulch of stable manure which will be a benefit. As far as it is possible we should plant herbaceous sorts and shrubs in September or early in October.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

Hardy summer roses, Peonies, Iris and many others do best planted in autumn, and all the spring flowering bulbs must be put in at that time. Froes and large shrubs may be put in at any time before the ground freezes. Anything that is the least bit tender should not be planted until spring so as to have a season's growth before they have to endure a winter's severity.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

Again and again the comparison with large Continental cities was forced upon me. What an army of police, both mounted and on foot, in uniform and masquerading in plain clothes, is required even on quite unimportant occasions. And here we had only a handful of constables, amiable and obliging, who are both the friends and servants of the public, and can control the movements of thousands of free-born men and women by a single gesture.

Advertisements.

OFFENSIVE FEET

May Be Made Sweet and Wholesome by the Use of "FOOT ELM."

Many people of cleanly habits, who bathe their feet regularly are nevertheless troubled with offensive feet. Foot Elm will remedy all these unpleasant conditions.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists or by mail. W. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. Do not take a substitute.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(In 'World Wide,' Sept. 6, from Manchester 'Guardian'.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I read 'World Wide' regularly, and quite understand that it simply reflects the current literature of the press and magazines...

The first is this: In quite a matter-of-fact way the statement is made that in the late war the British Government armed the natives, and shot those Boers who were captured wearing khaki. The writer might, with equal truth, have added that the British troops boiled and ate the Boer children.

The other fault is a more serious one, because the idea is a favorite one among certain classes, namely, that as between Boer and Briton the British Afrikaner is always in the wrong and unreliable.

It was the position of the Gladstone party over twenty years ago, and by weakening the loyal and encouraging the hostile elements helped to bring on the late war.

To scorn and belittle the loyal South Africans is now the strong card of the pro-Boers. Were it the position of a third party, holding the scales between two disputants, it would not be so unreasonable, but this is precisely what the pro-Boer party, and this writer, does not do.

We Canadians should in no uncertain way deprecate all attempts to relegate our fellow colonists, because they are loyal, to an inferior position. The ancestors of many of these British Afrikaners had settled at the Cape or in Natal years before the Boers squatted in the Transvaal, and when the forefathers of such noisy haters of Britain as, for instance, Steyn and Reitz, were still in their native Germany.

Montreal, Sept. 18, 1902. A. FROM THE FATHER OF NEBRASKA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your excellent paper is a very welcome visitor out here in the heart of Nebraska, at Kearney, 'the midway city' between Boston and San Francisco...

MOSES H. SYDENHAM, Editor of the 'Central Star of Empire,' Kearney, Nebraska, Sept. 13, 1902.

THE LIBERALS AND MR. TARTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Tarte claims to speak for the Liberal party. I am a Liberal residing in a parish that has been consistently Liberal always, and I can tell the Hon. Mr. Tarte that he does not speak for the Liberals of that parish.

I am the oldest inhabitant and first pioneer settler in all of the central and western portion of this young and vigorous state, having ridden over the land on my Indian pony, where its capital, Lincoln, now stands, years before there ever was a house there or near there—being its first missionary of Christian civilization and considered the 'Father of Nebraska,' for it was my lectures and papers that were the means of bringing the latent qualities of the great central plains of this Republic into intelligent, homeless eastern peoples, and caused them to come, and, with their industry and energy, transform the great American desert into the prolific and productive garden spot that it is to-day.

While Dr. Andrews is chancellor of the Nebraska State University, allow me to say he by no means represents the politics or sentiments of the majority of our Nebraska people in what he has been saying in Chicago—for Dr. Andrews is mistaken when he says the Democratic party is the popular party of the United States.

article, that your readers may know whereof I speak:

Dr. Andrews speaks of the Democratic party as the popular party in the United States. This is a little daring considering its record as the pro-slavery party. We do not know whether he is an advocate of unreal money, but the last discomfiture of the Democratic party, and the resultant absolutism of the money power, was certainly due to the adoption of that vain dream!

He finds that in every leading country of the world possessing free institutions, the party of the people is in despair. The British Liberals, like the Democrats in the United States, lack leaders, a policy and heart to meet the crisis which he sees approaching, while Imperialism in alliance with an utterly conscienceless plutocracy is bringing into existence whole armies of flunkers, sycophants, and servitors.

This chapter of coming woes is very terrible, but the world will not take it seriously, because the masses of the people in all free countries can at will control their governments, and may be trusted, as soon as a sufficient number of them feel the pride, to right, by the intelligent exercise of their democratic power such wrongs as must necessarily arise in a period of rapid transition.

Such woes as Mr. Andrews foreshadows for the people in such a pessimistic way with his ideas, for the benefit (?) of the students of Chicago University can have no encouragement from the people of Nebraska, who are in a large majority disciples of McKinley and Roosevelt, and of the great Republican party of progress and productive prosperity, who are working up a bright and brighter future for humanity.

Mr. Andrews, who talks of despair and coming woes is entirely out of place in his position at the head of Nebraska's university. Besides such anti-Republican politics, Mr. Andrews has also been giving the Chicago students some social ideas for which he has been loudly called to account by the 'New Voice' of Chicago, and other progressive papers, as well as by the 'Red Ribbon Club' of Nebraska's state capital.

I hesitate to pen these words, but it is done in charity. The matter is not personal, it is vital to the unity of the Church. It is therefore necessary that somebody shall speak out the plain and unvarnished truth. The cause of unity will not be advanced by closing our eyes to facts.

Editor of the 'Central Star of Empire,' Kearney, Nebraska, Sept. 13, 1902.

THOSE 'BANDED BANDITS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your leading articles on those 'banded bandits,' as you very truly call them, in the 'Witness' of August 19 and 26, there is one proposal made at their meeting in Halifax which you do not notice, that I think deserves special attention: This proposal is respecting pulp wood.

They, the Manufacturers' Association, tell us they are a large body of men, and have many millions of dollars invested. Therefore, the people of Canada must support them, they must buy their manufactures. They intend to persuade the government to force the Canadian people to buy from them instead of where they like, that is to say, where each article is cheapest. This policy is called Canada for the Canadians.

But this is not enough for the Manufacturers' Association, one of whom coolly proposes that the government should put an export duty on pulp wood of not less than \$4 a ton. He would force the settlers to sell their

threshing does not leave much energy for political discussion, Mr. Tarte can be well assured of what the verdict in one polling sub-division would be.

'ONE FLOCK—ONE SHEPHERD.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Having been away from home for some weeks I began to feel very lonely without the 'Daily Witness,' and so of late my family has been sending me copies.

I have just read the second letter of the Rev. G. Osborne Troop on the subject of Christian unity. Now, everything that Mr. Troop says is worthy of serious consideration, he is so serious and gentle in spirit and his aspirations are so noble. This subject of Christian unity is dear to his heart and must be to all who love our Lord Jesus and mourn over the divisions that afflict his church to-day.

The point in our friend's letter which specially interested me was the appeal to all Christians to practically help in this unity by joining together in the Holy Communion, after the example of the yearly assembly at Keewick, concerning which he remarks: 'It is true that the sacrament is administered by Church of England clergy which under present circumstances is an indispensable condition of such united communion.'

What is the meaning of this 'indispensable condition,' and who demanded it? Not the 'large-hearted Presbyterians and others,' who, we are told, 'made this concession under constraint of the larger love.' It must therefore have been the clergy of the Church of England themselves. And everybody knows why the 'indispensable condition' is demanded.

That church does not recognize the validity of any orders but its own. In its estimation the clergy of any other communion are not true and valid ministers of Christ and those other communions are not churches of Christ. Hence the demand that if we commune together at the Lord's table the sacrament must be administered by one of its own clergy and according to its own particular forms. And this, forsooth, is called the 'sacrament of unity!'

We gather from our friend's letter that those of other communions consciously and voluntarily made this concession inasmuch as they did it 'under constraint of the larger love.' It seems to me, however, that a yet larger love for Christ's flock as a spiritual unity might well have paused before making such a concession, for it is a distinct denial of that unity, and those who sit down to the Lord's table under any such conditions, while they think to give expression to Christian unity are really fostering an unchristian assumption which is diametrically opposed to Christian unity and is one of the great historic forces cleaving Christ's Church asunder.

I am glad to learn that personally Mr. Troop has no sympathy with these unscriptural, unspiritual and divisive assumptions. He himself hopes the day will come when, as we have recognized each other's baptism as valid, we shall, as he says, 'all regard the other great sacrament in the same Christ-like way.' I also hope for this day. I venture to think it will yet come. And I believe it will be greatly hastened when individual clergy of the Church of England, men honored and beloved as Mr. Troop deservedly is, shall not only show their own people the unscriptural character of their exclusive claims, but also venture to give outward expression to their Christian sentiments, and, constrained by 'the larger love,' which he has testified characterizes other communions, sit down with them at the Lord's table as equal brethren, and enjoy a true 'sacrament of unity,' that knows no essential condition but personal loyalty to the one Lord and Master of us all.

W. HENRY WARRINER, St. John, N.B., Sept. 13, 1902.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Considering the number of freight and passenger trains running over the railways on Sunday, one would imagine that all laws regarding the Sabbath had been abrogated.

One thing given in many pamphlets as an inducement to settle on government lands is that the market for pulp-wood is such that the settlers can make a lot of money to support themselves till the land is cleared; but now the government must destroy this market to increase the fortunes of a dozen or so pulp manufacturers. The government must make every effort to find new markets for a few manufacturers, for the same men it must destroy a market that already exists to the great benefit of settlers on new lands.

There are many prayers in the Scriptures, but we do not suppose our correspondent restricts herself to these or would have her minister do so in the public service.

wood at so many dollars a ton less than they could get in a free market, so that he may make a few cents more on each of his tubs, and perhaps he thinks he can force a market in the States. It would be just as honest in the people of Canada to put an export duty on tubs and paper so that they might get his tubs for a few cents apiece less, and paper cheaper. To do this would not show a bit more of the selfish ignorance of the dark ages than his proposal does.

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HAROLD BURGESS, Burgoyne, Ont.

A BIBLE RITUAL OF PRAISE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I take quite an interest in reading some of the letters that appear from time to time in the 'Witness,' many of them strong in the defence of the Bible and of our Christian religion, and as the question of a hymnal to suit all Protestant denominations is on foot at present, I feel that I would like to put in my little defence of the Scripture.

We are told that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable (spoken in the present tense) for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

I understand by this, that when God gave us his word of inspiration, that he made ample provision for all our spiritual needs, including the Psalms, for songs of praise, suitable to our every condition, and also suitable to render praise to him for his manifold goodness to us, the sinful children of men.

Not so, after the flood, Noah was sent forth to replenish the earth, with everything delivered unto his hand. But how soon we find him again, not satisfied with what God had given him. He planted a vineyard and drank of the wine, so again we find nakedness in his case. The next thing, man must try to get to heaven in his own way, not satisfied with the provision that God had provided. So they began to build a tower whose top should reach to heaven, and mark the result. And so on according to the evil imaginations of his heart. Man is ever inventing something better, as he thinks, than that which God has given us or commanded.

Now, in place of trying to patch up a hymnal to suit all denominations, why not go back to the Psalms of David, given by inspiration of God, and all Protestant people join in one united chorus of God's praise in the words that he himself has given us. I think it would go a long way towards breaking down denominational barriers. For as it is every denomination has its own little prejudices in favor of its own church or sect.

I hope I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space. A WOMAN. There are many prayers in the Scriptures, but we do not suppose our correspondent restricts herself to these or would have her minister do so in the public service.

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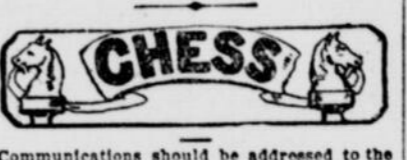
There are many prayers in the Scriptures, but we do not suppose our correspondent restricts herself to these or would have her minister do so in the public service.

the tablets of stone by God himself, for both thief and Sabbath-breaker, and the same punishment was pronounced on both. The difference between Sabbath-breaking and stealing is that certain kinds of work are allowed on Sabbath, such as works of necessity and mercy, but those guilty of violating the Sabbath law seem to think the word necessary is like rubber, capable of being stretched to cover any sin in the catalogue. For example, many farmers in the Western States work in the harvest fields on Sunday, and no doubt justify themselves with the rubber cloak, necessity. One man in the place mentioned said he had so many hogs to look after he had no time to go to church. Two years ago when in Detroit, Minnesota, a summer resort midway between Winnipeg and Minneapolis, having stopped off there to avoid travelling on Sunday, in passing along the Main street on Sunday afternoon, I saw a carpenter laying a floor in a house. No doubt he considered that work as necessary as the running of trains on the railway.

In Exodus xxiv, 21 (revised version), it is written: 'Six days thou shalt work, but on the seventh day thou shalt rest; in ploughing time and in harvest thou shalt rest.' Surely ploughing and harvesting are as necessary to the farmer as the running of either freight or passenger trains are to the railways.

Many persons who do not attempt to justify the running of the ordinary trains seem to think the running of through trains from the coast is necessary on Sunday. The writer of this article, having travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in both Canada and the United States, has never found it necessary to travel on either a railway train or a street car on Sunday. But the managers of the railways do not stop at through passenger trains, they also run short excursion trains on Sunday, and no doubt consider that as necessary as looking after hogs.

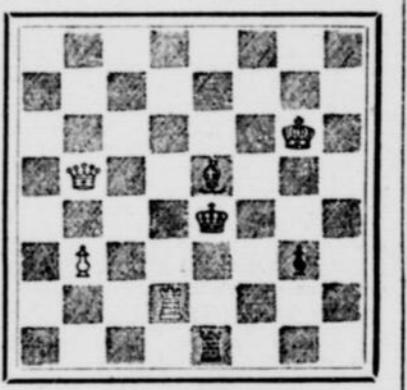
WALTER McOWAT, Lacute, Sept. 16, 1902.



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

PROBLEM NO. 611.

(By Dr. A. W. Galitzky.) Black—4 pieces.



White—4 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 612.

(Selected.) Black—6 pieces.



White—10 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

An easy pair. All solvers should try them. Solutions Oct. 11. Must reach editor Oct. 6.

GAME NO. 537. SOLUTIONS.

No. 606. Carpenter. Two moves. Key: B-Q 1. Correct from G. Patterson. (also 599, 601, 602, 'both ridiculously easy,' 593, 595, 596, and some previous to that).

No. 606. Baird. Two moves. Kt-B 3. Correct from G. Patterson. Nos. 591, 592, and others from 'Pawn.'

CONTINUOUS SOLUTION TOURNAMENT.

Solutions to the first problems, Nos. 607 and 608, published Sept. 6, should be in hand by Monday next at latest in order to be in time to count.

The monthly prizes will be well worth having, and all will have a chance, as winners' scores will be cancelled each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Pawn, Tyro, G. Patterson—Re No. 589, there is, as you say, no solution by Q-Q 7. Perhaps the black pawn should be at Q Kt 3. Then Q-Q 7, though rather a greedy key, would do. We have not the file of 'La Strategie' containing this number at hand, but will look the matter up.

Q-K B sq. as Tyro suggests, will obviously not do, the checks by the black Q being too strong.

realize that the 'Strategie' journey drew 23 entries, and those from practically all the first class composers of the world and, while we do not for a moment wish to detract from the merits of the winner, at whose success we are delighted, we feel a wee bit disappointed that the great tourney did not bring out something even finer. You see, Tyro, 591 wins 1st, 591 second prize. Now, 590 is all right, a fine problem; 591, a long way behind it, and then what about all the others? Our grumble is chiefly against the continuous flood of cheap two-ers which seems to be spoiling the hands of the composers in Liberty, the key is very pretty; it was that and an interest in the idea which led us to publish it. But it adds so much to the force of the terrible threatened double check, and there is so much discovered check in the mating. Another objection, since amusingly removed, was a feeling somehow that this idea was not absolutely new, at any rate not new enough for first prize. A hunt through our chess files revealed why, and we lay low until the author's names should be published. We hoped to search a laurel from some proud European and place it upon Mr. Barry's brow. All which will explain itself if you set up the following problem contributed by Mr. Barry to the 'Witness' column, and published as No. 379 on March 16, 1901:

White—K at Q R; Q at Q B 3; R at K R 6; B at Q Kt 8; K Kt 8; Kts at Q B 4, K 6; P at Q R 3 (8 pieces). Black—K at Q B 3; B at K 2, Q Kt 6; P at Q Kt 2, Q R 5 (5 pieces).

White to play and mate in two. This problem, which elicited a steady stream of solutions, was considered distinctly finer than the later version which won the first prize in 'La Strategie.' Now, come along, Tyro, and show us what you know about problems, anyway, by winning one of our solving contests.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB. They have a new dodge at the club now. If you can get on the right side of a match you get a box of cigars. It sounds cheap doesn't it? When I walked into the club the other day a delightful odor greeted me. Enquiries, and a look at the notice board revealed that Mr. J. Sawyer had been putting up boxes of cigars galore for each member of the winning teams in certain matches. I asked one prominent member and brilliant player who won the last match. He muttered gruffly the other side. He was smoking an old pipe. Mr. Robert Reid, a former president and old friend of the club, intends to continue the good work of prize-giving this winter, probably for another consultation tourney. There is also talk of telegraph matches. Who says Montreal can't beat Toronto and Boston and those other little places. Decidedly it is to be a rapid season and you had better try and join the club before they have too many members. The secretary is Mr. P. Barry, and the club-rooms are at 55 University street, corner of St. Catherine. There is the Quebec championship to be thought of in the spring. Nearly all the winners in that tourney last year, including the champion, are members of the M.C.C.; and F. J. Marshall, who with Pillsbury now represents America in the great masters' tournaments, learnt chess in the Montreal Chess Club, the oldest club of any kind in Canada.

CHESS NEWS. Match at Carlsbad, Bohemia.—Janowski and Schlechter have been engaged in a match—the best out of 14 games. At the conclusion of the tenth game, counted the score stood: Schlechter, 6; Janowski, 1, and 3 draws. The four last games were abandoned, and the result of the victory of Schlechter could not thereby be affected. Janowski challenged Schlechter for a return match, which is expected to come off after the termination of the Higonov tournament.

GAME NO. 537. (Petroff's Defence.)

White. D. Janowski. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 Kt x P 4 Kt-K B 3 5 P-Q 4 6 B-Q 3 7 Castles 8 R-K sq 9 P-B 3 (a) 10 Q-Kt Q 2 11 Kt-B sq 12 Kt-K 3 (b) 13 K x B 14 B x P (d) 15 B x B 16 R x Kt (e) 17 B-R 3 18 P x R 19 R-B sq 20 K-Kt sq 21 K-Kt 2 22 K-B 2 23 K-K sq. Black. C. Schlechter. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 3 4 Kt x P 5 P-Q 4 6 Kt-Q B 3 7 B-K 2 8 B-K Kt 5 9 P-B 4 10 Castles 11 B-Q 3 12 B x P ch (c) 13 Kt x K B P 14 Kt x Q 15 R x Kt 16 Q-R 6 ch 17 Q-R-K B sq (f) 18 R x P 19 R x B ch 20 R-R 8 ch 21 Q-R 7 ch 22 R-R 7 ch 23 Q-R 5 ch (g) Resigns.

(a) P B 4 is the right move. If then Kt x P, 10. B x Kt, P x B; 11. Q x Kt, &c. And if 9... B x Kt, then 10. P x B, Kt B 3; 11. B Q 3, with the preferable game. (b) P K B 3 was necessary here, for more reasons than one. (c) One of the reasons. (d) Sad as it may appear, there is hardly anything better. If, for example, 14. Q 2, Kt x B; 15. Q x Kt, B x Kt; 16. P x B, Q R 6 ch, winning the Black. (e) P x Kt, Q R 5 ch, would still win the Rook. (f) All this is not bad—for a 'drawing master!' (g) Neatly and artistically concluded. Mate is forced—to speak by the card—in four moves.—Hereford 'Times.'

GAME NO. 538.

Schlechter. White. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 4 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-B 4 6 P-K 3 7 B-B 1 8 B-Q 3 9 Castles 10 Kt-K 5 11 P x Kt 12 Q-B 2 13 K R-Q 1 14 B-K 2 15 R-Q 2 16 B x P 17 Q-R 1 18 R-Q 7 19 R x B 20 B-R 6 21 Kt-K 4 22 Q B-Kt 5 23 Kt x B 24 B x P 25 B x P ch 26 P x R 27 P-B 4 28 R-B 6 29 Kt x F. Janowski. Black. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-K 3 3 Kt-K B 3 4 B-K 2 5 Castles 6 P-Q Kt 3 7 P-B 4 8 B-Kt 2 9 Q Kt-Q 2 10 Kt x Kt 11 Kt-K 1 12 P-Kt 3 13 Q-B 1 14 Kt-B 2 15 P x P 16 H-Q B 3 17 Q-Kt 2 18 B x R 19 P-Q 1 20 B-K 1 21 B-K 2 22 B x B 1 23 K x B 1 24 Q-B 3 25 R x B 26 R-K 1 27 Kt-K 3 28 Q-K 4 29 Kt x F Resigns.

IN SZECHUAN.

Troubles Similar to the Boxer Rising Threaten to Become Serious.

FROM THREE HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND FALL VICTIMS TO THE BOXERS IN SZECHUAN.

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch to a news agency from Peking, says: 'Catholics here understand that from three hundred to one thousand converts have been killed by Boxers in the Province of Szechuen.'

Paris, Sept. 17.—According to reports from American missionaries at Chentu the Boxers call themselves the Lantern Society. Their war cry is the support of the dynasty and the extermination of foreigners and native members of the Christian churches.

Pekin, Sept. 17.—The United States minister, Mr. Edwin H. Conger, has presented to the Chinese Foreign Office a letter from Dr. Canright, the American missionary of Chengtu (capital of the province of Szechuan), describing the massacre of native Christians there in July. Dr. Canright says that eleven converts were killed by Boxers, and that the local officials refused to take measures against the Boxers. The letter was written on Aug. 2. The missionaries were then guarded by troops, and were unable to leave the mission buildings except when escorted by soldiers. Dr. Canright's recent telegrams say the situation is worse. The native papers declare the trouble is due to the collection of excessive indemnities for Christians on account of the troubles of 1900 and owing to the Christians' arrogant attitude under foreign protection.

Pekin, Sept. 19.—The imperial and provincial troops at Changtu, capital of the province of Szechuan, where troubles similar to the Boxer rising have been prevalent for some time, succeeded in keeping the gates of the city closed against the rebellious members of the Lantern Society and restored order. The authorities executed ten persons yesterday, including a woman leader, who has had large influence since the beginning of the trouble. Four more executions are reported today. The country outside of Changtu and the road from that city to Chungking are in control of the rebels. Chungking is a Yangtze port, where there are consuls and gunboats stationed. The French consul is still at Changtu.

The Board of Foreign Affairs, which hitherto has been inclined to make light of the trouble, now admits that the situation requires immediate attention on the part of the imperial authorities.

Mr. Conger, the American minister, has made strong representations to the Board of Foreign Affairs, declaring that there is urgent necessity for arresting the rising and of the Government demonstrating its power. Mr. Conger likens the trouble to the rising of 1900.

Lien Fang, head of the Board of Foreign Affairs, says he has received news that the newly appointed viceroy of Szechuan will not arrive at Chengtu before ten days. A military official has been ordered to take command of the Government camps.

Last evening the throne issued an edict ordering the immediate suppression of the rebellion.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

Details of the Fate of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis.

UP-TO-DATE RIFLES BEING IMPORTED INTO HUNAN.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 17.—Details have been received by the 'Empress of India' of the massacre of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis at Changtu, Hunan. For weeks the cholera has been depopulating the cities along the Yuan river. In Changtu they died daily by the score, and from reliable reports the same can be said of the cities west. Chengtu is built on a hillside, and in the centre of the city is a famous spring, from which the people obtain much of their water. This was reported to have been poisoned by the foreigners, and hence the high death rate. One afternoon Mr. Lewis was studying in his room across the hall, when in an instant the house and street became crowded with people.

Mr. Bruce was drawn by his hair out of the room and into the yard, where with clubs, stones, knives, swords and torture they soon killed him. Mr. Lewis and his teacher went out at the back door into the yard and started to climb up on an old shed, when a stroke from a spear brought the former to the ground. With the same instruments as used above his body was soon beyond recognition; eyes were knocked out and the bodies otherwise mutilated beyond recognition. After this the mob destroyed all foreign books and other articles they could not use. The trunks and boxes were broken open, but none of the poison could be found. When the crowd had almost disappeared, the Chihifu arrived and had the bodies moved into their respective rooms. On the same street and a few doors away were stationed soldiers for their protection. A British warship was sent to the scene upon receipt of the news.

A letter received from a thoroughly trustworthy Chinese correspondent at Nanning states that the rebellion is entirely at an end. He confirms the previous information that the rebellion was of the nature of isolated struggles between bands of bandits and outlaws against the imperial troops. The rebels occasionally succeed in cutting up parties of the latter. General Ma, one of the ablest Chinese officers in the south, was killed. Though the rebellion, so called,

is at an end, a disquieting feature of the situation is that large quantities of up-to-date rifles are still being imported constantly. The Chinese complain that they are smuggled over the Tonkin frontier.

Two or three hundred rioters recently appeared in Shunwi, in Chihli province, situated to the north of Peking, and a panic prevails among the people. The roads communicating with Shunwi are unsafe. The rioters have apparently some sort of uniform, their heads being swathed in cotton cloth and bright scarlet belts fastened around their waists. Many people living in the suburbs of Peking have taken shelter in the city. Disturbances have occurred in many places west of Peking. The town of Tunghuhsien, north-west of Niuohwan, is reported to have been occupied by the brigand leader Leu Tang Tse and about 7,000 followers. Making this their headquarters, they are busily looting all the districts round. They keep a sharp lookout for both Russian and Chinese troops, and are well on the alert. The governor of Fengtien is reported to have asked the Russians for assistance, which has been sent him. Some one coming from the district where Chen Ting Ping, the rebel leader in Chihli, was said to have been executed the other day, states that this is not the case, and that Ching is still at large. Twice has Ching been officially decapitated.

The Boxers are increasingly active in Chentu. The local Foreign Office reports the district to be in great disorder, several places having been attacked, several others burned down, and a number of Christian inquirers and others who resisted having been killed. The British and Foreign Bible Society have had one colporteur killed in that district, and there are rumors, not yet confirmed, but believed to be reliable, that two others have suffered the same fate.

MONUMENT UNVEILED.

SATURDAY LAST WAS ONE OF GRANBY'S HISTORIC DAYS.

The Montreal party that left for Granby early on Saturday morning in the drizzle of rain had a quick run. They passed through foliage that had put on the autumn tints in greater splendor than our own green-crowned Mount Royal for scores of trees slashed red and russet brown, with here and there a bright yellow spatch and the golden rod everywhere among the green, made pictures pleasant to see. The train was running on special time, and, having left Montreal at seven o'clock, arrived at Granby soon after nine. Lord Dundonald was expected on board, and the design was to take His Lordship through quickly. He was to have unveiled a monument in Granby Park, but duties elsewhere detained him. So Granby people were disappointed. Lord Aylmer, who is a man of the Eastern Townships stock, and who knows every part of the district, had been asked to unveil the Latimer monument and take Lord Dundonald's place in the formal ceremony.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument, which stands upon a well-selected spot, a small, rocky kopje, or knoll, jutting out of the ground, in Granby Park, is the work of Mr. Robert Reid, of Montreal. It cost \$2,000, and is a soldier in the uniform of the Canadian troops, with his rifle reversed, his right hand holding the butt, and his left elbow upon his hand supporting his chin, as the soldier leans in a thoughtful attitude, looking downward. The figure is six feet six inches, and the pedestal is eleven feet six inches, eighteen feet in all. The pedestal is without special ornamental features, and looks quiet and unimpressive in the park, which is very park-like and natural. It stands in a commanding place, and can be seen from nearly any part of the grounds. The public school, admirably placed for the pupils, is not far away, and Dufferin street runs past in front of the monument.

Inscribed on the pedestal of the monument is the name 'Latimer,' and above this cut on the tablet is this inscription: 'To the memory of Bombardier William Latimer, sergeant-major of the 15th Shefford Field Battery, R. C. F. A., killed in action at Faber Pietts, South Africa, May 30th, 1900, aged 24 years; also of Gunner Walter E. Price, died of enteric fever at Netley, Hants, England, July 23, 1900, aged 21 years—both members of Shefford Field Battery, R. C. F. A. Enlisted for service in the Boer war, 1899. This monument was erected by public subscription at the Battery headquarters by their fellow countrymen and others, both as an abiding mark of appreciation of their loyal devotion to duty in the cause of Queen and country, and as an incentive to the young men of Shefford to be ready to emulate their noble example of patriotic self-sacrifice whenever in the cause of right and justice they may be called upon to serve His Most Gracious Majesty the King.'

Shortly after the hour appointed the Rev. Canon Longworth and the guests came up to the park from luncheon, the officers in complete uniform, making a very pleasing spectacle. All took their places upon the platform and soon the strains of the Granby Brass Band, under Bandmaster Cassavant, were heard. The veterans marched in their rear, and after them came the Shefford Field Battery. All saluted the monument as they passed.

The Rev. Canon Longworth said the occasion was unique. They had come together, every one must feel, drawn by no ordinary impulse, upon no ordinary occasion. Every one must feel that. They were there to do honor to brave men—one of whom was especially well known to them. As an integral part of the British Empire, sons of Canada had joined with sons of Old England, determined, whatever the cost, to preserve the integrity of the British Empire. Mayor Miner was received with hearty cheers and apologized for a slight affection of the throat. He made a telling speech, however, which was heartily cheered. He trusted that among the problems Canada was to face, war might not be one of them. If it should be, we must face it for justice and righteousness just as the young men whose death they commemorated had done. (Applause.) He alluded to the commercial, industrial and agricultural possibilities of Canada. He felt that



THE LATIMER MONUMENT.

ninety-five percent of Canadians knew nothing of the possibilities of their country. To-day Canada was being rediscovered. (Cheers.) Scientists and journalists from the mother country, but also from the United States and other foreign lands, were going from one side of the Dominion to the other, and were actually amazed and confounded at the great possibilities we had. All we had to do was to go forward, doing our duty, and keeping integrity, thrift and godliness with us, not forgetting in the turmoil and struggle for life that wealth is not all. We must maintain a religious character, a character of integrity, and acknowledge that there is a power above us all that makes for good if we obey its promptings. With these principles we should go on, having for our motto, 'Canada for Canadians, and Canada for the Empire.' (Applause.)

It was for Judge Lynch to make the welkin ring with cheers. He has lost none of his popularity and is as robust as ever upon the public political platform, which knew him so well before his elevation to the bench. After the cheers had subsided he asked what meant the gathering of the hundreds of people before him? Was it not something unusual? Yes; it was indeed unusual. It was unusual for our sons to be asked to go out and take part for Motherland in a foreign war. It had been stated in some quarters that it was a dangerous precedent to establish, but if no more dangerous precedent than that which was established, thanks to the Minister of Militia, the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the powers that be of this country, there was no possible danger for the future of the Empire, either here or elsewhere. (Loud cheers.) The day that the first ship left Canadian shores, conveying to South Africa Canadians who were to take their part alongside Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Australians in defence of the solidity of the Empire, there was opened a new era for this country, an era the importance of which we failed even at the present moment to recognize, and it was a notification to the entire civilized world that every part of the Empire felt, and felt keenly, the slightest attack that was made upon any part of it. It gave the world to understand, 'Hands off! Hands off! Any one of you that attacks any part of the British Empire attacks us.' (Loud and prolonged cheers.) It created a national feeling in this country. We were to-day feeling the effects of the thrill that ran through the country at that time. A spirit was rising which we had never seen before—a spirit of progress, a desire to push beyond the narrow limits in which we existed previously. We wanted a Canadian feeling; we wanted to realize that whether we were Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen or anything else we were first and above everything else, Canadians. (Applause.)

Colonel Lord Aylmer, adjutant-general of the Canadian militia, wearing his Feanion raid medal and other decorations, was received with cheers. He spoke of his long and close connection with Granby, to which his first visit was twenty-two years ago, and mentioned that the first Canadian who gave up his life in connection with the South African conflict, was of French extraction, young Des Laurier. His Lordship went on to speak of what the Latimer-Price monument stood for from a patriotic standpoint, and then proceeded to remark that we had a grand country, urging Canadians not to let their opportunities slip by, but to work to the end of the chapter to make Canada the brightest jewel in the British crown. (Loud applause.) His Lordship then stepped toward the monument, and as he uttered the words 'I proclaim this monument unveiled,' he pulled the cord, and the work of the sculptor was exposed to view. As the wrappings in which it had been enfolded fell to the earth, the band struck

up 'Soldiers of the Queen,' and this was followed by cheers from several hundred lusty throats and the firing of a salute of eighteen guns by the battery. The guns of the battery had not ceased firing when Mr. George G. Foster, R.C. of Montreal, was introduced by the chairman, and was received with a hearty burst of cheers. Mr. Foster is well-known in Granby, and popular among his old friends of the Townships. He said they had met to do honor to two fallen soldiers who had died at their duty. In the district of Bedford they were entitled to claim and to bring to the notice of their children that a hero had fallen in doing his duty—that two of their sons had answered the last call for the British empire. (Cheers.) They had paused in their daily toil to honor their memory in a substantial manner, to note the fact that among other names honored by sacrifice to the call of duty were these two of the district of Bedford. (Cheers.) They had died in the defence of British interests, British subjects and British principles. They had fought, not because they came of ancestors trained through generations as soldiers, and carried away by inherited enthusiasm; not because, poor and penniless, they had accepted the Queen's shilling, and were bound to go; but because, living happily under a flag that had brought peace, prosperity and happiness to their country, and believing they owed that flag a duty, they went to discharge it in that patriotic way in which true men ever discharged similar obligations. The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, who was loudly cheered, referred to Mayor Miner's remark, 'Canada for Canadians, and Canada for the Empire,' and held that this sentiment existed, and was growing in the hearts of the people. (Cheers.) No event that affected the empire could happen without also touching our hearts. If it was favorable we rejoiced, and if it was unfavorable we were sad. If we turned back the pages of our history we should see that our people whenever called to render an account of themselves, had done so with credit to themselves and honor to their country. And in the late war it was a pride for us to remember that from Paardepoort to Hart's River, on no occasion did the Canadians show that they did not possess the martial spirit which had made the British empire what it is to-day. (Cheers.)

The chairman, having remarked upon the absence of Dr. De Grosbois, M.P.P., introduced Mr. C. H. Parmelee, who spoke after the strains of the British Grenadiers had died away. He commenced with the regret that Dr. De Grosbois was absent, and that he himself could not speak French, so that he might pay tribute in that beautiful language to the men who had died for the empire in South Africa. He felt that he must say a word for the late Sgt. Major Latimer. As boy and man he had known him, and had liked him. He had known him when he donned the Queen's uniform, and was certain that he would be found at the post where duty called. He had been called upon—had faced the battle front, and while they regretted the issue, they rejoiced in his heroism. He had died at the post of duty. (Cheers.) Granby has good reason to be proud of a function so well arranged and so well carried out. It was really a credit to the district of Bedford, and one that the Eastern Townships generally can take pride in.

THE QUEEN

Copenhagen, Sept. 20.—Queen Alexandra arrived here to-day from England on board the British royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' which was met outside the harbor by King Christian, her father, and other members of the royal family, and was escorted into the roadstead by a Danish squadron of warships. The royal party drove to Bernstorff castle, through cheering crowds of people.

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON FAIR SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS YEARS.

London, Ont., Sept. 16.—Fine weather greeted the opening day of the Western Fair yesterday, which was school children's day. A very large crowd took advantage. All exhibits are in place and the ring attractions proved highly satisfactory, a very big crowd being on the grand stand both afternoon and evening. The live stock exhibits are particularly good and a very large number of entries have been made. The main building and agricultural exhibits are up to the usual standard and all space is taken. On the whole the exhibition surpasses that of any previous year.

SHEFFORD COUNTY FAIR.

Waterloo, Que., Sept. 17.—The Shefford County Agricultural and Horticultural Society's exhibition has opened well, the attendance yesterday equalling that of the first day of previous years. The entries in all classes of stock are in excess of past years both as regards number and grade and the exhibits are superior, especially in thoroughbreds, Ayrshires and French-Canadian cattle leading. The number of swine is large and the entries of sheep fairly good. There is a fine exhibit in driving horses and in thoroughbred stallions, in fact the show of horses in every department has never before been so good in the county as at this fair. The judges on horses and cattle are experts sent by the government to attend the county fairs in this capacity. It is a great advantage to have disinterested judging. The judge on cattle is Mr. Drummond; on horses, Mr. Elliott; on sheep and swine, Mr. Raynor. The other judges are: on cooking, Mrs. A. Allen, Mr. L. B. Jenkins; on flowers, Mrs. N. O. Roswell, Mrs. Dr. W. P. Nelson; on fancywork, Mrs. W. N. Call, Mrs. D. L. Allen; vegetables, Mr. Thos. Pearson, Mr. F. E. Taylor; apples and fruit, Mr. J. R. Ball; sugar and syrup, Mr. R. D. Wells; butter and cheese, Mr. Reynolds. The fruit and vegetables are fairly good considering the cold, wet season. The number of poultry is not large, but the grade is very good. Fancy work and cooking are good. The entries in butter and cheese are small. There is a good exhibit of agricultural implements. The number of sideshows and outside interests are fully as numerous on the ground as they have ever been. The Waterloo Brass Band is in attendance and they are giving lots of music, which is a great help in attracting the public to the ground and in enthralling them after they are here. The directors of this exhibition seem to have learned the lesson that it pays to have the very best in the line of music, and plenty of it, and that money saved on the music is sure to be lost somewhere else. Gambling of every description is strictly prohibited and no liquor is allowed on the grounds. The County of Shefford includes the towns of Shefford, Granby, Stukely, Roxton, Ste. Prudente, St. Joachim, Milton, and Ely. The president, Dr. J. D. Page, has been most untiring in his efforts and has made this exhibition a success by his energy and hard work, coupled with that of the popular secretary, Mr. N. O. Roswell, who has held the office of secretary for the past eleven years, and whose courtesy and enthusiasm have been prominent factors in building this fair up to the position which it holds at the present time. Among the special attractions of the ground to-day is the members' race, open to the county only, with horses that never started for money. The driving by ladies also took place to-day.

WATERLOO FAIR.

Waterloo, Que., Sept. 19.—Yesterday was another good day for the Waterloo Fair, and the people poured into town from the surrounding country. Among them were entire families who are among the exhibitors, and have a personal interest in the agricultural interests of the county, and young people who will be at the front a few years from now, and are being educated by these object lessons to have a laudable ambition for superiority and improvement. The prizes are of more than two thousand dollars' value, so that it pays our people to take an interest in the fair. Among the principal exhibitors are Mr. R. A. Savage, of Stukely, cattle and agricultural products; Mr. J. M. Davidson, North Ely, farm products; Messrs. J. H. and P. P. Fowler, general exhibitors. Mr. J. R. Ball, of Knowlton, has a display of growing plants, as has also Mr. T. Slack, of Waterloo. Some other exhibits not mentioned yesterday are the display of yarns and manufactured wool goods shown by Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, of Way's Mills, the United States cream separators, and the Alpha cream separators, both manufactured at Bellows Falls, Vt.; the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company's exhibit; range shown by Messrs. Poirier and McDougall; ploughs shown by Mr. W. A. Vail; also ploughs by Messrs. Beaudoin and McIntosh; sugar-making utensils by Messrs. Small Bros.; Mr. A. C. Jones and by Mr. A. E. Millett. Some very fine horses were shown on the track, and the 'horribles' caused much amusement. Between five and six thousand persons were present. One practicable question that suggests itself is this, what can be done to induce our people to make larger exhibits of dairy products at our county fairs? The magnitude and importance of these must greatly increase from year to year, but though we are in the midst of a dairying county, our dairy product is not displayed as it should be.

DUNHAM FAIR.

Dunham, Que., Sept. 19.—The Horticultural Society of Missisquoi County held its annual fair at Dunham, on Sept. 17 and 18, with excellent exhibits in all lines considering the unfavorable season. Fine baskets of vegetables were shown by Mr. J. Pickering and Mr. C. A. Robb, and fine collections of the Ladies' College. Among the other large exhibitors of vegetables and fruit were Mr. D. H. Ingalls, Mrs. H. Garick, Mr. C. E. Shufelt, Mr. E. L. Watson, Mrs. E. Wood, Mr. F. G. Guthrie, Mr. J. Lee and son, Mr. A. I. Farnam, Mr. R. P. Small, Messrs. S. & M. E. Baker, Mr. H. O. Martin, Mr. R. Doherty and son, Mr. B. Selby, Mr. F. T. Curley and Mr. John Selby. The apples were fine, representative of every variety that is grown in Canada. There were also pears, plums, grapes and melons. Lovely baskets of fruit were shown by Mr. E. E. Hall, Mr. A. J. Longeway and Mr. J. G. Selby. Fine growing plants were shown, and cut blooms, with several exquisite floral designs. The principal exhibitions of flowers were by Miss Staniland, Mrs. Ferris and Mr. G. Garick. The sugar, syrup and honey were all first class. The fancy work was very beautiful and would be hard to particularize, but a painted sofa pillow, by Miss Lee, attracted much favorable attention. We also noticed a pillow shown by Mr. M. D. Westover, that was the work of East Indian natives, and had been sent him by the Rev. Mr. Gomery from India. This Horticultural Society is in possession of a bronze medal awarded by the Colonial Exposition of London, 1886, for general collections of fruit, two bronze medals from the World's Columbian Exhibition, 1893, one for apples and pears, and another for grapes, one medal from Exposition Universel de Paris, 1900, for general collection of apples. Small Bros. also received a medal from the Paris Exposition for an exhibit of sugar and syrup.

WESTERN FAIRS.

London, Ont., Sept. 19.—The attendance will show a record-breaking total. Fully ten thousand persons were landed on the Grand Trunk platform in the course of one hour. The weather was ideal, all departments of the exhibition complete, and the special attractions as enjoyable as ever.

Hamilton, Sept. 19.—Between four and five thousand people attended the fair in one afternoon. Great interest was taken in the races. It is said that the directors will purchase twenty-five acres of land north of the Jockey Club grounds and hold a first-class fair next year.

Brockville, Sept. 19.—Fully ten thousand people crowded into the grounds to witness the inauguration of Brockville's big show. It is twenty-five years since an exhibition has been held in this town. The grounds were crowded, and every department for the exhibitors proved too small, as there is a mammoth display in nearly every line. Mr. Beecher, the president, in a short speech, introduced the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who made a very interesting and practical address on the greatness of Canada and this section as a dairying and stock-raising country. He expressed a firm belief in Canada's greatness, and thought there was abundant reason for Canadians being proud of their country and the rapid progress it was making towards development. He said that, though from Quebec, and proud of his province, all had to acknowledge that Ontario took the lead in agriculture. He declared the exhibition duly opened.

The Hon. John Dryden followed, and remarked that we were just beginning to understand the greatness of our country, and he was glad to belong to the province that was the leader in the greatest of all industries, agriculture. People of the town and country were coming more closely together, and as they worked unitedly for the common good, so would their interests, which were identical, prosper. He eulogized Brockville as a great dairy centre.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 19.—The Guelph Central Exhibition closed yesterday afternoon. It has proved a success, financially and in other respects. The directors will have a comfortable balance on hand for next year's show.

BURGLAR IN SKAGUAY.

Wrecks Bank Building and Kills Himself.

THE BANK LOSES A THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD DUST AND THE MEN ESCAPE WITH A FEW BRUISES.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 18.—A special to the 'Times' from Skaguay, Alaska, says, about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon an unknown man walked into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, a revolver in one hand and a dynamite bomb in the other and demanded \$20,000, threatening to blow all into eternity. The cashier, Mr. Pooley, and the teller, Mr. Wallace, were the only two men in the bank. Mr. Wallace ducked to get his gun and ran quickly to the back of the room, calling for Mr. Pooley to do the same. 'No you don't,' called the man and dropped the bomb. The clerks had just gotten out of the window. The bank was wrecked. The robber's head was smashed and one arm was torn off. Judge Prince, formerly prosecuting attorney, who was entering the bank at the time, was hurt, but not seriously. The dynamite died without regaining consciousness. The bank lost about a thousand dollars, chiefly in gold dust, which was lying on the counter.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—In connection with the Associated Press despatch announcing the wrecking of the Skaguay branch of the Bank of Commerce by a bomb thrown by a desperado, who demanded twenty thousand dollars of the teller and threw the bomb at the teller when refused, killing himself and destroying the bank premises, a telegram was received at the head office of the Bank of Commerce here yesterday, giving details of the affair. From this it appears that the man had a stick of dynamite in one hand and a revolver in the other when he entered the bank. When his demand for money was refused he became violent and commenced to shoot. He fired several shots and the concussion exploded the stick of dynamite, which he still held in his hand, with fatal results to himself. The officials, C. R. W. Pooley and P. H. Wallace, escaped with a few bruises, but the building was completely wrecked.

# THE CONFERENCE ENDED.

## Dr. Carman Re-elected General Superintendent for Eight Years.

### DR. CHOWN APPOINTED TEMPERANCE SECRETARY AND MR. BOND, EDITOR OF THE 'CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.'

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—As a result of the debate and vote at the session of the Methodist Conference yesterday, the term of the General Superintendent remains eight years as in the past. The propositions for a change were voted down by large majorities.

The proposition for triple superintendency was also lost.

The original recommendation for a four-year term brought a vote of 103 for and 105 against, and was, therefore, lost, as requiring the three-fourths majority. The term of General Superintendent, therefore, remains eight years.

The Rev. E. N. Baker, Stratford, thought that the discussion must have been at times painful to the chair.

Dr. Carman—'The chair is wooden.'

It was recommended that the interval between two occupations of any one pastorate by any one minister be at least four years instead of six, as at present.—Carried.

The superannuation committee recommended following members of the superannuation board: Toronto, Dr. Langford, Owen Sound; Dr. Brown, Toronto; Mr. Richard Brown, Toronto; Mr. Frank Denton, K.C., Toronto; London: Dr. Hannon, Exeter; Mr. R. W. McKenzie, Goderich; Hamilton: The Rev. William Kettlewell, Mount Forest; the Rev. W. Robinson, Hamilton; Mr. Thomas Hilliard, Waterloo; Bay of Quinte, the Rev. S. J. Shorey, Picton; Mr. J. H. Holgate, Foxboro; Montreal: the Rev. J. T. Picher, Smith's Falls; Mr. Charles Morton, Montreal; Manitoba, Dr. Woodsworth, Brandon; Mr. A. Graham, British Columbia, the Rev. E. E. Scott.

Clerical treasurer, Dr. Griffin; lay treasurer, Mr. Edward Gurney.

The committee on Conference boundaries reported in regard to the request of the Manitoba and North-West Conference that they be allowed to divide into two or more Conferences during the next quadrennium if the growth of the work demanded. The committee recommended that the request be granted, providing that not less than thirty-five ordained ministers be stationed in any one of the new Conferences.

It was finally decided that the division be subject to the ratification and amendment of the General Conference special committee.

The fire insurance committee recommended that the charter of a Methodist fire insurance company which had lapsed be not renewed.

The Sunday-school and Epworth League committee recommended the setting apart of a special day in each year in each Conference as 'decision day,' on which children should join the Church. Carried.

That at least one question from the catechism be published concurrently in all the Sunday-school publications each week. Carried.

That the annual Conference Sunday-school committees be constituted standing committees. Carried.

That normal classes for the training of teachers be recommended to be established in all schools. Carried.

That owing to the resignation of Mr. Waring Kennedy as treasurer of the Sunday-school Aid and Extension Fund, Mr. E. S. Caswell, of Toronto, be appointed to the position. Carried.

The committee on finance reported recommending that in cases where delegates attended a few sessions only the proportion of their expenses which the audit committee considered just should be paid. Carried.

That the board of management for the ensuing quadrennium be Dr. Griffin, Dr. Speer, Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Mr. F. W. Winter, Mr. D. W. Wood. Carried.

The committee on St. James's Church relief recommended that the Rev. J. Wellington Graham be authorized to collect funds for the purpose throughout the connection and generally recommended that the cause receive the universal support of ministers and laymen.

The report of the Sunday-school and Epworth League committee was then proceeded with and the clause stating that a memorial asking for the appointment of a Sunday-school secretary had been received, and recommending non-concurrence, was considered.

The question of division of the Sunday-school and Epworth League board was considered and the committee recommended that it be not divided, but that separate sittings be devoted to the separate departments. Carried.

At the night session of the Conference decided to leave the clause prohibiting amusements as it has stood in the past. When the committee on discipline brought in the recommendation, it was decided on motion for Dr. Ross, that there should be no debate and that votes should be taken on the recommendation and any amendments thereto without addresses in support. Four amendments were presented, each recommending in varied forms that the amusement clause be so amended as to not prohibit specific

amusement, but merely to discountenance them. They were all lost, the closest vote being 74 to 139, and the recommendation of the committee to leave the clause as it stands was adopted.

**OFFICERS CHOSEN.**

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—The election of the General Conference officers took place yesterday afternoon. In electing the chief administrative officer of the church, the Conference proceeded by ballot, there being no nominations. Ministers only are eligible. The final result was: Dr. Carman, 144 votes; Dr. Sutherland, 37; Dr. Rose, 21; Dr. Potts, 19; Dr. Ryckman, 5; the Rev. James Allen, 5; Dr. Williams, 4; Dr. Ross, 2; Dr. Young, 1. Thus, Dr. Carman received 144, out of the total vote of 238.

The Conference rose, when the result was declared, and applauded for several seconds.

Dr. Carman, in reply to the ovation, spoke a few words with deep feeling, thanking his brethren for their continued trust, and deciding that he would go on with deeper faith in God, and more entire devotion to the church.

For western book steward one vote was cast for William Briggs, D.D. With a similar unanimity the secretary was ordered to cast one vote for Stephen F. Huestis, D. D., for eastern book steward. Both gentlemen replied briefly.

Mr. G. J. Bond was elected editor of the 'Christian Guardian.' The vote stood: Mr. Bond, 124; Rev. A. C. Crews, 114.

The contest for the editorship of the 'Christian Guardian' was very spirited. That is to say, it took four ballots to decide the issue.

The following were elected by the General Board of Missions: Ministers, Dr. Ryckman, Dr. Gaetz, Dr. Briggs, Dr. T. G. Williams, the Rev. W. R. Young, Dr. Huestis; laymen, Mr. C. D. Massey, Mr. N. W. Rowell, Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, Senator Cox, J. W. Flavell, Dr. J. J. MacLaren.

Other elections were as follows:—Editor Methodist magazine and Sunday-school periodicals, Dr. Withrow. General secretary, Board of Missions, Dr. Sutherland. Assistant secretary, Dr. James Henderson.

Clerical treasurer, Dr. Sutherland. Lay treasurer, Mr. A. E. Ames. Corresponding missionary secretary for Manitoba and North-West Territories, Dr. Woodsworth. Secretary of education, Dr. Potts. Secretary Sunday-school and Epworth League, the Rev. A. C. Crews.

Treasurer of the superannuation fund, Dr. Griffin.

Assistant, Mr. Edward Gurney.

After this the long lists of newly elected members to the boards of the Educational Society and the several colleges were announced.

The educational committee recommended that women representing London, Hamilton and Toronto Conferences be admitted to the board of Alma College, St. Thomas. Carried.

That the Wesleyan College, Montreal, and the British Columbia College, be accepted as connexional institutions. Carried.

That the following be the distribution of the educational fund: Victoria, 40 percent; Mount Allison, 14 percent; Wesleyan, Montreal, 18 percent; Wesleyan, Winnipeg, 18 percent; Albert, Belleville, 5 percent; Columbian, New Westminster, 5 percent. Carried.

That the Conference protest against the giving of aid by the Ontario Government to educational institutions, which are denominational and strictly provincial, and not under the control of the government. Carried.

That the Methodist College of Newfoundland be accepted as a denominational institution. Carried.

No action was taken in the matter of the publication of a new hymn book.

**INTER-DENOMINATIONAL UNION.**

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—At the afternoon session yesterday of the Methodist General Conference the committee on fraternal relations presented a report to the effect that the Methodist Conference place itself on record as willing to consider propositions looking to union, co-operative or organic, between the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations in Canada. The report was adopted unanimously. It was decided to cut down the claims on the superannuation fund ten percent, make the assessment on ministers' salaries from one to three percent and assess circuits six instead of five percent, as formerly.

Dr. Woodworth, Dr. Griffin, Messrs. Perry, W. J. Robertson and Frank Denton were appointed a committee to take hold of the fund and put it on a permanent basis.

The Rev. Dr. Chown was elected as the new general secretary for temperance.

An address of loyalty to the King was ordered to be prepared and forwarded.

The Rev. J. Shearer, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, addressed the conference. In his opinion the Canadian Christian Sabbath was never in more peril than at the present time. Over a hundred thousand workers were without a day of rest. Organized labor was

a tower of strength in the preservation of the day.

A fraternal delegation from the Congregational Union was introduced and cordially received. The Rev. Dr. Sparling, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady McMillan, extended an invitation to the members of the conference to an 'at home' on Thursday at Government House.

The social committee, among other things, expressed its belief that the Church of Christ must not be an uninterested spectator of events which are charged with moral as well as material significance. In these times of industrial stress she must preach the doctrine of the value of the human being, the need of the weekly day of rest and the opportunity for worship being preserved as a sacred right of the working man, while the weekly half-holiday, or Saturday, when available, should be steadily advocated as a most valuable safeguard of the Lord's day. The committee ventured to suggest that the conference should frame a law providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and further suggested the advisability of some system of industrial partnership where practicable and in due course the assumption by the civil government of the control of public utilities and the development of the natural resources of the country, as it is found this can be done to public advantage. 'With the condition of things such that the public has become quite skeptical as to the possibility of conducting honorable election contests we desire to impress upon members of the Church the absolute necessity, for the sake of the inviolability of personal conscience and well-being of society, the purity of the ballot-box being sacredly proclaimed and that each Christian elector should remember that the franchise is entrusted to him as a man for recording his highest convictions, and as a Christian for the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven. We would remind the poor man that in selling his vote he is damaging his own class and perpetuating subservience to those who are diseased with a greed for gold and misused power. We regard extreme partisanship in politics as a menace to the prosperity of the state, much to be deplored, defeating moral issues and making its victims yielding tools of political demagogues, whose ascendancy means the debasement of the people.'

Gambling was denounced in all forms. The report was unanimously adopted.

**DR. CHOWN ACCEPTS.**

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 19.—At the Methodist Conference yesterday the committee on the state of the work reported great cause for gratitude and devout thanksgiving in the actual and devout advancement in nearly every department of the work. The demand for men and means to meet the needs arising from the influx of people to the rich and inviting territories, especially from New Ontario to a larger conception of the work and a charm to the patriotic and Christian toiler.

The conference delegates reported the following as elected to the temperance committee for eastern Canada:— Toronto Conference—For quadrennium, the Rev. M. L. Pearson; for balance of the year, the Rev. Geo. M. Brown and Mr. Joseph Tait.

London Conference—Quadrennium, the Rev. C. T. Scott, J. H. Brown and till next conference, the Rev. A. H. Going.

Hamilton Conference—For Quadrennium, the Rev. John W. Cooley, Mr. Jos. Gibson; till next annual conference, the Rev. T. Albert Moore and Mr. Jonathan Ellis.

Bay of Quinte Conference—For quadrennium, the Rev. G. D. Platt; till next annual conference, the Rev. C. Parker and Mr. W. W. Chown.

Montreal Conference (Ontario group)—For quadrennium, the Rev. F. G. Lett, Mr. H. W. Mix; till next annual conference, the Rev. Dr. Antliff, Dr. Bruce Smith.

Quebec territory, for quadrennium, the Rev. Dr. Geiffith, the Rev. M. Taylor, the Rev. C. S. Deerpore, Mr. W. H. Lambly, Mr. S. J. Carter, Dr. James Pritchard; till next annual conference, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. T. B. Conley, B.A., the Rev. D. Winter, Mr. John Cunningham, Mr. C. W. Coates, Mr. W. G. Hunt, Mr. T. Marshall, Mr. J. R. Woodburn, Mr. David Rogers, the Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. J. T. Carr, the Rev. Jas. Crisp and Mr. C. A. Sampson.

Nova Scotia Conference, for quadrennium, the Rev. D. W. Johnson, M.A., the Rev. W. F. Glendenning, Mr. S. T. B. Judge, Mr. S. A. Chesley, Mr. H. E. Jefferson; till next annual conference, the Rev. Arthur Hoskin, the Rev. Jos. Seblor, M.A., Mr. W. V. Vroom, Mr. Geo. E. Jost.

The balloting for the committee on appeal resulted in the election of the following: Ministers, Dr. Sissow, Dr. Ross, Dr. Williams, Dr. Huestis, Dr. Langford and Dr. Antliff; laymen, Judge Britton, N. W. Powell, Judge Chesley, Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, Dr. J. J. MacLaren, Mr. Jas. Mills.

The Rev. S. D. Chown announced his acceptance of the office to which he had been elected, of secretary of temperance and moral reform.

Dr. John McLean was elected editor of the 'Wesleyan,' and goes to Halifax.

The committee on missions presented its report, which stated that as memorials had been received from the executive committee of the Board of Missions and the Hamilton Conference, asking that steps be taken to provide for the appropriate celebration of the bi-centenary of the birth of John Wesley, the General Board of Missions be given power to make such arrangements and the Missionary Society be the chief financial beneficiary of the celebration. The aim was to raise at least a quarter of a million.

The recommendation of the committee was passed unanimously and with applause.

Dr. Wakefield moved that the missionary committees of the annual conferences be abolished and the funds be distributed directly. This carried.

**THE CLOSING SESSION.**

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The Methodist General Conference closed yesterday. Many delegates had already left for the East. It has been decided to ob-

serve the bi-centenary of the birth of John Wesley by raising \$25,000 for missions.

At the session yesterday morning only a corporal's guard was in attendance. The Conference took a strong stand on various moral questions and reforms. Total abstinence as regards the use of liquor, tobacco and profane language was urged to be taught children in the public schools. Members of the Methodist Church were called upon to use their votes for temperance reforms. The declaration principles laid down on page 318 of the Journal of the Methodist General Conference of 1898 were re-adopted, from clause 1 to 8.

Dr. Ryckman moved a vote of appreciation of the services of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Courtice, for his past eight years' work as editor of the 'Christian Guardian.'

The report of the Missionary Committee that the general board of missions be empowered to work with the Presbyterian Board of Missions with a view to lessening the expense of administration was adopted. The following were nominated as members of the General Conference Special Committee: Dr. Potts, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Griffin, Dr. Wakefield, Dr. Williamson, Dr. W. C. Henderson, Dr. Thomas Griffith, Dr. Heartz, Dr. Ryckman, Mr. T. Aker, Mr. T. M. Campbell, Mr. Richard Brown, Mr. John Mann, Mr. John George, Mr. H. P. Moore, Mr. J. J. McLaren, K.C., Dr. D. Allison, Hon. E. J. Davis, Mr. Jonathan Ellis, Mr. C. A. Birge, Mr. Thomas Wickett, Mr. Ed. O'Flynn, Mr. D. J. Lake.

Fifty conference delegates left for the East on Thursday night.

**THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**Corsica and Toulon as Opposed to Malta and Gibraltar.**

**CURIOUS SPEECH OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.**

Bizerta, Tunis, Sept. 16.—M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, made a remarkable speech at an entertainment of the municipality yesterday evening, which, it is said, will cause the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, some trouble to explain. After pointing out the importance of Bizerta as a bulwark of France, M. Pelletan proceeded: 'We do not say we want to make the Mediterranean a French lake. We have been cured of the dreams of the great man who wished us to dominate the world. But part of the Mediterranean is French, and will remain French. With this powerful rampart so well situated for defence and also for attack, and with Corsica and Toulon, we can hold the open door between the two halves of the Mediterranean, in spite of Malta and Gibraltar. Certainly, I do not desire a conflict of peoples against England any more than against Italy; but, as we do not know what others are doing, it is part of our duty to prepare for the Holy War, for the French fatherland, against its enemies they may be. I am convinced, thanks to the fellow-workers with whom I am surrounded, that we can face every eventuality. Security hardly exists any more, for the civilized world. At the end of the nineteenth century, after the defeat of France by the barbarism of old Germany, we saw an offensive return of the law of brute force. The whole world seemed to be dominated by the maxim, 'might before right.' We must then devote all our efforts to keeping intact that focus of justice and light French genius.'

M. Pelletan concluded with remarking that he would not say more at present. He had not yet become accustomed to being a Minister and feared he might be carried away into expressing his opinion of matters which exclusively concerned the Foreign Minister.

**M. PELLETAN'S SPEECH**

**HIS OFFENSIVE ALLUSIONS GENERALLY DEPRECATED IN PARIS.**

Paris, Sept. 17.—The 'Figaro' yesterday warned Siam against what it terms its strange and excessive confidence in England in the matter of a protectorate over the Malay Peninsula.

The newspapers that are opposed to the government report that M. Delcasse is seriously at variance with General Andre, the Minister of War, and M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine owing to their patriotic but undiplomatic utterances in recent speeches.

The needlessly offensive allusions to Italy, Germany and Great Britain, by M. Pelletan, the Marine Minister, in a speech at Ajaccio, Corsica, and on Monday in a speech at Bizerta, have caused considerable surprise here, and are generally deprecated. The only explanation offered by Frenchmen is that M. Pelletan has forgotten that he is now a Minister, and that he has been speaking as a journalist. The Foreign Minister is said to have been extremely vexed at M. Pelletan's utterances at Ajaccio, which are calculated to considerably irritate Italy.

M. Pelletan's further blunder on Monday at Bizerta in using insulting language regarding Germany and Great Britain, has increased the annoyance felt against him and the French Foreign Office is visibly embarrassed to explain it away.

**JEW OF THE BALKANS**

**The United States Appeals to the Powers of Europe.**

**TO HELP PREVENT THE TIDE OF PAUPER IMMIGRATION DIRECTED TO ITS SHORES.**

Washington, Sept. 18.—With the double purpose of protecting the long-suffering Jews of the Balkan states, and of averting the present peril of the immigration into the United States of a horde of paupers, Secretary Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the powers of Europe to force their people to observe the obligations of humanity in the case of the Jews. The appeal takes the form of a state paper, which has been despatched in identical form to every ambassador and minister of the United States residing in one of the countries of Europe which were parties to the famous treaty at Berlin in 1878, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, marking the termination of the Russo-Turkish war and the creation by the direct act of the powers of the independent Balkan states.

**THE DOCUMENT.**

The document, in part, reads as follows:—

'In the course of an instruction recently sent to the minister accredited to the Government of Roumania in regard to the basis of a negotiation begun with that government looking to a convention to naturalization between the United States and Roumania certain considerations were set forth for the minister's guidance concerning the character of the immigration from that country, the causes which constrain it, and the consequences so far as they adversely affect the United States.

It has seemed to the President appropriate that these considerations relating to the obligations entered into by the signatories of the treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878, should be brought to the attention of the governments concerned, and commended to their consideration in the hope that such measures as to the powers may seem wise, may be taken to persuade the government of Roumania to reconsider the subject of the grievances in question.

The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of its government the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hither under conditions benefiting them, to become merged in the body politic of this land. The pauper, the criminal, the contagiously or incurably diseased, are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The voluntary character of their coming is essential. The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him alike—not to afford to another state a field to cast its own objectionable elements.

It behooves the state to scrutinize most jealously the character of the immigration from a foreign land, and if it be obnoxious, to examine the causes which render it so. Should those causes originate in the act of another sovereign state, to the detriment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured state to point out the evil and to make remonstrance.

The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Roumanian Jews, numbering some four hundred thousand.

The ability of the Jew to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race has been constricted by degrees, until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood is denied and until the helpless poverty of the Jew has constrained an exodus of such proportions as to cause general concern.

In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions the Jews of Roumania have become reduced to a state of wretched misery. Shut out from nearly every avenue of support which is open to the poor of other lands, and ground down by poverty as the natural result of their discriminatory treatment, they are rendered incapable of lifting themselves from the enforced degradation they endure. Removal under such conditions is not and cannot be the healthy, intelligent immigration of a free and self-reliant being. It must be, in most cases, the mere transplantation of an artificially produced diseased growth to a new place.

Granting that in better and more healthful surroundings, the morbid conditions will eventually change for good, such emigration is necessarily, for a time, a burden to the community upon which the fugitives may be cast.

The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands, but its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country, and to judge accordingly.

You will take an early occasion to read this instruction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.'

London, Sept. 18.—The United States initiative in protesting to the countries which are parties to the Treaty of Berlin of 1878 against the treatment of Jews in Roumania, meets with approval here. But the 'Globe,' the only afternoon paper which comments on the note, sees nothing in Mr. Hay's action but self-interest. The 'Globe,' nevertheless, hopes that it will lead to a check being placed on the wholesale exportation of undesirable persons from eastern Europe to Great Britain and America.

**THE ROUMANIAN JEWS**

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT SENDS OUT A NOTE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The German Foreign Office has received a note from the British Government inviting some action on the part of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin of 1878 regarding Roumania's treatment of Jews. The

British note is shorter than that of the United States on the same subject, but it pursues the same end. It is assumed here that Great Britain knew of the United States step beforehand and acted in support thereof. The United States action is regarded as being quite within her rights in seeking the assistance of the signatories in preventing an influx of indigent immigrants which is recognized as a substantial grievance. These two notes will result in an exchange of views between the powers as to what action is feasible. In the meantime it is expected that Roumania will take cognizance of the United States protest and defend her case upon her own initiative before the signatories.

**MAX NORDAU ON THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.**

Paris, Sept. 20.—A representative of the Associated Press has interviewed Max Nordau, vice-president of the Congress of Zionists, on Mr. Hay's Roumanian note.

'It is magnificent,' said Dr. Nordau, 'after a period of darkness during which the United States seemed to be immersed in Monroëism, and the furtherance of her own material interests, she has taken a glorious step in behalf of suffering humanity. She has torn the mask from Europe's face. Mr. Hay's circular compels the European powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin to do their duty or stand convicted of conniving at the extermination of a quarter of a million of my brethren by the barbarians of Roumania. The Roumanian Government has heard the pernicious theory enunciated by the anti-Semites that the Jews constitute a danger to a young nation and on the false pretext that Roumania is a young nation, it has determined to rid the country of them. The Roumanian Government denied the Jews civil rights, it closed every channel whereby they could gain their livelihood and it condemned them to extermination by starvation or flight. Mr. Hay's note must bear fruit. Europe must now recall to Roumania the fulfilment of her duties and obligations, or bear the open shame.'

**LORD SALISBURY**

**HIS ILLNESS AT HIS AGE FAR FROM TRIVIAL.**

New York, Sept. 20.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the illness of Lord Salisbury is not trivial at his age, although his medical attendants seek to minimize it and prevent anxiety. He looked old and worn when he left London, and his friends have been commenting for twelve months upon the rapidity with which he was aging. Members of his family have persisted in declaring that official responsibility kept him up, and that he would feel the lack of its stimulus after retirement. Lord Lansdowne has been so successful in the Foreign Office, both in the management of diplomatic affairs and in conducting functions of state, that Lord Salisbury is no longer missed there, but the government has lost prestige since the change of prime ministers. Mr. Balfour has received from Lord Salisbury a fatal political legacy in the Education bill. Non-conformist opposition to it is increasing every week, but the unpopularity of the measure may not prevent its passage in October by large majorities. Nobody who is in touch with the ministry of the day suspects that Mr. Balfour is riding for a fall, and that a general election may come at an unexpectedly early date. What is more probable is a gradual increase of official staidness and the rapid exhaustion of Mr. Balfour's reputation as prime minister.

**A NEW AIRSHIP**

London, Sept. 20.—Stanley Spencer, a well-known English aeronaut, yesterday successfully accomplished a remarkable flight over London in an airship of his own invention. It is estimated that his ship travelled nearly thirty miles. From observations of those on the ground, Spencer seemed to have complete control of his vessel. He started from the Crystal Palace at a quarter after four yesterday afternoon, and descended three hours later near Harrow. The route taken by the aeronaut was over Streatham, Clapham Common, and the smoky south side of the metropolis, across the Thames, over the populous Chelsea district, across Kensington and Earls Court out to Harrow, and then safely past the Forest buildings of the village of Epsom.

Mr. Spencer has been experimenting recently with his vessel at the Crystal Palace. Finding the conditions suitable, he suddenly decided to start on his dangerous voyage late this afternoon and the usual crowd of palace spectators gave him a hearty send-off. The airship at once rose to a height of about three hundred feet. After travelling for about a mile with no deviation in his course, Spencer made various descents and seemed able to steer his airship as easily as a torpedo boat. Near Clapham Common, he came fairly close to the ground for the purpose of manoeuvring. The appearance of the air craft created intense astonishment among the thousands of persons on the streets, over whose heads the aeronaut passed.

Mr. Percival Spencer, referring to his brother's trip through the air, said it exceeded the longest trip of M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, by nearly twenty miles.

Mr. Spencer's airship has a blunt nose and tail and does not taper in a cigar-like point, like the airships of Santos-Dumont. In general outline, it has the appearance of a whale. The bag, which is seventy-five feet long, contains 20,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. The frame is built of bamboo and the propeller is in front instead of behind, as is the case with M. Santos-Dumont's vessels. The motive power of Mr. Spencer's machine is a petrol engine of about thirty horse-power, and the machinery is controlled by electrical buttons. The extreme speed of the new airship in calm weather is about fifteen miles an hour. The machine accommodates only one person and its entire weight is about six hundred pounds. Special features of the airship are devices to avoid pitching and dipping.

**LIEUT. PEARY**

**Graphic Story of His Dash for the Pole From the Explorers Own Lips.**

**HIS LAST RECORD BEATEN—THE 'WINDWARD' PILED WITH CURIOS.**

North Sydney, C.B., Sept. 19.—As a result of the news wired to Mr. Herbert Bridgeman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, from the government station in Labrador, it was estimated that Lieut. Peary's arrival here should take place some time on Wednesday, and as a result he was hourly expected. The 'Windward,' however, did not appear on her return trip from the frozen north till nearly eight o'clock yesterday morning, when she was sighted off Low Point light. By nine o'clock she was sailing up the harbor of Sydney, by ten o'clock she had docked at the railway wharf, Sydney, and was quickly boarded by the representatives of the press.

On the way up the harbor Lieut. Peary's manager, Mr. Bridgeman, had gone out in a tug, learning from the explorer himself the first news of his latest trip in search of the apparently unattainable pole.

When Lieut. Peary stepped from the 'Windward' to the wharf no one would have supposed that he had braved, unac-



LIEUT. PEARY.

companied by any other white man, a winner in the realms of the everlasting snows of the land of the midnight sun. His face was bronzed indeed, but he looked the picture of a man in the prime of life. Slightly thin, somewhat weather-beaten, but ready apparently at the next moment, if need be, to make another dash for the pole. He was delighted, of course, to hear of all the news of the civilized world, the coronation of King Edward of England, the close of the Boer war and the great strike among the coal miners in the United States.

The 'Windward' is piled up with curiosities from the land of the Esquimaux, and there are a number of the dogs on board, some of which have been employed by Lieut. Peary in his travels over the ice-bound fields of Iceland. The dogs are remarkable for their intelligence and fidelity, and are much attached to Lieut. Peary and his wife and daughter.

The 'Windward' left Sydney for Greenland on Sunday, July 13, of this year. It was about this time last year that the Peary Arctic Club relief steamer, the 'Erik,' returned to North Sydney, bringing back Mrs. Peary and her daughter, with the news that the bold explorer himself had decided to pass last winter at Etah, North Greenland, that at the first approach of the Arctic spring he might be at the base of his further operations. The discoverer has now been in the polar regions since he went north in the 'Windward' in the early spring of 1900.

**LIEUT. PEARY'S OWN STORY.**

Lieut. Peary gave the following interview: Having left Erik Harbor, on the Ellesmere coast, on Aug. 29, we reached Payer Harbor on Sept. 16, crossing Rosse Bay by sledge and boat; about a week later my Esquimaux guides began to fall sick, and by Nov. 19 six adults and one child were dead, and nearly all the others were weak, but fortunately out of danger. Early in January Esquimaux came from Anoritok, bringing news of the fearful ravages of a fatal epidemic through the tribe. Word was sent back for the survivors to come to me, and they began to arrive, seeking what medical advice and help I could tender them. On March 3 my advance party, six sledges, in charge of Hansen, left for Conger. On March 6 I started with the main party of eighteen sledges, leaving Percy in charge at Payer Harbor. Conger itself was reached in twelve marches, eight marches more to Ekus to Cape Hecla. The north end of Robeson was all open across the Greenland coast, and patches of water extended northward as far as eye could reach. On April 1 I started again on my northern journey over the Polar Sea, accompanied only by Hansen, a few Eskimos and six sledges. This section of the trip was exceedingly dangerous. We encountered old floes covered deep with snow and intersected with rubble ridges and lanes of young ice were encountered from the moment we left the foot of the ice. This travelling was very similar to that experienced by the English expedition of 1876. After six days' progress we next encountered open land and ice floes in rapid motion; as we advanced the floes became smaller, and the open leads far more frequent. Our march was exceedingly tortuous, and owing to the character of the floes our course was deflected considerably to the west.

At last, at 84.17 lat. north-west of Hecla, the polar pack became impracticable, and further efforts to advance were reluctantly abandoned. Our return journey was far more dangerous and unpleasant. We encountered new leads and foggy weather, and the foggy weather made travelling both difficult and oftentimes exceedingly dangerous. We regained Hecla on April 29, and were delighted to reach Conger in safety on May 3. Cape Sabine was reached on May 17. A few days later I proceeded north as far as the Cape Louis Napoleon to complete the survey of Dobson

Bay, returning on June 17. Open water in Buchanan Bay prevented me from taking a trip across Ellesmere Land.

For some time we waited with some impatience the arrival of the 'Windward,' which I knew was coming to fetch me back again to home and friends and civilization. It was Aug. 5 before the 'Windward' succeeded in boring her way through the ice and entering the harbor. I can assure you it did not take me long to get on board. We left the same afternoon, and as it proved just in time, for fifteen minutes later we saw the harbor close up with solid and heavy ice. We at once forced our way across Smith Sound and my Eskimos with their belongings and most of the dogs were landed in Anglefield Gulf. After a few days' spent in the exciting and useful sport of walrus hunting, the 'Windward' then started south, reaching Cape York on Aug. 28. The 'Windward' at once continued her journey southward and we reached Chateau Bay on the Labrador coast, Sept. 14, and at once sent word of our safety to our devoted secretary and manager, Mr. Herbert Bridgeman, who was then in New York, and at once left for Sydney to welcome us home.

Our year at Payer harbor was a pleasant one, though the sorrow felt at the ravages caused by diseases amongst my faithful Eskimos often made my heart bleed. Food was abundant and we had an excellent and abundant supply of musk ox and walrus meat. The northern sledge trip through the Arctic was not marked by special experience.

My last dash for the pole was most successful. I was farther north than 83.27; my previous record.

The 'Windward' had on board a number of exceedingly interesting relics and curios. These include the instruments, chronometers and Arctic library, abandoned at Fort Conger by the Greely expedition, and an excellent collection of natural history specimens. These include magnificent specimens of bears, musk ox, reindeer and walrus skins, and the skeleton of a two-hundred-pound narwhale, a great rarity. There are also living specimens of the musk ox, walrus, Arctic hare and Esquimaux dogs, which are to be forwarded to the gardens at Central Park, New York.

Your correspondent learns that the 'Fram' left God Haven about Aug. 20 for home; the little schooner 'Forget-me-not' caught in the ice at Cape Haven last year, is now on her way to St. John's, Nfld. Summing up results, Lieut. Peary this year reached 84.17. His best previous record was 83.27. Considerable exploration was done, and much scientific information collected.

**SVERDRUP EXPEDITION**

Haugesund, Norway, Sept. 19.—The Arctic steamer 'Fram,' homeward bound, with the Sverdrup expedition on board, passed Utsire to-day, and took a pilot on board.

**PULITZER MURDER**

**HOOPER YOUNG, THOUGHT TO BE GRANDSON OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, BELIEVED TO BE IMPLICATED.**

New York, Sept. 20.—The mystery of the murder of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, whose nude body was found in the Morris canal near Jersey City, has been cleared up by the discovery that the woman was killed in a flat at 103 West 29th street, where her clothing was found last night. This announcement was made late last night by Captain Titus, of the detective bureau, who believes a man named Hooper Young, who recently has been employed in a cheap restaurant, to be implicated in the murder. Capt. Titus has learned that the woman's body was kept for some time under the sink in the flat in which she was killed. Young has not been arrested, and is believed to have fled from the city. He is said to have shipped a trunk to Chicago on Thursday night. He formerly worked for the Hoboken Liveryman, and the police found his picture taken with a group of employees. This picture was shown to the Hoboken liveryman, who at once picked out Young as the man who hired a buggy from him on Wednesday night.

The police found the flat in great confusion. There was every evidence of a struggle on the part of the occupants. In a small bedroom they found a single bed, a sheet of which was spotted with blood and other stains. Among a number of bottles stood a vital half filled with chloroform, or 'knockout drops.' In the room were found one or two articles of woman's clothing, but they bore no blood stains.

**MR. TARTE**

**He, not the Tariff was the Issue at the Last Election.**

**AN EASY ROAD TO POPULARITY.**

Toronto, Sept. 18.—The 'Globe' editorially says this morning: Mr. Tarte contends that the 'Globe' is a journal of very little influence because in the elections of 1900 only one Liberal was elected in fourteen constituencies in and about Toronto. The election of 1900 does not sustain Mr. Tarte's view that the tariff ought to be increased. The tariff, in this province at least, was hardly an issue at all. The country had prospered exceedingly under the Liberal tariff and nine people out of ten were thoroughly satisfied with it. The issue in this province was the attitude of Mr. Tarte himself. Hardly anything else was discussed. For instance, in the Hamilton election, and during the last few days in Toronto and its suburbs, Liberals heard nothing but Tarte, and found the people too inflamed with prejudice against Tarte to listen to arguments on the tariff or anything else.

Mr. Tarte ought to be the last person in the world to sneer at the 'Globe' or the Ontario Liberals for not winning victories under these circumstances. They had before them an easy road to popularity—to repudiate Mr. Tarte and all his works. It is an easy thing to make progress when you are swimming with instead of against the tides of prejudice and passion. We think the Liberals took the unpopular stand, the right stand and the manly stand. The campaign against the government was a most incendiary and mischievous one and was not justified by anything Mr. Tarte had said or done.

However that may be, the Ontario Liberals had to pay for Mr. Tarte's Paris speeches and they paid without grumbling, and gave an illustration of party loyalty in its best and most creditable form, which Mr. Tarte would do well to imitate.

Continuing the paper says: 'He is now coming to Ontario, not to ally prejudice but to arouse it, for we are well aware that the advocacy of retaliation against the United States is one of those easy roads to popularity which Mr. Tarte knows so well how to take.'

**THE 'GLOBE' DRAWS A LESSON.**

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The 'Globe' this morning editorially says:—One of the lessons to be learned from the Tarte controversy is the insincerity of the cry by which the Tories tried to carry the last Dominion election. In Ontario they talked about little else but Mr. Tarte; he was a traitor; he hated Englishmen; he wanted to see French rule restored in this country and he had made treasonable speeches at Paris with the object of showing Old Country Frenchmen how they could undo the work of Wolfe. Electors are too apt to be carried away by these cries. We have no doubt that the anti-Tarte campaign lost the Liberals at least a dozen seats in Ontario. The Premier of Canada is a French-Canadian, but he had carried himself with such wisdom during a very difficult crisis that no cry could be raised against him. The Tories therefore conceived the notion of striking at Sir Wilfrid Laurier under the shoulders of Mr. Tarte. In this way they were enabled to appeal to racial prejudice and to remind the people that the Premier of Canada was French without directly assailing him.

Every attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a reminder that the premiership was in French-Canadian hands and an appeal to the fear of French domination.

**MR. TARTE AND PROTECTION.**

Mr. Tarte's speech (at Toronto) was an admission that the system of protection under which Canada has existed for a quarter of a century has failed to bring prosperity, and that the Dominion is still without transportation facilities, is still without a home market, and still buying largely from abroad. This is a reflection upon the N. P. and its distinguished authors. Mr. Tarte's advice is not to abandon a remedy which he admits has failed, but to double the dose. His talk about creating a market for farm products by a high tariff we have heard before, and in the light of the fact that we exported last year close on \$200,000,000 worth of farm produce, Mr. Tarte might tell us how he is going to provide a manufacturing population that would consume that quantity? He might also make it plain how shutting out British manufactures is the proper way to keep Canada under the British flag. That such a man should be a cabinet minister is a mystery that is only surpassed by the greater mystery, how a protectionist can continue to be a member of a government that professes to be an ardent supporter of free trade.—Huntingdon 'Gleaner.'

**MR. TARTE'S ALLEGED PLAN.**

A despatch addressed to the 'Evening' by its Ottawa correspondent says that some believe Mr. Tarte's present protectionist crusade to be founded on the fact that, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health must soon force him to give up public life, and the Minister of Public Works knows very well that he cannot recommend him as his successor, he is trying to render the advent of his rival, Mr. Fielding, impossible by espousing the cause of the protection element which is so powerful throughout the land, and thus force the party to accept him.

**CLAIMS TO BE IN TOUCH WITH LAURIER.**

The 'Patrie' publishes another editorial on Mr. Tarte's present attitude. It opens by stating that during the course of the last two or three years Mr. Tarte has, on a score of occasions, clearly expressed his opinion concerning the fiscal policy which, according to him, is the best under the present circumstances and latterly he has said nothing more and nothing less. He has preached what he believes to be the national gospel 'par excellence'—the equipment of Canada as regards the means of transportation, and the presentation and development of our presentational industries by an intelligent readjustment of the tariff. Referring then to the contrary views

expressed by Mr. Sifton and his declaration that an attempt to raise the tariff would meet with opposition from the whole North-West, the article says:—'We firmly believe that Mr. Sifton is mistaken on the feeling of his own province, but opinions are free in this country. We believe that the manufacturing provinces of Ontario, Quebec, etc., should have preference over the United States for all products that can be manufactured here.'

We do not see why the shoe manufacturers of Quebec, the manufacturers of furniture, agricultural implements, cotton, wool and paper, in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, should not be treated in the framing of the Canadian tariff with marked preference, and be able to sell the fruit of their labors in the Canadian North-West.

This very legitimate point of view, and, we may add, without fear, a very popular one, is the policy Mr. Tarte is now defending, and it is the one that will triumph to-morrow. It is not the first time that public men of the same party have expressed different views, although it may not be a personal quarrel. Some Liberal newspapers, however, have thought fit to profit of this incident to abuse Mr. Tarte.

The Minister of Public Works has been thirty years in journalism and few men have been attacked and assailed with more violence than he by the two political parties.

When he believed himself to be in the right, he always marched straight ahead without bothering himself about injury, slanders and intrigues.

If his career has not been so brilliant as that of others one may be allowed to believe that it was not a complete failure. He sees quite clear through the columns of some of the papers that have taken part in this incident. Some of them are acting in good faith, while others represent those powerless intrigues and dislikes which do not date from yesterday.

Those of our conferees who think that it is good policy to cover the Minister of Public Works with disloyal and ridiculous attacks will see very soon in what kind of a position they have placed themselves.

'Mr. Tarte, we repeat, has the approval of the majority of the country and the Liberal party and he believes that he is in perfect accord with the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Anyway, his speeches are but the interpretation of the policy adopted in 1897, at the time of the revision of the tariff.'

'What is the use of talking of the political traditions of the Liberal party? It is insulting common sense to use such language.'

'What tradition is possible in fiscal matters in a country like ours, where the circumstances change every day. The present Cabinet has governed Canada since 1897, not with theories, but in taking into account the great interests at stake, acquired rights and the peculiar circumstances which surround us.'

'If there is one province interested in the readjustment of the tariff in the sense of Canada for the Canadians it is certainly Quebec, with its water power, with the river St. Lawrence in its territory, with its immense resources, its pulp wood and growing manufactures.'

'It seemed to us that the formidable lesson of 1878 should have been sufficient to prevent us from returning to the same errors.'

'Not only is it not thus, but a certain number of men who declare themselves friends of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, add to their short-sightedness, personal abuse and defamation against those who dare differ from them, and suggest that one walk in the lines dictated by the best interests of the country, and of the party in power. We leave them them the entire responsibility of their acts.'

**MR. TARTE QUOTES MR. FIELDING.**

Orillia, Sept. 20.—The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, speaking at a banquet here last night tendered him by the Liberals of East Simcoe, made a complete reply to the attacks on him by the English-speaking Liberal organ of Canada, by quoting words uttered last session by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Minister of Finance. This sentence in Mr. Fielding's speech Mr. Tarte emphasized: 'As time passes conditions change in our own country, and it will be well for us to take note of this so that we may adjust the tariff accordingly.' That, said Mr. Tarte, was not an individual utterance by Mr. Fielding, but one in which he, as Minister of Finance, voiced the sentiments of the government.

He said he would endeavor to make his audience acquainted with what he was after. To his department belonged the duty of improving the waterways of the country except the canals. He had travelled as much as he could to make himself acquainted with the requirements of the country. He was a newspaper man and had given and received many blows. He had no hesitation in receiving more. He did not despair of convincing the 'Globe' that he was right. The 'Globe' believed he was travelling in search of opportunities for the expenditure of money. The Tory papers had said so repeatedly, but he did not think that the 'Globe' would say so. It did not give him any pleasure to spend money, and thank God his hands were clean. We must equip our harbors. It would cost five millions to deepen the French River, but since he had made that suggestion another plan had been proposed. From Midland to Montreal was about 366 miles, if there was a branch from Peterborough to Midland by the C. P. R. As it was to-day via the Grand Trunk it was twenty miles more. The two companies were now negotiating with a view to coming to an understanding for the double tracking of the Grand Trunk from Peterborough to Midland. What would it mean if that agreement would take place as he hoped? It would mean that the C. P. R. would take care of the lakes, which to-day were open to the world, and would put on the great lakes a fleet sufficiently strong to handle as much grain as it was possible to handle through Canadian channels in Canadian bottoms.

**MANITOBA 'FREE PRESS.'**

**REPUDIATES MR. TARTE'S TARIFF IDEAS AND HIS CLAIM TO REPRESENT LIBERAL OPINION.**

The Manitoba 'Morning Free Press' published an editorial last Saturday occupying three and a half columns of space, and headed 'Mr. Tarte's Latest.' About a column and a half of this is taken up by the reproduction of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in the House of Commons less than six months ago on the question of the tariff, and the balance of the article is devoted to repudiating Mr. Tarte's tariff nostrums and his claim to represent the majority of the Liberal party. Sir Richard Cartwright, in the speech referred to, showed how it was easily possible to frame a tariff under which the people of Canada should be taxed \$60,000,000 a year, and under which only \$20,000,000 would go into the treasury and \$40,000,000 would go into the pockets of a few favored interests. Something of the sort is what happened in Canada in the old days, when contributions to the campaign funds were large and the Tory party waxed exceedingly proud and prosperous and this is what Mr. Tarte, aided by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is trying to bring about again, only in an even more pronounced form. Speaking to Mr. Borden, of Halifax, the present Conservative leader, Sir Richard Cartwright said among other things on the occasion referred to: 'If we are to have protection, I may tell him that we will see that that protection will be thorough. We do not want any more of the jug-handled, one-sided kind of protection which prevailed under the late administration. There are other classes to be heard. I have the honor to represent one of the richest, wealthiest and most independent agricultural communities in the Province of Ontario, and I can tell the hon. gentleman that the farmers of Ontario—and the farmers, I think, of Canada at large—are not disposed, if this protective question is to come to the front again, they are not disposed any more to be content with the sort of sham protection that was awarded to them before. Sir, you cannot protect the farmers of Canada or of the North-West. You cannot protect men who raise a vast deal more of food products than they can possibly dispose of in the home market; and the price of whose farm products is fixed for them in England and in London. You cannot protect them by any paltry fence of tariff that you may put up against importations of food from the United States.'

'There is but one way in which the farmer, if you are going to have protection, can have a share in it. Again, I make a present to the hon. gentleman—as he appears to be desirous to protect all interests—of the way in which it ought to be done and can be done. That way is simple enough. You cannot protect the farmer, as I say, by putting up a higher tariff fence, but you can protect the farmer, if you like, by giving him a bounty on all that he raises. If you are going to have protection let it be thorough; let the farmer have protection on every bushel of grain he raises; let him have protection on every pound of bacon, every pound of butter, every pound of cheese, every horse, every cow, every hog, that he brings to maturity. Has he not the right? Has he not as good a right as the manufacturer, the fisherman, the lumberman, the miner? Are not the farmers men on whose prosperity the prosperity of all of us depends—the prosperity of the professional man, the prosperity of all kinds of classes in Canada? And therefore, I say, that if we are to have protection, by all manner of means let it be thorough, and let us begin, and let the hon. gentleman begin, by introducing a proper scale of protection in the only way it can be given, namely, by giving a cash bounty down on the mail to our farmers for all they may be pleased to produce.'

'I admit that it will cost a trifle. Our farmers are not greedy. They do not want 35 percent; they do not want 40 percent, or 50 percent, or 60 percent; they will be content with a very moderate rate. But, sir, what would a moderate rate amount to? Well, I made a calculation. Say, for instance, ten cents a bushel on all the grain they raise, one cent a pound on all their butter, all their cheese and all their pork, \$10 for each decent horse, \$5 for each decent cow. It would cost a trifle—\$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000—but what is that by the side of a great principle for the benefit of the whole community, such as my hon. friend advocates? My hon. friend sitting opposite me sees that the farmers have to be considered in this matter; and if it be so extraordinarily advantageous, by protection, to increase the manufacturing population a few thousands, what would it be if we were to add several thousands or millions to the farming population by a moderate system of bounties, amounting to 10 percent only, such as I suggest to my hon. friend?'

'Now, I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I warn our manufacturing friends that it would not be a very difficult business—because the influence of the patrons of industry is not quite dead in Ontario—in a campaign of a few months to unite the farmers of Ontario, and I suspect the farmers of some other provinces, in a demand to be given their share of protection, if protection is to be the law of Canada; and they are wide awake enough to know that the way I suggest is the only way in which the farmers of Canada will ever obtain any fair share of protection.'

Concluding, Sir Richard said: 'Take it all in all, I say that the record of the last four years is a grand record, a credit to the country and a credit to the government. The progress of our trade in that period has been very great, and if I am correct in the statements I have made to-night, the recovery of our people in population in the last four years has been relatively as great as the expansion of our trade. The government invites criticism; it invites the closest scrutiny; for the facts will bear out my assertions. Sir, I repeat the assertion with which I commenced. I say that the best test of a nation's progress, at least a na-

tion like Canada, with enormous quantities of fertile land wholly untouched, is the increase of her population; and I say that Canada can stand that test now, and she will be in a position to stand it infinitely better ten years hence. If we do our duty, our shame will then be wiped out, our national humiliation will be effaced, and Canada will be in the van. She will have a larger trade in proportion to population than the United States, a faster growth, a better distribution of wealth, a better security for life and property, a better fiscal system, and infinitely more freedom.'

Now, this speech was cheered to the echo by the Liberals who heard it, and therefore the 'Free Press' concludes that the Liberal party has not so thoroughly turned its back on all its old free trade principles as Mr. Tarte supposes. It says:—

'The government formulated its findings on the tariff, in a statute which is now the law of the land. This provides for duties at a moderately high rate, sufficient to supply ample revenue for the needs of the country and yet permitting trade, internal and external, to develop along natural lines. This tariff expresses, with some degree of accuracy, the wishes of the Liberal rank and file; probably a majority of them would prefer to see it lower, yet they have been reconciled to it in great measure by the success which has attended its administration.'

Now the point for Mr. Tarte to bear steadily in mind is that this statute embodies the Liberal position on the tariff. By the mere fact that it has not been altered, it has been approved year after year by the Liberal party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in parliament and out of it, on numberless occasions, has expressly approved the tariff settlement of 1897 as offering a suitable basis for tariff stability. Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Tarte might be reminded, is the chief of the Liberal party. If the party ever desires to change front on any question it is for him to give the signal. Further, Mr. Fielding is the member of the Liberal Government who is specially charged with the duty of defining its tariff policy.

Mr. Fielding has repeatedly taken the position that the tariff, as it stands, gives such general satisfaction that the question should be taken out of politics for the time being, although he has never disguised his belief that ultimately the rates will have to be lowered. Sir Richard Cartwright speaks, we rather imagine, for a very considerable body of Liberal opinion. He is during every absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Canada the Acting Premier, which fixes his position as second in command of the party.

Thus we have the Liberal policy formulated in legislation and defined by deliveries by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the party; by Sir Richard Cartwright, the particular spokesman of the Liberals of Ontario; by Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance; by Mr. Sifton, who is the representative of the west; by practically every member of the Cabinet save and except Mr. Tarte. This policy has ever been the object of attack by the Conservatives. Lately they have been reinforced in their assaults upon it by Mr. Tarte, who is one of the members of the Liberal Government! Mr. Tarte, as a private individual, as well as as an unparliamentary, inadequate and shortsighted the legislation which Mr. Tarte, as a minister of the Crown, helped to place upon the statute book. It is an amazing situation; and we are not surprised that our Conservative friends are making the most of it. Moreover, Mr. Tarte asserts that he represents the bulk of Liberal opinion. To the rather awkward fact that the Liberal newspapers, practically without exception, refuse to regard his position as in any degree justified by the facts, Mr. Tarte replies that these newspapers are edited by old-fashioned theorists who are not up-to-date. Mr. Tarte cannot eliminate them quite so easily as this. They are old-fashioned, no doubt, in the sense that they believe in abiding by the old faiths, the old beliefs, the old principles that make the Liberal party an organization to which men are glad to pledge allegiance. No party can escape from its past. It must always, in adjusting itself to new conditions and new circumstances, respect its fundamental principles. It must preserve its own history, continuity or cease to exist. The party which cannot be respected is about ready for the cemetery; and if the Liberals were to repudiate their past and become, as Mr. Tarte proposes, out-and-out protectionists they would earn, justly, the hearty contempt of the public.

There is room for only one protectionist party in Canada, and we gladly recognize that the Conservatives have first claim to the position. When Mr. Tarte says that the Liberals are now protectionists he demonstrates his failure to understand the spirit and genius of the party with which he is supposed to be allied. It is quite possible that Mr. Tarte's sentiments have been approved by the people with whom he has been lately in contact; but we hardly regard them as representative of Liberal opinion. They are, in the main, confirmed Tories.

If Mr. Tarte were in a position to let them make their own tariff schedules he would find them all in opposition to him at the next election; and he would learn when it was too late that, with all his supposed shrewdness, he had been taken in and duped in a most ignominious fashion by his enemies.

**The 'Free Press' concludes:**

'The "Victoria Colonist," in a recent issue, said that Mr. Tarte "has by his recent speeches performed a service of the greatest possible magnitude to the Conservative party." This is quite correct. If Mr. Tarte had sat down in cold blood to plan some method by which he could wreck and destroy the Liberal party he could have struck nothing better calculated to attain this end than the course he has been following lately. But we do not expect anything of this sort to happen. The Liberal party is not likely to allow itself to be blown up from within; it will take whatever steps may be necessary to preserve itself. Nothing but such a disruption of the Liberals would give the Conservatives a chance for power any time within the next ten years; and while the Conservatives are undoubtedly watching the situation with great gloom, and the expectation that the Liberals will destroy themselves we confidently predict their disappointment.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Traders' Bank has decided to open a branch at Prescott. A two weeks' old infant was abandoned at the front door of the Berlin House of Industry. Gladman's sawmill at Port Carling, valued at \$12,000, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. The sawmill owned by the Warton Lumber Company at Barrow Bay was destroyed by fire, with \$60,000 loss. John McIntyre, second mate of the SS. 'United Empire,' was drowned at Sarnia last week. While conducting family worship Mr. Camille Parent, of Sandwich East, near Windsor, died suddenly last week. Alfred Curran, aged 30, a sign writer, was found dead on Thursday in his office at 122 Richmond street east, Toronto. The Whitley Model Fair will be formally opened by the Hon. Sydney Fisher to-day. It will remain open until Thursday. John Cameron, of Sarnia tunnel, a Grand Trunk freight conductor, was killed by a passenger train in the Hamilton yards on Thursday night. The trustees of Queen's University have decided to set apart a day in November on which to hold a memorial service for the late Principal Grant. Maggie York, of Dufferin Bridge, and formerly of Aurora, committed suicide near Burk's Falls by drinking carbolic acid. Unrequited love was the reason. A small gasoline tug, a number of gill nets, and a quantity of fish were captured off Long Point by the cruiser 'Perse' for fishing in Canadian waters. A number of cattle belonging to S. J. Woods, of Osgoode Township, near Ottawa, died under mysterious circumstances, and the owner believes they were poisoned. William Lullman, an aged farmer of Mitchell, Ont., while working at a threshing on his brother's farm, suddenly leaped on his fork handle to rest, and dropped over dead. The barns, together with all the grain and a number of hogs, belonging to John McKarher, of Botany, were on Thursday burned while the threshing was in progress. The Rev. W. A. Mackay, D.D., of Woodstock, has issued a series of campaign leaflets that may be had at a very low rate for distribution in view of the referendum. The Rev. D. Alexander, of East Toronto, has accepted the call of the church in Hartney, Man. The Rev. T. Ratcliffe, of Farmington, Iowa, has taken the pastorate vacated by Mr. Alexander at East Toronto. Mrs. M. Ogilvie, mother of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, ex-commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and aunt of Mrs. Sifton, died on Tuesday, at her residence in Gloucester Township, in the eighty-second year of her age. Michiel Leroux, an employee of the Ottawa Electric Company, was killed at the power house of the company at the Chaudiere on Thursday morning. He was attending a dynamo, and took hold of a live wire and fell back. Mr. W. N. Hunt, B.S.A., of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has just received notice of his appointment as professor of horticulture in the Utah State Agricultural College. The dairy work of Utah is also in charge of another graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Rev. Dr. Wild, formerly pastor of Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, preached in the Tabernacle, in Belleville, on Sunday, to a very large crowd. The sermon showed Dr. Wild to be still possessed of much of his old time eloquence and power. Brantford had a \$100,000 fire on Thursday night. The Snowdrift Baking Powder Company's premises and the wholesale grocery warehouse and factory of George Watt & Sons were almost totally destroyed. The property was insured for \$55,000. A fatal accident occurred at the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Stuart street yards, Hamilton, between midnight and one o'clock on Thursday morning, when John Cameron, of Sarnia Tunnel, a freight conductor in the employ of the company, was killed. It is supposed that he was struck by the fast express, which leaves Hamilton at 12.30. About ten minutes after the express pulled out Cameron was found lying at the side of the track in a dying condition. A particularly distressing runaway accident happened in Sarnia on Wednesday, resulting in the death of Andrew Wright, the eight-year-old son of Mr. Marshall Wright, of Russell street, and the injury of Burton Logan, aged eight years. Logan was hauling a load of brick, and on the way took the little boy on the seat with him to point out a house. At Russell street some bricks fell on the horse's feet and he ran away. The boy was thrown, and fell under the wheels. His chest was crushed in, and he died at six p.m. The driver suffered a broken arm, but was not otherwise hurt. At the Huron Assizes on Thursday the breach of promise suit of Coke vs. Smith was tried. The plaintiff, a man of forty, residing near Brussels, sued defendant, a widow of fifty-two, with a grown-up family, who now resides at Guelph, for breach of promise of marriage, and he wanted \$2,500 damages. The defence, admitting the technical right to sue, had paid in one cent as compensation, but this was not sufficient for the disappointed suitor, hence the suit. The correspondence shown was amusing, and liberally adorned with scriptural quotations. The jury's verdict gave the widow back her cent, and decided against the plaintiff. One of the saddest drowning accidents in years happened at Port Hope on Tuesday evening, when Miss Annie Hadden, daughter of Captain James Hadden, and Miss Annie Trawin, daughter of Mr. Henry Trawin, of this town, lost their lives while boating outside the harbor. There were four young ladies in the boat at the time of the accident, the Misses Hadden, Miss Florence Embleton and Miss Trawin. The young ladies were apparently trying to make a landing at the steps on the east side of the east pier, when the accident happened. All were standing upright in the boat, holding on to the edge of the pier, when the

boat shoved out, precipitating all four into the water. The charge of manslaughter preferred against John MacArthur, arising out of a midnight assault upon a drunken Indian, Gus Nimham, who died instantly, was taken from the jury by Mr. Justice Lount, at London on Friday. The medical evidence for the Crown failed to establish the cause of Nimham's death. Doctors Waugh and New said the deceased's heart was in such a condition that they could not say whether a blow received, the attempt to strike a blow, or excessive drinking had induced death. Judge Lount said that if the doctors could not give the cause of death the jury should not be asked to. MacArthur was given a severe lecture, and then discharged. The C. P. R. express, which left Toronto for Montreal ran through an open switch at Maberly station, near Perth, at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. W. Cross, of Havelock, the fireman, was killed; Alex. Rose, the engineer, was seriously injured, and S. Peters, a fireman who was riding on the engine on his way to the western division, received painful injuries. The passengers got a severe shock, though none of them received anything beyond minor injuries. The engine toppled over on its side in the ditch and it is supposed that the fireman, who lost his life, was crushed beneath it. Four baggage and express cars were badly smashed, the messengers having a miraculous escape. A large consignment of fruit was hurled in every direction and was almost a total loss. QUEBEC. A branch of the Molsons Bank is to be established in Chicoutimi. A movement has been inaugurated for the erection of a public hospital in the city of Sorel. The blueberry crop in the county of Charlevoix, this season has yielded about twenty thousand dollars to the farmers of that county. The nomination for the counties of L'Islet, Stanstead and Soulanges, in connection with the Provincial Government, is to take place on Friday next, and voting on Oct. 3. Mr. Alex. Gosselin, employed for fifty-two years on the Grand Trunk Railway at Richmond, died on Sept. 14. He was one of the most respected employees on the railway. Jean Vaillancourt, a laborer, working on the new building being erected to extend the cartridge factory at Quebec, fell a distance of thirty feet, breaking his neck. He died some hours afterwards. Mr. Philippe Begin, of the firm of Messrs. George and E. Couture, Levis, has received a telegram that his brother-in-law, Mr. Edouard Roy, son of the late Mr. Prudent Roy, a former mayor of Levis, had been accidentally killed in the store in which he was employed at Manchester, N.B. The appointment of Mr. E. H. Laliberté as sergeant-at-arms of the Legislative Assembly is announced in the Quebec 'Official Gazette,' as is also the appointment of the Rev. Canon Thivierge, of Quebec, as a member of the commission to assist in the advancement of colonization in the place of Mgr. Lafamme, who has resigned. THE WESTERN PROVINCES. The Benedictine Order has secured 150,000 acres of land in the North-West, and will promote a German Catholic colony. One of the pioneers of Methodism in Manitoba, the Rev. A. Argue, died on Wednesday evening last at Fort Rouge. He was superannuated two years ago. At Wetaskiwin, N.W.T., a severe hail-storm destroyed many acres of wheat and killed so many wild fowl that the farmers gathered up wagon-loads of the slain. The total increase of new-comers to the North-West over last year is 2,856, a number unprecedented in the history of the country. Most of these are from the United States. Wong, a notorious smuggler of Chinese as Vancouver, B.C., has been caught red-handed by United States Commissioner Healy and Inspector White, and deported to China. The fund for the proposed monument at Ottawa to the late Nicholas Flood Davin now exceeds twenty thousand dollars and a design will be selected and the work proceeded with so that it may be unveiled in the spring. The sawmill of B. Lequime & Co., situated at Smelter Lake, several miles from Grand Forks, B.C., was destroyed by fire on Monday. The flames consumed 150,000 to 200,000 feet of lumber, a loaded C. P. R. freight car, and 300,000 lbs. The loss is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$12,000, with no insurance. At Canadian Pacific Railway points in Manitoba on Thursday 250,000 bushels of new wheat were marketed, and 200 cars of wheat for lake ports were loaded. Deloraine took the lead in the marketing, 15,000 bushels having been delivered there. A serious fire was very narrowly averted on Tuesday afternoon on the farm of Harry Bartley, a North Cyprus farmer, residing about four miles north of Carberry. A threshing outfit, operated by Mr. Stephens, of Virden, while passing along the road, set fire to a field of wheat which was in shocks. The stubble took fire quickly, and the flames soon swept over a large area. Thirteen acres of crop were destroyed. On Sunday afternoon a young Englishman named H. Briggs, employed at the Kamloops, B.C., saw-mill, while out walking to view the 'Bridal Veil' Falls, near the Old Men's Home, was climbing the precipitous rocky formation near the falls, when he lost his balance and fell backwards to where he had left his companion below. He lived but a few moments after entering the hospital. It is understood the deceased leaves a wife in England. Angered at the presence on his farm of Mr. Thomas Law and Miss Ermie Therrien, of Brandon, hunting prairie chicken, Alonzo Rowe, of Beresford, fired the contents of a shotgun at them. Miss Therrien received almost the whole charge and fell down from the buggy in which she was seated. Rowe returned to the house and took a dose of strychnine, dying in a few minutes in great

agony. Miss Therrien and Mr. Law, who received a few pellets in the knee, were taken to Brandon in the ambulance, where Miss Therrien died in the hospital the next day. She was a stenographer, living with her widowed mother, and was engaged to Mr. Law. DOWN BY THE SEA. The total attendance at the Halifax exhibition was \$9,300, yet it closed with a deficit of \$5,000. Mr. Thomas Shaw, the oldest man in Nova Scotia, and a Crimean veteran, died at Halifax on Thursday at the reputed age of 104 years. Mr. George P. Fair, a native of Fairville, and for a number of years a merchant in Moncton, died recently in Carleton Place. The Rev. W. Camp, now at Sussex, has received a call to the pastorate of the Yarmouth Baptist Church. The offer carried a salary of one thousand dollars and a house, rent free. John White, a Bonaventure County farmer, was drowned at Dalhousie on Wednesday afternoon. He was returning home with a boat load of shingles, and in trying to place the mast fell overboard. He leaves a widow. Miss Eva Sullivan has resigned from the Moncton teaching staff, and, it is understood, is to be married shortly to the Rev. John Glendenning, who is to be sent as a missionary to India by the Maritime Baptists. Three young women are among those who have given notice to the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick of their intention to apply for admission as students at law in that province. They are Ella M. Darling, of Nauwigewalk, and Mabel P. French and Minna Kelly, of St. John. Tuesday's fire in the Corporation boarding house at Milltown caused a loss of \$10,000-\$60,000 on the building, which is covered by insurance, \$2,000 on the furniture, which was partly insured, and a like amount on personal effects. The house was owned by the cotton mill company and run by James Barclay. At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Tuesday, the Legislative Assembly chamber was filled with leading citizens, when the portrait of Sir Louis Henry Davies, painted by Mr. Robert Harris, R.C.A., was formally presented on his elevation to the judgeship in the Supreme Court of Canada. While James McIntee, of Milltown, was driving a load of edgings through St. Stephen on Thursday afternoon his horse ran away and the cart collided with a street railway pole, throwing him between the wheels. He was dragged a considerable distance and had the ligaments of one leg broken and sustained several cuts about the head. At the plaster quarry at Hillsboro on Monday, a cave in of earth occurred and two men, Chas. Rindell and Frank Steeves, were killed. Steeves lived for an hour or two after the accident. Both were young men. Rindell was an Englishman and Steeves, the son of Nelson Steeves, of Albert. He was married and leaves a wife, but no children. The Toronto General Trusts Company, executors of the estate of the late Hugh Ryan, were recently awarded a winding up order against the Tobique Cypsum Co., of Victoria, N.B., on a claim of \$2,000. They have obtained an order for the examination of the sheriff of Victoria county, who, it is charged, ignored the order and sold the assets on execution. The champion Shamrock Lacrosse team will leave to-day on their trip to New Westminster, B.C. They will be away four weeks, and may play at Chicago. A large gathering in St. Paul's Church bade farewell to the Rev. W. B. McKay and Mrs. McKay, prior to their departure for the mission field at Macao, in the Province of Canton, China. Dr. M. von Eberts, who was for several years medical superintendent of the General Hospital, has been appointed registrar of the medical faculty of McGill University. The Rev. John Mackay, M.A., was inducted to the pastorate of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church on Monday evening of last week, in succession to the late Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., who died last summer. Vast areas of Oregon and Washington states have been devastated by forest fires, involving a loss of a million and a half dollars. Many lives have been lost and hundreds of families driven from home. On Tuesday last Mr. George H. Kernick, deputy prothonotary, celebrated his eightieth birthday. He has seen sixty-six years of active service at the Court House, and is as well able to do his work to-day as ever he was. Lectures in law began at McGill on Tuesday last. The faculties of Arts, Science and Veterinary Medicine open to-day, and Medicine to-morrow. The annual lecture in medicine will be given by Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins, who graduated from McGill in 1872. A handsome, well-dressed woman of thirty, who registered as 'Annie Moor, Springfield, Mass.,' committed suicide at the Queen's Hotel by swallowing carbolic acid. She had over \$200 in her possession, and left a note saying that ill-health had made her tired of life. Mr. Gordon Strong was in Montreal last week for the purpose of inviting the militia authorities to participate in an international military contest in connection with the Olympic games at Chicago in June next. John B. Feller, of Plattsburg, N.Y., is wanted there on a charge of stealing one thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewellery from people there, and deserting from a military band. He was arrested by Detectives Samson and Cowan Thursday, and is being held to await the American officers. Harry Kiernan, recently of Kansas City, Mo., has returned to his former home, Montreal, but is not wanted here. His presence is requested in Kansas City, on charges of forgery and false pretences. He is a son of the late 'Joe Beef.' He is held by the detectives, awaiting a Kansas City policeman and extradition papers. John Roberts, an employee of the Lachine Hydraulic & Land Company, was drowned in the Lachine canal, probably just before seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, as he was last seen when leaving for work that morning, and his watch was stopped a few minutes before seven. He boarded at 121 Shannon street, his wife being in Toronto. He left the house on Tuesday morning, apparently rather despondent, and was not seen again until a week later, when

his body was found floating in the canal. L. A. Dufresne, a former corporation employee, committed suicide at Longueuil on Friday afternoon. He had just gone to Longueuil from Montreal on the steamer 'Longueuil,' and, waiting till the other passengers had gone, he sat down on the shore near the wharf, and shot himself in the head with a 32-calibre revolver, which he had bought in the city. He was 70 years old, and for 45 years was employed in the Montreal City Hall, but was dismissed two years ago. This made him despondent, and recently he had been suffering very much with toothache. He went to the city in the morning to get a tooth filled, but bought the revolver instead, and shot himself. He was a widower, and lived with his daughter, Mrs. R. Smith, at 3 St. Antoine street, Longueuil. The body of Mrs. Benjamin Bate, of Montreal, one of the victims of the wreck of the Dominion Line SS. 'Scottsman,' which occurred at Belle Isle on Sept. 23, 1899, has been found by fishermen, whose vessel was wrecked near the spot on Aug. 29, 1902. The men reached St. John's, Nfld., on Tuesday, and the description cabled to Montreal led to the identification of the body. The cable was shown to Mr. James Bate, who resides at 363 Bourgeois street, and is a son of the unfortunate woman. He was satisfied that the body found was that of his mother. The description mentioned a silver brooch, and it was remembered that when last seen alive Mrs. Bate had pinned her shawl with a large silver brooch. Mrs. Bate was a native of North Staffordshire, England, and at the time of her death was 67 years of age. She had resided in Montreal for a number of years. Mrs. Bate went to England for the purpose of asserting her claim to property at Bedworth, in South Staffordshire. THE BOER GENERALS BREACH BETWEEN THEM AND MR. KRUGER WIDENS. Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—The rupture between Mr. Kruger, Mr. Reitz, the former secretary of state of the Transvaal, and Dr. Leyds, the former diplomatic agent in Europe of the Transvaal, and the Boer generals now here, has become so grave that the latter have decided to shorten their stay in Europe and return to South Africa as soon as practicable. It is understood that the Dutch Government has conveyed the opinion to the generals that more will be obtained from the British Government by showing a conciliatory spirit than by any other course. GENERAL BOTHA FORBIDS ANY ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN BRUSSELS. Brussels, Sept. 19.—The Boer reception committee here has received the following telegram from General Botha: 'We shall be glad if you inform the population of Brussels that we desire no anti-British demonstration to occur upon the occasion of our visit to Brussels, our mission being non-political and purely charitable.' MR. REITZ HAS NOTHING AGAINST ENGLAND, BUT CONDEMNNS MR. CHAMBERLAIN. Berlin, Sept. 19.—The Frankfurt 'Gazette' prints an interview with Mr. Reitz, the former Secretary of State of the Transvaal, who will not be allowed to return to South Africa because of a speech he made in Europe since the conclusion of peace. Mr. Reitz said: 'My speech was misreported. I said I would never make friends with England while injustice endured. I have nothing against England and only condemn Mr. Chamberlain. Let the others return to our country. I will be friendly to England. The general's have chosen a policy of silence. I have been speaking out. We are friends, but I stand alone. How can Mr. Chamberlain make others responsible for my acts. Mr. Reitz will sail for New York within ten days.'

MUST LEARN TO SHOOT Lord Roberts will Hold the General Officers Responsible IF THEIR MEN DO NOT ATTAIN THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY. London, Sept. 20.—A special order issued last night by Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, says that his experience in South Africa brought to him a realization of the fact that British soldiers cannot yet take the fullest advantage of admirable weapons which are furnished them. Lord Roberts criticises British officers for their lack of interest in shooting practice, and reminds them that their tactics are likely to fail if the superiority of fire is not established. In conclusion the commander-in-chief promises to hold general officers responsible for attaining a firing standard of the highest efficiency, and says that hereafter no other will be considered satisfactory. SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS OVER THREE THOUSAND DISFRANCHISED PEOPLE. Capetown, Sept. 20.—A parliamentary return issued yesterday shows that 3,437 rebels who surrendered under the peace proclamation have been disfranchised for life. COST OF THE WAR London, Sept. 22.—The 'Daily Mail,' this morning, says the government has decided that the new South African colonies are to be required to pay \$300,000,000 towards the cost of the South African war. The colonies are, however, to be allowed ample time in which to make this payment. The loan will not be floated for two or three years. Mining profits probably will be taxed ten percent more than they were before the war, and money will also be obtained by granting all kinds of concessions and mineral rights. MARTIAL LAW REPEALED. Capetown, Sept. 16.—Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister, announced in the Legislative Assembly to-day that martial law would be repealed and the peace preservation act enforced to-morrow. The announcement was received with loud cheers. ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Lectures commenced in the regular course at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, on Tuesday last, for the session of 1902-3. This year there will be a short creamery course commencing on December 1, intended for those who desire special training in butter-making but cannot spare time for the longer course. The long course will commence on Jan. 2, and will embrace theoretical and practical instruction in milk-testing and butter and cheese-making. For this course tuition is free, but a registration fee of one dollar is paid by all dairy students. It is open to both sexes. A short course in stock and grain judging will commence on Jan. 8, and any farmer or farmer's son may enter, without tuition fee, or entrance examination. It will last two weeks. There will also be a short course in poultry-raising, commencing on Jan. 9 and lasting four weeks. Any man, woman, boy or girl may enter, no tuition fee will be charged and no entrance examination is required. The poultry department is well equipped, having a representative class of twenty varieties of fowl, two or three styles of poultry houses, a brooder house, an incubator room, several makes of incubators and brooders, fattening coops, crammering machines, and other things—some needed by farmers and others by specialists in poultry raising. These short courses are invaluable and the only cost to students will be board, which may be obtained in the vicinity of the college and in the city of Guelph for three dollars per week. Advertisements.

MUSIC BARGAINS WE SELL ANYTHING IN MUSIC AT WHOLESALE PRICES. 17 cts. 6 for \$1.00 17 cts. Sacred Songs. Hallelujah Chorus. The Star of the East. The Unseen Land. The Garden of Eden. The Heavenly Dream. Sabbath Echoes—book of 25 greatest Sacred songs—60 cents. Popular Successes. Hello Central Give us Heaven. Pickaninnies Christening—Greatest Two-step written. Absence Make Heart Grow Fonder. Always Because. After All. Roses and Thorns—Lorraine's best waltzes. Creole Belle's song or two-step. The Fatal Rose of Red. Down one Flight. I'll be with you when I see you. Fanny's Bloom again. Cupids Garden. Day by Day. Frocks and Frills—a catchy two-step—A New York Hit. In a Cozy Corner. Stay in your own back yard. Mosquito's Parade. For Old Times Sake. Hallelujah—Sweetest song in years. Song that reached my heart. Fadhilah—Lorraine's Persian March, better than Salome. Where the Sweet Magnolias Bloom. The Tie that Binds. Pretty Mollie Shannon. My Whip-poor-Will. My Lady Rotterdam. Asleep in the deep. Nora, My Sweetest Girl, A song everybody wants. Sunbeam Sue—The best darkey serenade in print. All of Kerry Mills' Marches. All of E. T. Pail's Marches. Hot Potato—a 'warm one' in the two-step line. New Dawn Day—new intermezzo, daintiest yet. The North Star, Reverie. April Smiles Waltzes—the sensation of Paris—Great. Day by Day. Blaze Away two-step. Smoky Mokes March. Hunky Dory. Birth of Love Waltzes—Newest New York Craze. The Shadows of the Pine. Banish Great Brown. Wait. Go way back and sit down. My Sambo. When I think of you. I cannot love you more—a beautiful ballad. When You Were Sweet Sixteen. Violets by Roma. Way down yonder in cornfield. She Rests by the Suswanee River. Side by Side. Good bye Dolly Gray. Sunbeams and Shadows—Intermezzo. Jennie Lee. Hearts and Flowers. If you love your baby make Goo-goo-eyes—great comic song. Tied to Death. Bird in a Gilded Cage. My Rosary. When the Harvest Days are Over. On a Sunday Afternoon. On a Saturday Night. Following SPECIAL OFFER does NOT include above Music. Ping Pong Free. Send us your name and address: we will send you fifteen pieces regular \$1.50 priced and we will send you a complete set of 68 PING PONG BALLS. Ping Pong worth \$1.50 Free. No money required. Send 5 cents for the largest Catalogue of music bargains published. UNIVERSAL MUSIC LIBRARY, Dept. 177, 1178 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

The Florida orange harvest will only be half a crop this year. Kansas farmers will burn corn instead of coal this winter. A party of 350 Roumanian Jews is en route to Canada. Ten thousand Navajo Indians in Arizona are threatened with starvation. Queen Wilhelmina returned to The Hague last week and opened parliament in person on Tuesday. Turkestan has been rent with a violent earthquake, and many houses in Kashgar destroyed. At Montaldo, in Italy, on Thursday, forty men defeated a team of steers in a tug-of-war contest. The Lender Bank, of Vienna, lost \$350,000 by the cheque manipulations of a cashier, who has fled. The Standard Oil Company has concluded trust arrangements with the Netherlands Indian companies. General Ma, one of the ablest officers in the Chinese army, lost his life while fighting the rebels in southern China. Seventeen men lost their lives in an explosion in the Big Four mine of the Algoma Coke and Coal Company at Roanoke, Va., on Monday of last week. It has been reported that the Emperor William has asked Earl Roberts to send him a report of his opinion of the recent German manoeuvres. A new lifeboat, invented by a Norwegian, has been tested and found to be a success, carrying sixteen persons. It is a huge ball, supplied with necessities and floats off as a ship sinks. The new regulations imposing the views of government officials on the members of the faculty is having the effect of relieving the ancient University of Moscow of some of its best professors. A cablegram from Calais, France, announces that nine vessels of the French fleet foundered in the North Sea during the recent gales and that fifty fishermen were drowned. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on



**FROM THE REV. J. MAY, FRANKTOWN, ONT.**  
 Franktown, Ont., Sept. 8, 1902.  
 Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:  
 Gentlemen,—I am much pleased to learn that you propose to bind our 'World Wides' for us if sufficiently encouraged. You may put my name on your list. I cannot tell you how much I value this noble publication. Some of the articles are most admirable, whilst all are good. I eagerly devour it every week. It is just what was long wanted on this continent, and its failure from lack of adequate appreciation would be a disgrace to Canada. It is good value for ten times its cost, and I wish you all success in this noble venture. Yours truly,  
 J. MAY.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**  
 It is pleasing to be able to say that the foreign circulation of 'World Wide' has almost doubled in a few months. Its popularity abroad is due to several reasons. Among them the following:—'World Wide,' as its name implies, is international. It is also independent, being both non-partisan and non-sectarian. In these respects it will bear comparison with any of its contemporaries, most of which are at least narrowed by nationality, if not also by partisanship and sectarianism.

'World Wide,' moreover, is only one dollar a year, mailed to any address the world over, and its contemporaries are usually from four to twelve dollars a year. So confident are we that for these and other reasons 'World Wide' would be appreciated by those who reside in foreign lands that we will be pleased to send the publication free of charge for six consecutive issues to any addresses furnished by our subscribers.

Or, upon receipt of one dollar, 'World Wide' will be sent to any address for the remainder of this and the whole of next year.

In this connection it may be suggested that 'World Wide' would be much appreciated as a Christmas gift. Better value for the money would be hard to find.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
 Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word a line, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

**BIRTHS.**

BELL — At 241 St. Antoine street, on Friday, Sept. 12, 1902, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bell, a daughter.  
 HALPENNY — At 372 St. Antoine street, on Sept. 21, 1902, a son to Mrs. and the Rev. E. Wesley Halpenney, general secretary of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec.  
 HODGE — At St. Laurent, on Sept. 5, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hodge.  
 RITCHIE — At 5125 Hibbard avenue, Chicago, on Sept. 11, 1902, the wife of W. E. Ritchie, of a son.

**MARRIED.**

ACKROYD — TRESIDER — On Sept. 17, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Centre street, by the Rev. H. I. Horsey, Eitel, daughter of G. C. R. Tresider, to Percy, son of E. Ackroyd, both of Ottawa.  
 BALKWILL — JARVIS — At Aultsville, Ont., on Sept. 17, 1902, by the Rev. A. McGregor, H. A. Balkwill, of Montreal, to Maggie D. Jarvis, second daughter of J. D. Jarvis.  
 BARRETT — McCRUM — By the Rev. S. F. Robinson, at Walkerton, on Sept. 16, 1902, Lawrence A. Barrett, of Cobden, to Ella J., eldest daughter of Henry McCrum, of Walkerton, Ont.

BISSET — LAVIGNE — At Quebec, on Sept. 15, 1902, Chas. G. Bisset, son of Mr. James Bisset, to Leontine, daughter of Mr. Arthur Lavigne, both of Quebec.  
 BLAKE — MCKAY — At Red Mountain, Township Langwick, Compton Co., on Sept. 18, 1902, by the Rev. E. McQueen, Anne McKay to Andrew Miles Blake, insurance agent, Portland, Maine, U.S.  
 BOOTH — MERRIE — On Sept. 11, 1902, at New York, by the Rev. Father John, in the Church of St. Roche, 150th st., New York, Frederick A. Booth, to Minnie McBride, daughter of Mrs. J. McBride, of Queen street, Ottawa.  
 COCHRANE — TREMBLE — On Sept. 17, 1902, at 334 St. Matthew street, Montreal, P.Q., by the Rev. G. O. Troop, James Cochrane, of Russell, Ont., to Minnie, only daughter of George Tremble, St. Mary's, Ont.

DARLING — KELLOGG — On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Geo. Laurin, South Mountain, Ont., Thomas Darling to Lillian S. Kellogg, both of this city.  
 DOWD — BOYD — At the home of Mr. Wm. Kerr, Cushing, P.Q., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1902, by the Rev. W. H. Rancy, assisted by the Rev. John Powkes, Miss Catherine Boyd, daughter of Robert Boyd of Louisiana, to Mr. Robert A. Dowd, of Brownsburg, P.Q.  
 FOWLER — THOMPSON — On Sept. 9, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Sudbury, by the Rev. H. A. Graman, Marion Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. George Thomson, to Joseph Fowler, of Sudbury, Ont.  
 GOURLAY — BOOTH — On Sept. 17, 1902, at Centenary Church, Montreal, by the Rev. C. E. Manning, Hugh A. Gourlay, to Florence N., youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Booth, Esq.  
 HATHAWAY — SCULLY — At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 17, 1902, by the rector, the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Annie, daughter of the late Wm. Scully, of Toronto, to Irwin L. Hathaway, of New York.

HERCHMER — MACDONALD — On Sept. 16, 1902, at Lindsay, Ont., by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Casey, Henry William Herchmer, to Janet Agnes, second daughter of John Macdonald, Esq., of Lindsay, Ont.  
 KEIR — ROBERTSON — At Hillsburg, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1902, by the Rev. H. J. Pritchard, B.A., of Brantford, Jessie Robertson to Dr. Robert Kerr, of Brantford, Pa.  
 MACKAY — MACLEOD — On Thursday, Sept. 18, 1902, at 388 Clark avenue, Montreal Annex by the Rev. John Mackay, pastor of Crescent Presbyterian Church, Donald Mackay to Mary Macleod, both of Lewis, Scotland.

MACPHERSON — THOMPSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, 104 Durocher street, by the Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., Dr. Cluny Macpherson, of St. John's, Nfld., to Eleanora Barbara, eldest daughter of the late William Macleod Thompson, and granddaughter of the late Leonard Blackburn, of Northumberland County, Ont.  
 MALCOLM — SCOTT — On Sept. 17, 1902, at the home of the bride's father, No. 1 Chicera avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. H. F. Thomas, Mary Isabelle, youngest daughter of Mr. George Scott, to Augustus Grant Malcolm, of Toronto.  
 McINTYRE — McWHINNIE — On Sept. 18, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lower Ormstown, Que., by the Rev. H. F. Warren, M.A., B.D., John Rutherford McIntyre, of Ormstown, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael McWhinnie.

PLACE — MURPHY — On Sept. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 138 Arthur street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Grenfell, Mr. Luther Place, son of the late J. W. Place, Esq., Augusta, Ont., to Miss Lila J. Murphy, daughter of Wm. J. Murphy, Esq., Ottawa.  
 REED — MARLIN — At the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Stewart Marlin, Ulysses, Nebraska, on Sept. 17, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Rebecca E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Marlin, Lennoxville, Que., to Mr. Hugh Reed, of Roseland, B.C.

RICHARDS — BARRIE — On Sept. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, 131 Baile street, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Annie Lillie, third daughter of the late J. S. Barrie, to George M. C. Richards, of Boston.  
 THOMAS — BAILEY — On Sept. 16, 1902, at the residence of Mr. S. Crauch, No. 24 Ella street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Grenfell, Mr. Fred F. Thomas, son of Frank Thomas, Esq., of Sedlescomb, Sussex County, England, to Miss Ethel Jessie Bailey, daughter of Charles Bailey, Esq., Cumming's Bridge, Ont.

TORRANCE — SHORT — In Portland, Maine, on Sept. 17, 1902, by the Rev. Stuart Baker, John Torrance, Jr., of Montreal, and Adelaide Miliken Short, of Portland.  
 TUCKER — MONTGOMERY — At 325 Terrace street, Owen Sound, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1902, by the Rev. Jas. Ardill, rector of St. George's Church, Harry George Tucker, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Marie Emily Annie Montgomery, daughter of the late Edward Montgomery, formerly of Quebec.  
 WALKER — ROBERTSON — At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. N. Morden, on Sept. 17, 1902, Margaret Notman, only daughter of B. W. Robertson, Kingston, Ont., to David J. Walker, of Toronto.

WILSON — TEAKLES — On Sept. 17, 1902, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, Isabel Frances, only daughter of the late P. H. Teakles, to Mr. William Warden Wilson, both of Ottawa.  
 YOUNG — JAMES — On Sept. 17, 1902, at 128 Roxborough street west, Toronto, by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, the Rev. W. J. Young, Methodist minister of Tamworth, to Mrs. Maria James, of Toronto.

DIED.  
 BARBER — In this city, on Sept. 20, 1902, Ernest Sydney James, infant son of Ernest and Lillian Barber, aged 10 months and 15 days.  
 BELL — At his residence, Nassagaweya, Cnt. of heart failure, Archibald Bell, on Aug. 11, 1902, aged 67 years.  
 BOWES — On Sept. 17, 1902, James Bowes, aged 33 years and 9 days.  
 BOUDREAU — In this city, on Sept. 18, 1902, Isaie Boudreau, locksmith, aged 73 years.  
 Toronto, Ont. and Marlboro, Mass., papers please copy.  
 CAMERON — At Dewittville, Que., on Sept. 13, 1902, Elizabeth Margaret Gardiner, beloved wife of Wm. Cameron, aged 45 years and 19 days. At Rest.

CULLEN — At St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, on Sept. 17, 1902, Julia Anderson, widow of the late Moses Cullen, aged 74 years, formerly of St. Catharines, County Portneuf.  
 EASTON — At Norton Creek, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1902, Mr. James Easton, aged 30 years, a native of Blantyre, Scotland.  
 EVANS — On Sept. 14, 1902, at his residence, 161 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Samuel Evans, in his 79th year.  
 FLETCHER — At the residence of her son, H. M. Fletcher, 16 St. Mary's st., Ottawa, on Sept. 17, 1902, Sarah, widow of the late John Fletcher, mother of Herbert M. and Herman C. Fletcher, in her 63rd year.  
 GILLESPIE — On Sept. 16, 1902, suddenly, of pneumonia, John Bell Gillespie, late of Russell street, Toronto, aged 73 years.  
 GILLIS — At Dunvegan, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1902, Donald Gillis, aged 96 years.  
 GILLIS — At 1104 Huntley street, on Sept. 20, 1902, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Duncan E. MacMillan, of 19-5th Loehel, Glengarry, Ont., and beloved wife of Bennet Gillis.

GILLMOR — At Santiago Papeaguero, Mexico, on Sept. 14, 1902, Gowan Gillmor, son of the Rev. Gowan Gillmor, Toronto, late of the Bank Gowan Gillmor, Rosseau, Muskoka.  
 GLOSTER — At Toronto, on Sept. 14, 1902, Thomas Gloster, aged 93 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland.  
 GOSSELIN — At Richmond, P.Q., on Sept. 14, 1902, Alexander Gosselin, ar., at the age of 68 years and 8 months, late engineer G.T.R.  
 GRAY — At Grenville, Que., on Sept. 15, 1902, Annie Jane Goodland, beloved wife of Thomas S. Gray, in her 46th year. Our loss is Heaven's gain.  
 Chicago papers please copy.  
 IRVINE — Fell asleep in Jesus, at his residence, in Martintown, on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1902, Margaret Livingstone, only and dearly beloved daughter of the late David Livingstone, Esq., of Inverness, Scotland, and widow of the late Alexander Irvine, Esq., of Martintown.  
 JACOBS — At Quebec, on Sept. 17, 1902, Ellen Driscoll, widow of the late Wm. Jacobs, aged 69 years.

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WESTON—At Inverness, Que., on Sept. 10, 1902, William Weston, late G.T. Railway Agent, aged 52 years. Buried at Actonville, on Sept. 12.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHURCH.—In loving memory of Mr. Alexander N. Church, who entered into rest on Sept. 19, 1902, aged 82 years and 3 days. Thou art gone but not forgotten.

McMURTRIE.—In memory of John McMURTRIE, who passed away on Sept. 17, 1902. 'Gone but not forgotten.'

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**Miscellaneous.**

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—No. 2044.—Superior Court.—Dr. W. M. Foley, Plaintiff, versus H. B. Muir, Defendant. On the 4th October, 1902, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 66 Mackay street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, etc. Terms: Cash. FRANCIS B. GODIN, B.S.C. Montreal, 22nd Sept., 1902.

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