

No Doubt

Regarding the Occupation of Pekin by the Allies,

Though Reports Conflict in Regard to the Matter of Opposition.

Bengalese Cavalry Seem to Enjoy the Intense Heat—Torments of Rain Make Marching Difficult.

London, Aug. 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai, which says: "The allies entered Pekin unopposed, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All the hostile elements have already escaped from the city. The imperial court left for Shen Si on Aug. 11 with the Manchus. The Kausu troops have gone southwest with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

LEGATIONS SAFE.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured Aug. 15. Legations safe."

NIGHT BEFORE THE CAPTURE.
New York, Aug. 18.—The allies reached Pekin on Tuesday night and attacked the city Wednesday morning, the Chinese having opposed their communicating with the ministers, says a Che Poo cable to the Herald. Tung Choo was captured by the allies on Monday morning, and they advanced within eight miles of Pekin. The enemy fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and seized 50,000 riku of rice.

TAKING OF MATOW.

Couriers from the front report that after capturing Ho Si Wu, the allied forces marched on Matow, says a special cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser, from its correspondent at Che Poo, under the name of Gen. Tung Fuh Shung, with a large army, barred their way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and taking Matow with trifling loss.

Until Ho Si Wu was reached the march was terribly hot and dusty, but after leaving there torrents of rain have fallen, and made the marching extraordinarily heavy.

SPADES WERE NOT TRUMPS.
The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho Si Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they turned in the water, and they dropped their spades and fled.

The Chinese army split into three, one retreating to Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance, and the third moving south.

The allies led in their advance by a squadron of Bengalese Cavalry, big turbaned Indians, who from which the white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured many standards and bugles, killing 30, including one officer. We lost only one horse.

The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front at the same time, acting as infantry.

Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to the allied commanders. They say the Chinese government brought strong pressure to bear on the ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city, and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Pekin.

ALLIES SEND UP MORE BATTERIES.
"Gen. Chaffee sends word to Tien Tsin that it is not safe to send on supplies without a strong escort."

"The British are sending up another 150-ton gun and the Russians two more batteries. The 6th Cavalry have been reinforced by two troops, and the entire regiment has gone to the front."

"I have just received news from spies from Pekin that Gen. Li Ping Heng and the Chinese imperial guard are inside the city with 30 modern Krupp guns; that Gen. Jung Lu and 10,000 Manchus hold the fort inside the city, and that the Chinese are from Honan and the evacuated outside the walls. The total Chinese force at Pekin is 40,000."

IT TOO LATE.
London, Aug. 18.—A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang sent an urgent appeal to Marquis Ito, asking him to use his good offices with the powers. The marquis replied, expressing sympathy, but stating that interference was impossible at present.

From Near-By Places.

The death occurred at Sarnia last week of Mr. David Gibb, formerly of Wardsville, and at one time bailiff of the fifth division court of Middlesex. Mr. Gibb was in his 65th year. The remains were taken to Wardsville for interment.

Glencoe Transcript: Improvement is the order of the day in Glencoe. Following the example set by the town in tearing up the old plank walks on Main street and replacing them with cement, the Grand Trunk on Monday set a large force of men at work in their yard altering sidings, moving and converting the old station house into a freight shed, shifting grain warehouses and overhauling things generally—all preparatory to the construction of the new passenger station.

Long advocated, at once promised and badly needed. Added to these works the tearing down of old verandas, the plumbing up of buildings with new foundations, etc., places labor at a premium, and gives employment to all who are not dead or sleeping, but bound as of old to lead in the procession towards the goal of permanent prosperity.

ILDERTON.

Iderton, Aug. 18.—Mr. Brooks, who has been to England on business for Mr. Joseph Patrick, arrived here safely on Thursday morning with a number of Englishmen, Mr. Patrick now possesses some of the best sheep in the world, and we wish him great success in his extensive business. Mr. Patrick is also

having his buildings painted in very fancy style; two Union Jacks float in the front of the large barn, and the Beaver and Maple Leaf are also to be seen. Messrs. Bowie & Robson are doing the work. The barns are like his sheep—unequaled.

A number from Iderton picked up at Springbank on Wednesday.

Mr. Story has had an office erected close to his hardware and tin shop, which makes a great improvement to his business.

Mr. Ed Slack expects a very cold winter, and is busily engaged siding and tar-papering his house to keep the northern breezes out.

Mr. Swarts has parted with his little roadster and has purchased another. We hear that William is practicing the wheel with great zeal. Rumors are afloat that he will enter the wheel contest this fall, and endeavor to carry off another laurel for Iderton.

CALL IN VAIN TO HIS GRANDPA

Boy Laid Almost Two Hours With Arms About the Dead Man's Neck.

New York, Aug. 18.—For an hour and a half William Heimly, a 12-year-old lad, lay with his arms encircling his dead grandfather, Henry Heimly, before he realized that his cries were unavailing, and that his grandfather could hear him no more. Mr. Heimly had been ailing, and little William was left with him at home at Essex street, Brooklyn, while the rest of the family went on a visit to New York. Mr. Heimly told William to wake him at 6 o'clock.

When William went to his grandfather's room he found it vacant. The old gentleman had gone to another room and laid upon a lounge. William heard him breathing heavily, and noticed that his face was abnormally red. "Grandpa," he called, "are you sick?" There was no reply, and a moment later the breathing ceased, and the old man gave a final gasp, and then lay quiet.

The boy threw his arms about his beloved grandfather's neck. His agonized cries brought a neighbor to the room, and she too endeavored to resuscitate Mr. Heimly, but realizing that he was dead. When a surgeon was called from St. Mary's Hospital he found the man had been dead an hour and a half.

TORONTO'S EXHIBITION

Arrangements and Preparations Appear to Warrant the Best on Record.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Toronto is making a big effort this year to bring success to the annual exhibition, which will be opened by Premier Ross on Tuesday, the 28th inst., with great flourish of cannon and blare of trumpets. The management apparently feel that on the outcome this year largely depends the success of the appeal to the people for \$200,000 for new buildings.

Entries in every department, except running and trotting races and the dogs, which close today, are closed, and a general survey of the situation warrants the statement that live stock, manufacturing and dairy products are all fully up to the standard. There is a slight falling off in the number of horses, but some breeders have been heard from who in former years have been absent, and the thoroughbred and standard breeds are exceptionally numerous. There is to be four days of automobile racing, which it is thought will prove exceptionally exciting. Thirty thousand dollars are to be expended in special features, including an entire circus, with 300 horses, dogs, monkeys, elephants and zebras, and the marvelous March who descends from a height of 150 feet on a bicycle, without pedals, and plunges into a tank 20 yards away. Other exciting features have been engaged, which go to make up a really wonderful programme. The big military tattoo on the opening night, Tuesday, 28th inst., when the Canadian camp before Paardeberg will be presented, will be a scene of magnitude and splendor never before attempted, but the crowning effort of all will be the \$100,000 spectacle, the siege and relief of Mafeking, which will be given every night after the first, in which 500 people will participate, and in which the effects of modern munitions, such as lyddite, shrapnel, pom-poms, Maxim's, etc., will be shown, exactly as in modern warfare.

Real Estate Matters.

Mr. George Rolston, of Chatham, bought from the Western Real Estate Co. a large tract of land in the northwest quarter of lot 25, con. 12, in the township of Dawn, in the county of Lambton, for \$1,800.

Mr. Burrows, the manager of the Western Real Estate Exchange, says there is a lively demand for good grain and grazing farms this summer, and as the township of Dawn is one of the best grain producing districts in Western Ontario, farms in that district sell very readily.

Real estate for sale by auction, on the premises, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1900, 100-acre farm, about three or four miles south of the 60 acres which Mr. Rolston bought. It is the east half of lot 16, con. 10, in the township of Dawn, known as the "Lilly Farm." He is also offering for sale by public auction, on Thursday, Aug. 30, a 90-acre farm, about one mile from Newbury. Full particulars of these farms can be seen in the Exchange's advertisement in today's Advertiser.

Farms in the township of Dawn having fair buildings sell for from \$3,000 to \$4,000, but there are some farms in the township, having good buildings and in a good state of cultivation, which cannot be bought for \$5,000. The township is now well drained and the roads, which have been the greatest drawback to the township in the past, have been greatly improved.

THE EIGHTH.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 18.—The eighth victim of Wednesday's collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad died today in a city hospital. He was baggageman David C. Powers, age 50 years.

SIMPLY A FABRICATION.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—There is absolutely no foundation in fact for the story dished up in the morning Conservative papers from Ottawa that a flaw had been discovered in the election act as passed by parliament last session, which would make it impossible for an election to be held this fall, or till a new act had been held to correct the error.

The Conservatives of Windsor, Ont., will hold a rally on Sept. 15. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and probably Sir Hugh John Macdonald are expected to be present.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT WEALTH

How the Railway Magnate Made His Many Millions.

Started to Work for \$7 a Month and Board—His Holdings Estimated as High as \$45,000,000—Buried on Friday—Didn't Take Anything With Him.

Saratoga, Aug. 18.—The death on Monday of the late railway magnate, Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, was caused by heart disease. He passed away at Pine Knot Lodge, his summer camp in the Blue Mountain region.

HIS LIFE WORK.

Collis P. Huntington's life reads like a romance. Born poor, the fifth of nine children, he carved his way to fame and riches by indomitable pluck and hard work, retaining his homely virtues to the end, when he was possessed of many millions. He became a power in California, helping to span the continent with a railroad, returned to the east, gave his adopted daughter to a titled European, but lived himself all ways in rough style. He was probably, the original 10 cents a day man.

Of powerful physique, a Yankee love for trade, a keen student of human nature and very human himself, he was a typical shrewd American, who became a Monte Cristo to what people said of him. He did not go into society, was a hard man at a bargain, but full of humor and quaint sayings. For a period of sixty years he toiled incessantly. His vacations simply shifted the scene of his work, as well as his wealth and lived to be 79 years old. In the land of steady habits, Connecticut, Collis P. Huntington was born. Harwinton, his birthplace, seldom appears in print.

Collis P. Huntington's father, William, was a sailing citizen of Connecticut, but he never became known outside a limited circle. Collis was ambitious at the start, and no pent-up Connecticut could control his powers. He was big and strong as a boy and his splendid physique carried him successfully through life.

HIS START.

At the age of 14 the boy left school to go out into the world, which he had determined to conquer. His father, understanding that he should support himself. He found employment on a farm at \$7 per month and board. At the end of the year he had saved \$34, the entire amount of his wages. The next year he entered a general country store in the way of credit. With faith in himself, Huntington bought a lot of watch findings and traveled through the south. In this way he made his first \$1,000.

When he arrived at the age of 21 Huntington had accumulated a few thousand dollars, and with his brother he opened a store at Oneonta, N. Y. It was while he was in business that Mr. Huntington returned to Connecticut to marry his first love, Elizabeth S. Stoddard, of Litchfield. The date of this marriage was September, 1844.

STARTED FOR CALIFORNIA.

A few years later all eyes were turned toward California, and Huntington, who had become dissatisfied with the small field of endeavor in Oneonta, determined to go to the land where fortune awaited him. Taking a sailing vessel at New York he made the voyage to California by sea. For three months the travelers were detained at the isthmus, waiting for a ship, which was finally sent north. His companions spent their time in gambling and dissipation. Many fell sick and died. But the youthful New York merchant engaged himself otherwise. He bought goods and sold them at a profit, saving almost everything.

Twenty times he crossed on foot the 24 miles of the isthmus. When he landed in California he had increased his \$1,200 to \$5,000, and "staked" several of his less thrifty companions to their first meal in the country of gold and sunset.

Looking over the field in San Francisco he believed that Sacramento was to be the great distributing point, and there he went. Mr. Huntington began business in Sacramento under his own name, but subsequently the hardware house of Chadwick, Detroit, was established. In seven years the firm had accumulated a fortune.

HUNTINGTON'S GREATEST FEAT.

Then followed the great coup of Huntington's life, the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, in which he and his associates—his partner, the Crockers, Leland Stanford—after many years, interested the United States Government in building the plan was perfected in the store of Huntington & Hopkins, and the men interested united in paying the expenses of a preliminary survey across the mountains. In 1861 these men organized the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Stanford was made president and Huntington vice-president. The latter went to Washington and put through congress, in 1862, the bill authorizing the construction of the road, and contributing bonds to help in the enterprise. The day the bill was signed he telegraphed to his partners: "The bill was passed and we have drawn the elephant."

SURVIVORS OF THE PROJECT.

When the road was finished, only five men remained in it—Huntington, Hopkins, Leland Stanford and the Crockers. Other men who had assisted at the beginning dropped out and the five men were willing that they should do so. The survivors formed the credit and finance company, which became the credit mobliser of the Central Pacific. As directors of that road they made a contract with the finance company—themselves—to build the railroad, giving therefor \$25,000,000 in government bonds, which they had received as a subsidy, \$27,000,000 of the

company's first mortgage bonds and \$30,000,000 of land bonds, which they had issued on the government's grants.

A VAST MONOPOLY.

This was done gradually, as the work prospered, but the above sum, with about \$27,000,000 more of bonds on par afterwards bought, was paid to the credit and finance company for building the road.

Out of the surplus thus gained the five men bought all the other railway lines in California, all the river and bay steamers, the San Francisco street car lines, and finally established a mail line to China and built the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Other estimates are as high as \$57,000,000.

HIS HEIRS.

The heirs to this are his wife, his son Archie, his nephew, H. E. Huntington; his brother-in-law, J. E. Gates, and his three sisters, Mrs. S. A. Porter, Mrs. E. H. Purdy and Mrs. E. P. Pardee.

A LARGE LANDOWNER.

Mr. Huntington enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest, if not the largest single land owner in this country. Perhaps the largest real estate deal in which Mr. Huntington ever engaged in New York was the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street, a plot fronting 127 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The price for which the various lots were sold amounted to \$900,000.

The value of Huntington's properties, according to an estimate prepared by one of the local associates is as follows: Southern Pacific Company, \$24,000,000; Newport News Ship Yards and Shipbuilding Company, \$9,000,000; Hotels Del Monte, Castle Crag and Arcadia (California), \$6,000,000; Pacific Improvement Company, \$4,000,000; New York real estate, Rockaway Beach, \$1,000,000; residence Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, New York, \$3,000,000; lots at Fifth avenue and Seventy-third street, New York, \$1,000,000; lots at Riverside Drive and Eighty-third street, \$200,000; "Camp Pine Knot," Adirondacks, \$100,000; real estate, San Francisco, \$2,000,000; Market Street Railway Company (San Francisco), \$1,200,000; Los Angeles Railway Company, \$800,000; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$1,600,000; Honduras syndicate, \$100,000; various stocks and bonds, \$2,500,000; total, \$56,900,000.

THE FUNERAL.

New York, Aug. 18.—Services at the funeral of the late Collis P. Huntington at the Fifth avenue residence yesterday were marked with simplicity. They were conducted by Rev. A. Woodruff Haskley, of the Presbyterian board of missions. Interment later was made in the Huntington mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SEVEN MINUTE PAUSE.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Every wheel and stroke of commerce throughout the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes yesterday during the funeral of Collis P. Huntington in New York. Every hammer in all the shops ceased clanging, engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated listlessly upon the water.

HE LIES ALONE.

Young Huntington went to New York in 1857, a boy of 16, but a man in enterprise. He had \$15 in his pocket and lots of good advice in his head. His mother's parting words made a deep impression on him, and he avoided the snares of the temptations of the city.

Huntington's employer in Harwinton, Ebenezer Noble, who kept the general store, had given him a letter of introduction to the New York merchants with whom he traded, and offered to stand sponsor for the young man in the way of credit. With faith in himself, Huntington bought a lot of watch findings and traveled through the south. In this way he made his first \$1,000.

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ITALIANS ARRESTED

Alleged Plot to Kill President McKinley—The Men Arrived at New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The secret service officers have arrested two Italians who were reported as on their way to this country to attempt the assassination of President McKinley. They are Natalie Moresca and Michael Guidi, and they are now detained by the immigration officials in New York. They arrived direct from Naples, Italy, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Thursday night. The vessel was boarded by W. P. Hazen, head of the New York office, under instructions from Chief Winkle of this city, and the two men were placed under arrest. An investigation has since been going on into the history of the two men. While nothing has so far been found to identify them with any secret society of Italy, as the Anarchists, it has been found that Moresca is an ex-convict. The history of Guidi is now being looked up.

PUNDITA RAMABAI

And the Noble Work That She Is Doing Among the Famine Sufferers in India—An Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Four times has this brave woman taken her life in her hands, and gone into the famine districts to save women and children from starvation and ruin. In May, however, she succumbed to fatigue, heat, a slight stroke, and was very ill for several weeks. Yet with undaunted courage she writes: "You must not worry. God protects us here. If you were to see the famine sufferers as I have seen them, you would know what it is that drives me to work. Thousands of young girls are wandering about Gujarat and Rajputana, who must be saved. It is appalling that over ten per cent of the deserted girls have gone into the hands of the devil. Our strength and means are too limited; but we must go forward in faith, and save as many as we can. I have sent three women into the famine districts, and hope to go again myself as soon as I am well enough."

The girls saved from starvation in 1897 are doing wonderfully well. At the annual examination fifty per cent passed. Many will join the higher standard when the school reopens. Forty of the old famine girls are helping as matrons and teachers in the schools started this year. During the vacation the girls are busy sewing, mending, pickling mangoes, housecleaning, etc.

She has been obliged to take one hundred from Mukti to Sharada Sadan. The number in our homes has increased to eight hundred and sixty. I thank all our friends who are holding up my hands and helping me in every way. God bless you all.

Ramabai gives no thrilling word-pictures of the scenes of sin, suffering, and death in the famine district, the details of which pain and sicken the heart. But she sees them all, in the midst of her own grief and heartache, and she has a passionate cry to God and to her brothers and sisters across the waters for help, to save the innocent, the sinful, and the suffering. In all their nakedness and filthiness she takes them to her home, where even their own caste sisters at first shrink from touching them. But soon they are purified, clothed, and fed; health, strength, and hope return; and their hearts open to the blessed influence of Christian love and compassion.

Since the annual meeting of the American Ramabai Association last March more than \$8,000 have gone through its treasury for the famine sufferers, especially. The donations came, and are still coming, in large sums and small sums, from the rich and the poor, from little boys and girls, who are denying themselves candy and toys, and from the hardly earned savings of men and women; from Sunday schools, mission schools, and churches; from men and women of all denominations—and all this without any organized methods of appeal.

Now, with the increasing number of orphans for famine relief, and with the increasing number of women and girls whom Ramabai is rescuing, her board of managers feel that, in justice to her, a direct and strong appeal should be made to the friends of the public for increased help. Generous sums have been sent her outside of the association; but she could wisely use tenfold what she has received.

Ramabai is a native, and knows how to feed and clothe people. She has had experience in three famines, and knows the best methods of relief. She will make one rupee do the work of a dollar. She is wise, economical, and far-sighted. Not only is she clothing naked bodies and putting food into hungry mouths, but she is preparing each one of her pupils for a life of self-support, a life of usefulness and purity.

Ramabai's friends would not wish that one dollar less should go to other relief organizations, but they do ask for the generous support of a work that must appeal to "all sorts and conditions of men."

An undeniable proof of the success of this work is found in the fact that, in twelve years only, the number of women and girls, all of the higher caste, has increased from two to eight hundred and sixty.

It is thus seen that Ramabai stands in a double relation to the Christian generosity of America. She is the head of a permanent institution which is receiving, training, and educating the high caste widows and women of India, many, if not most, of whom recently received are victims of the famine; and she is, secondly, the wise, economical, trusted almoner of money sent from America specially for famine sufferers. Our appeal, therefore, is of twofold strength, and must reach all who have hearts to feel.

Donations may be sent to the treasurer of the American Ramabai Association, Mr. E. Hayward Perry, 223 Boylston street, Boston.

JUDITH W. ANDREWS, 26 Rutland Square, Chairman Executive Committee. E. WINCHESTER DONALD, 233 Clarendon street, Boston.

HON. J. I. TARTE'S RETURN.

Rimouski Station, Aug. 18.—Hon. J. I. Tarte left the steamer Lake Superior here last night and at once started on the mail train for Montreal. He is looking exceedingly well, and says he never felt better in his life.

THE SCORCHER'S WORK.

Detroit, Aug. 18.—Bertha Lorenz, the girl who was run over by a scorching Thursday, is still unconscious. She was taken home in a body ambulance yesterday afternoon. Her condition is unchanged, and it is feared that it may result as did that on Miss Georgiana Peck, of Minneapolis, who was fatally injured in a similar manner here last winter.

SERMON BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR

His Majesty Speaks of the Troubles in the Far East.

An Attempt to Check the Progress of the Christian Faith—Prayer the Golden Key to the Treasury of God.

[London (England) Mail.]

The Kreuz Zeitung publishes the sermon preached on board the Hohenzollern by the German emperor last Sunday.

His majesty took for his text the 11th verse of the 17th chapter of Exodus: "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed." The emperor began by an eloquent description of the scene in Rephidim, the three holy men of God—Moses, Aaron and Hur—praying on the mountain top, while the fight went on below. "That is the holy battle picture of our text. Who does not understand what it means for us today? The heathen spirit of the Amalekites is again astir in far-off Asia—with great might and with much cunning, with fire and with slaughter, is the attempt being made to bar the way of European commerce and of European intelligence—to check the triumphal progress of Christian morality and of the Christian faith. And once again has the word of God gone forth: 'Choose us out men, and go on and fight with Amalek.' A terrible and bloody struggle has begun. Many of our brethren are already under fire—many are on their way to the hostile shore. When the word went out: 'Volunteers to the front! Who is ready to defend the faith?' You saw thousands gather together and march out with flying banners to meet the foe. But we, who are bound by sacred duties to remain behind at home, do we not have the word of God which goes out to us and commands us to the mountain top. Raise thy hands to heaven. The prayer of the just man is mighty when it is sincere. Thus let it be; away in the distant land the warrior hosts, hear home the howl of the devil, and let us be the holy battle picture of our time."

His majesty went on to point out how easily the soldier may lose his strength and cheerfulness in the trials of war—the long marches under the blazing sun, the long nights and the pelting rain; how even the most valiant may quail when, amid the thunder of cannon and the bursting of shells, his comrades fall in every side. "Follow—Christians! In order that our brethren may remain of good cheer under the worst privations, faithful when their duty is most difficult, unwavering when the danger is the greatest, they need something more than ammunition and edged weapons, more even than youthful courage and the fire of enthusiasm. They need the blessing from above. They need living strength and victorious might from above. Without these they cannot win or keep the victory. And this heavenly world is accessible to prayer alone. Prayer is the golden key to the treasury of our God. But who has this key has also the promise, 'Ask and ye shall receive.'"

The emperor then protested against the idea that they could remain idle spectators of the battles which others had gone forth to fight. "That would be the spirit of Cain and of the traitor. 'Follow—Christians! I am I my brother's keeper.' No, never. We will mobilize not only battalions of warriors, but also a holy force of supplicants. And there is much that we have to do and pray for on behalf of our brethren who are going forth to fight. They are to be the strong arm that is to chastise the assassins. They are to be the mailed fist that is to strike into the midst of these wild deeds of crime and blood, sword in hand, all that we hold most sacred. His majesty then dwelt upon the sacred power of intercession. "When Moses held up his hands Israel prevailed. God has not withdrawn a syllable of this promise. Even today the banner of the dragon can be hurled into the dust by faithful prayer and the banner of the cross planted upon the ramparts. Yes, the God of our fathers still lives in the great ally still behind us. His majesty appealed to his hearers to think how it will fill the hearts of their brethren with courage, with enthusiasm and with passionate devotion to know that they are the arm of God, that millions of Germans are at home. 'The King of Kings calls 'Volunteers to the front! Who will pray for the empire?' Oh, that here too it could be said that the king called and none failed to obey. Let us all declare that history would show that the secret prayers of true believers had also been one of the great powers in these struggles, the emperor prayed as follows:

"Almighty God, dear Heavenly Father, Oh Thou Lord of Hosts and Ruler of battles, we raise our hands to thee in prayer. To thy goodness we commend the thousands of our brethren in arms, who stand ready to fight for the lives of our sons with thy omnipotent protection. Lead thou our soldiers to a mighty victory. To thy goodness we commend the wounded and the sick; to thy goodness we commend the strength. Heal thou the wounds they have received for king and country. To thy goodness we commend all those who it is thy will shall die upon the distant field of battle. And thou, by them in their last fight and give them eternal peace. To thy goodness we commend our people. Maintain and sanctify and strengthen the exaltation which now inspires us. Oh, Lord, our God, we go forth, relying upon thy help; lead thou us on. We boast, Oh Lord, that thou aldest us. In thy name we raise our standards. Oh Lord, we will not let thee go until thou bless us. Amen."

The emperor concluded with the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction.

A TRUE STATEMENT

By Foreman White of the Hamilton Sewer Works.

Hamilton, Aug. 13.—If a vote of the people were to be taken to ascertain which is the most popular medicine on the market, Dodd's Kidney Pills would lead by a large majority.

One of the latest cures by that grand remedy is that of Foreman T. H. White, of the sewer works here, who testifies that he was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills of Kidney Disease of eight years standing, after other medicines had failed.