oring to solve the question. At the san time, it is added, Germany does not in tend to relax her claims or to agree the proposal made by New Zealand the the administration of the govern the islands be sumitted to that colony Auckland, Sept. 3.-Mail dispand from Apia confirm the report of the sub mission of the Atua rebels. After Ma lactoa's conference aboard the Curaco it was decided to attack the Aana reb els under Tamasese. The opinion the Europeans at Apia is that a Briti and German bombardment would

TRADES CONGRESS.

The Meeting at Ostawa-The P dent's Address.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—There were between 40 and 50 delegates at the opening mee ing of the trades and labor congress Canada here to-day. An address welcome was made to the delegation Mayor Cox, and President Beales placed. A credentials committee was at terwards appointed, after which meetting adjourned until afternoon. The president delivered his address this after oon. He referred to the recent railwa strike in the States, in which he said few wealthy owners set law and justice at defiance. He spoke of the grand r sults of the election of so many Patron Industry at the recent provincial ele tions, and said that the question of mor direct connection with their rural bret ren would be discussed. He regrette that the Dominion government had still given a deaf ear to the majority their requests. He congratulated Ontario government on the work of th

bureau of industries.

balance on hand of \$102. The reports of the executive committee of the trades congress recommends tha the thanks of the congress be extende to the trades councils of Winnipeg, Van couver, Victoria and St. John, N. B., fo he active way in which legislation the interest of labor was handled those provinces. On the other hand there were only three bills passed by the Dominion house which had any reference labor. The committee regretted that Mr. Lepine did not introduce his eight nour bill. The report says that many petitions were presented during the las session but they shared the fate of other etitions of the same kind.

The treasurer's report showed receipt

of \$495 and expenditure of \$393, with

SUGAR MEN ORGANIZED.

Old Democrats Opposed to the Tariff Bill.

New York, Sept. 5 .- The Sun's New Orleans special says: The sugar planted of the state led off to-day in their mov ment against the tariff policy of the Democratic party by a large mass me ing at Donaldsonville, in the third of gressional district. A meeting will held at Pointe a la Hache, in the firs congressional district, to-morrow, and on the second congressional district ner veek In these three districts at least and possibly in the sixth, an attempt will be made to elect protectionist men bers of congress, who will be free from any close party affiliation and who wil vote for a speaker and the policy me likely to help the sugar and other in dustries of the state. The Donaldso ville meeting was large, enthusiastic an determined, and it was decided to break away from the Democratic party and policy. There were five hundred plant ers, merchants and others present, al of whom have hitherto been Democrats but they denounced congress, accuse ocratic leaders of treachery decided upon a line of policy that wil surely endanger the success of the part in the sugar district. The speakers all expressed their sorrow at being con pelled to leave the Democratic party. which they had belonged all their live out adopted the declaration of Senator Caffery, "Louisiana first; the Democra ic party afterwards." Henry McCal state senator, a member of the suga planters' committee which went to Wash ngton, and one of the largest planter in the state, was chosen chairman, and speeches were made by him, Judge N. Simms, E. N. Pugh, Richard McCall and others. Senator McCall declared that if the Hon. Andrew Price was willing to agree to vote for a protectionist for speaker, without regard for party, and to support measures in the interests of sugar, rice and lumber i dustries, he could get the nomination Otherwise they would look for some other candidate. It looks now as though there would be a serious revolt, as the men at the head of the movement are prominent not only in sugar, but in po litical circles as well. It is impossible determine as yet what political effect it will have.

SOUTHERN ARGUMENTS.

Revolvers Freely Used at a West Vir-

ginia Public Meeting. Dunlow, W. Va., Sept. 5.-While ex-Governor "Windy" Wilson was addressing a big Democratic meeting here this morning the Camdenites followed Marshal Vinson's tactics of the past month Wilson's and interrupted teh speaker. friends attempted to eject them, when a bloody fight followed. A hundred revolvers were fired at the same time. The shots barely escaped Wilson, one passing through his hair. The disturb ance was finally quelled and Wilson con tinued his address without interrup Among those shot was J. W. Frizzle who died to-night. Tobias Ferguson said to be mortally wounded. It is n asserted that a United States deputy fired upon the crowd first.

nbia

her

night

THE ISLAND REPUBLIC.

H. M. S. Hyacinth Arrives at Honolul to Relieve the Champion.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.-The steam Belgic brings advices from Honolulu t August 28th. On the 27th Willis called on President Dole and pre sented the letter from Cleveland repo nizing the new republic. Dole, in knowledging the president's action, said Permit me on behalf of the Hawaiia people to reciprocate the friendly sen ments expressed by you towards the gov ernment and to assure you of our des that the relations of the country commercial intercourse which shall nutually advantageous may ever exi man-of-war Hyacinth arrived at Hono between the countries." lulu from Victoria on the 24th to relieve sugnferA DAYLIGHT GHOST.

Strange Noises at a Country School

in the Township of Glen-

elg, in Ontario. Case That Baffled Investigation Hundreds of Witnessess Hear the Ghost.

Lady Teacher Prostrated by Nervous Strain and Resigns-The School Abandoned.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

Durham, Aug. 25.-Extraordinary nifestations, that come by day and by night, that occur only when a her of persons are present, and that, far, have defied every attempt at exnation, have been the fate that has planator, school house No. 10, Glenelg township, some eight or nine miles east

The school house, section No. 10, is Priceville, and about one and a half miles south of the Durham road. At a wild four corners, where the road

the steep sides of this same ridge, and the east, and a mile and a half will A high and steep hill rises about two red yards to the east of the school, hich is built right up to the roadway, 80 that a passing vehicle's wheels could marshy land and a marsh lake, growing ants, along with some 25 others. black ash and similar soft timbers. To the west of the school grounds is a corhouse is the nearest residence, and it is situated some hundreds of sight is dreary and lonely enough; indeed tlking than when she was silent. year last January. Previous to the oc- put under but without result. currence of the trouble there were some

On Monday, May 21, about three r writing lesson, and Miss McKechnie was at her desk, also writing. Suddenly, without previous warning, a noise described as like the moan of some one n pain rose from the middle of the floor in the open space between the desk the teacher and the stove, there being but two rows of desks in the school, one on each side. Nothing could be seen though all eyes were turned in the direction from which the sound came. The sound swelled in volume until it seemed to fill the room; then it decreased and a few minutes it started again much as ofore, and at short intervals it was repeated until school closed at the usual

Then it ceased. The teacher's first thought was that it was the pupils, but they denied it, and no cause for the noise could be found. Singularly enough a number of the children did not mention the occurrence on their return home. Enough of them aid speak of it, however, to arouse a good deal of curiosity, and on the next lay, that is Tuesday, a number of the parents came for themselves to learn whether the stories told by the children were correct. School opened and at about 9:30 or 10 o'clock the children were engaged in reciting in the old-fashoned droning chant the multiplication As if awakened by the cadence of their voices, the sound recommenced, and swelled until it headed the children's oices, and it became difficult to hear what teacher and pupils were saying. A by was sent by Miss McKechnie for Mr. McCuaig, the nearest resident, and he and the others present proceeded to try o find out the cause of the sound, which was now so loud as to be audible to persons seated in their carriages out in the The sound was compared to the noise made by a threshing machine runing empty. It can best be imitated by ouncing the letter "m" and continuing the sound indefinitely after closing the lips. It began low and ran up higher and increased in volume. It was also arder to locate it this day, it shifting from one part of the room to another, and sometimes sounding from various places. The pupils were suspected of causing the sound, and a rigorous examation was set on foot. Mr. McCuaig sat in front of the larger boys for some and was convinced that it came rom them, and the noise promptly was eard amongst the larger girls. They ere sent out but the sound continued, the teacher struck the wall with a hammer and said, "come out of here," and two or three times the muffled answer seemed to come, "No, I won't," or Won't " The teacher was inclined think she heard these words, and children were positive that they did. s eminently possible, of course, that change of tone in the sound, such as

vas often heard, was taken for the

centain the cause, and the noise ceased

when school was dismissed. On Wed-

No efforts could as-

mumbled words.

many visitors present, but no explanation could be found. Thursday was the affair. The first negative was blur-queen's birthday. There was no red by a boy moving his head, and a secschool, and, though many persons visited ond one was taken. A few days after the building, not a sound was heard. On that Miss Fraser developed the views, Friday the noises recommenced, as loud, as prolonged, and as hard to locate as on ITuesday. This time the children were all sent out of the school house to the other side of the high hill already mentioned, and men were stationed all around the building, but the sound went on without alteration. At noon the tracker were those and the noise ceased to the universe of the small human tracker were those were teacher went home and the noise ceased. Dears the upper part of a small human Five minutes after she came back it face, occupying the exact place that a started again. Those present also no small hand-bill does that is pasted on ticed, or thought they noticed, that when the wall about five and a half or six feet she was speaking there was no noise, from the ground. This extra face ap-but that it recommenced as soon as she pears to be that of a man with a long, but that it recommenced as soon as she became silent.

Suspicion was now removed from the together; the top of the boy's straw hat children; and on and after Friday it covers the lower part of the face, but centred upon the teacher. Almost everyone in the neighborhood was, and still is, it seems, convinced that the sound was not supernatural, but capable of a natural explanation. The countryside was was deeply interested in and stirred up over these strange occurrences, and all sorts of stories were afloat concerning The school house, seeks of the village them; the teacher being generally regarded as the cause, and ventriloquism on her part, it seems, being at this periat a wild four corners, where the road od quite largely set down as the means. The west cuts sharply through a steep, Saturday and Sunday passed without a to the west day, giving a vista through sound, and the trustees, who had been of yet more hills beyond, where the consulted by Miss McKechnie upon the it of yet most hangs precariously to manifestations, made an effort to secure an exchange of teachers. Miss Mcthe steep states road runs off along Kechnie at first demurred, but aftershoulder of the hill, the traveller turns wards consented, and they tried to induce the lady teacher at Priceville to ex- in Priceville, went to the school house. to the east, and to the object of his search. change and teach for a few days in the "haunted school house," The lady, however, declined to teach in so uncanny a place, and the trustees prevailed upon Mr. Donald McDonald, a young farmer so that a parameter porch, and there in the neighborhood who formerly taught about an acre of playground attached. in the same school, to take it for a day Immediately behind and to the north of or two. On the way to the school, howthis playground is a broad oat-field, be ever, they met Mr. N. W. Campbell, the oning to Mr. Archibald McCuaig. To public school inspector of the neighborthe east there is a cleared but untilled hood, and the subsequent investigations field, while to the north of this again, were carried on under Mr. Campbell, and northeast of the school, is low-lying with Mr. McDonald as one of his assist-

ous in the past few weeks.

ed by the nervous strain, had been fair-

ly recruited when, on Monday last, Aug.

20th, school recommenced in the old

house. The morning was spent in set-

ting the room to rights; in the afternoon

school work was started, and in a few

minutes the noises were recommenced:

they continued all day, and were present

on Tuesday also. Then Miss McKech-

nie gave up. Her health again endanger-

ed by the nervous strain, teaching being

impossible while the manifestations went

on, and she herself being an object of

persistent suspicion on the part of the

neighbors, she called a meeting of the

trustees, and practically placed her re-

signation in their hands, though by the

agreement she could stay on till Christ-

section had been pressed to erect a new

building, but had delayed in doing so.

however, and especially as the futile in-

steps to build a new school house imme-

building has been pushed on so vigorous-

for occupancy on Monday, September 3.

that the new structure will be ready

It is a neat, substantial-looking build-

ing of white brick, which will cost about

\$800. The "ghost" has, at all events,

had the effect of improving the housing

of the school. There the matter rests at

present. The old house is permanently

abandoned, the teacher has practically re-

signed, and the school is having a holi-

dy until the new house is ready for oc-

cupancy; and the people of the vicinity

are as far off from an explanation as

when this one teacher and her scholars

are or have been at work in the school.

is difficult to accede to this explana-

Ventriloquism has been suggested. But

Mr. Smily, who has heard the sound, and

means. Furthermore, the sound has

her dinner. The sound has also gone

and has almost drowned her voice. In

the face of these facts it seems necessary

Then there is hypnotism, that myste-

rious force to whose agency is set down

almost all that we cannot otherwise ex-

plain. The theory is freely advanced,

either that Miss McKechnie has hypno-

tized some or all of her pupils and ob-

liged them to make the noises, or some

other person has hypnotized her or the

pupils. For one thing, the fact has to

be faced that the sounds have gone on

the matter, so that a number would have

tained volume of sound observed.

to drop the theory of ventriloquism.

tion.

for a few days.

"The sound started, as on the other school days," says Mr. Campbell, "shortner of Mr. McCuaig's field, into which the school grounds cut, and this corner first work was to familiarize ourselves rather wet, and is overgrown with with the sound. This was very soon bush willows and alders. South of the done. Our next was to find out whethschool that is, on the opposite side of er the suspicions resting on the teacher the narrow read, is unenclosed land, were well founded. Our observation on overgrown with young cedar, interming- this point continued for an hour or more with a few larger trees. Mr. Mc- while the teacher was conducting the classes. We found that the sound continued in its own fitful way irrespective vards away to the northwest of the of her speech or silence—that, in fact, it Thus it can be seen that the was louder when she was teaching or many people have wondered how a then asked her to leave the school until school house came to be built at all in after noon. She did so. I then took so gloomy and desolate a place. The school itself was originaly built of logs till 12:30 or 12:45 p.m. The sounds some twenty years ago, and about 12 continued even louder than when the years ago the logs were boarded over. teacher was present. The people presis very small, about 25 feet by 14, ent, some 25 in all, were in the school with two windows on each side and a during this time and were satisfied that porch, the door being on the east side of the tcacher was innocent of any connecthe porch, and not in its front. Inside tion with the matter. During her ablittle room is perhaps rather high in sence we tried the pupils in different roportion, the ceiling being about a foot parts of the room, separated them from and a half higher than the spring of the one another, and even sent hem from rafters, so that it is cut off at the sides | the room altogether, but the sound conthe roof. Until a few days ago the tinued in the usual way. A considereacher was Miss Annie R. McKechnie, able space of the floor was then taken who came there at a salary of \$250 a up, a hound and a common dog were wainscoting was then examined, any thirty or forty children attending the holes were fill up with paper, the windows were examined and put in different positions, the gable also was opened uno'clock in the afternoon, all was quiet in til the space above the ceiling was clearthe school. The pupils were busy with ly seen, and, lastly, the outside of the building and the yard around were minutely examined without furnishing the slightest clue to the cause. At four o'clock the pupils were dismissed for the day. For thirty or forty-five minutes the sound continued as during the day. All those present, except eight or nine

then left, and at once the sound ceased

and the nine remaining could not again

cause it to be heard." Tuesday and Wednesday followed with the sound much louder. Thursday and Friday were institute days and slowly died away in a doleful wail. In the school was closed and there were four days of quiet; but on the school reopening on Monday, June 4, the noises recommenced, though they were not quite so loud. Mr. Campbell spent all of this day in investigation, but with no denly in the midst of the quiet of a better result. By this time the public curiosity had become intense, and hund- when the teacher and pupils were there, reds of people visited the school and ceasing when they left, though other perheard the noises every day. There was sons remained behind: why it was that a regular procession of carriages on the the very complete experiments mentionroad, and the school went on with actu- ed by Mr. Smily failed to arouse the ally as many as 100 people packed into sound; why in the holidays thousands of in addition to the teacher and scholars. persons could not elicit a sound; why the of explanation. Of course under these circumstances it was impossible to teach, and the trustees moved the school to an old house some little distance away, where Miss Mc-Kechnie taught for two weeks undisturbed by any noises. During this interval an additional search was made, and the wainscoting was removed; one set of questions advanced was that this wainscoting, together with the hollow space between it and the logs of the wall, reverberated the sounds of the children's voices. About this time Mr. Owen A. Smily, who was in the neighborhood on business, possessed himself of the facts already related, and wrote This an account of the occurrences. elicited a reply from Rev. Donald Mc-Leod of Priceville, in which the theory was advanced that the sounds were caused by the reverberation of the wainscoting, intensified by the peculiar makeup of the whole interior of the nilding, and aided somewhat by the dampness of the weather." When. however, the scholars moved back into the old school house, from which this wainscoting had been removed, the noises promptly began again, and from then on to the end of June, when the summer holidays began, the manifestations continued, crowds visiting the school house. and the great majority of the neighbors

holding the teacher guilty of causing the disturbances. Just at the end of the term, a further very peculiar circumstance happened. Miss Janet Fraser manages the Durham branch of Chapman's photograph gallery, that no human being could emit the susand on Thursday, June 28th, the day before the last day of school, she drove out to see the "haunted" building. After ticle on the subject previously quoted some hesitation she decided to take a camera with her and to photograph the server, Mr. E. A. Henry, B. A., now of building. Arrived at the place, she proceeded to take a couple of negatives of the school, the school children and two or given considerable attention to the case, three men who happened to be present. | and his testimony is that he cannot unnesday the sound was heard, but it was Miss McKechnie remained in the school derstand how human lungs could emit not as loud as on Tuesday. There were room, refusing to be in the group, and as such a sound. Moreover, three separate

sounds were distinctly observable the lower humming moan, another one similar but an octave higher, and sometimes the sound came in a kind of a half bark, half grunt. This latter sound was audibie when Mr. Henry taught for a while It barked at him, he said, as if it were angry. Two of these distinct sounds were heard by him simultaneously in different parts of the room, and some who were there thought they could distinguish three distinct sounds. Could a hypnotist sincultaneously cause two or three different subjects to utter these varying sounds? In the next place, the problem arises, if persons can be hypno- Japanese navy in 1893: tized and can be in a perfectly normal condition in every other function of life in their family intercourse, in their bus ness relations, in their conversation, and heavy, hooked nose, and eyes rather close can yet be the conscious or unconsciou agents of the hypnotizer? Spiritualism has been suggested, but so far only in there are marks on the top of the hat that vague way which shows that the which may be a point of high light, but suggestion is the last refuge of the puz which most observers feel inclined to regard as the chin and mouth of the stran-Miss McKechnie, it may be mentioned ger, appearing through or over the hat.

was born in Egremont township, some Both negatives have the same phenomfour or more miles south of the school enon. This soon became noised abroad her father being a farmer. When she and created an immense sensation: Miss was ten years old her father moved to Fraser, it should be stated, is a lady of Collingwood, where he worked in a tanunimpeachable integrity, and there does nery. He died in December last, and not seem the slightest disposition among the family moved back to the old farm those who know her to suspect her of it being worked by a tenant. Miss Mo any collusion in the matter; and it must Kechnie thus became practically a stranbe admitted that the people of the neighger to the locality, and was at first reborhood have proved decidedly suspiciceived in a friendly manner. After while, however, the reception cooled, ow During the holidays there seems to have been no disturbances. On July 10 | described as imperious and somewhat at rupt. She was thus not very popula Mr. William Blakeston, a teacher living when the noises started. She was a suc and taught there first of all, a class of cess as a teacher, her discipline bein his own children, and then a class of good, while all noticed that she kept the those taught by Miss McKechnie, but no school premises in good order. She is third-class teacher, and before this sh sound whatever was elicited. The taught for a year in either Muskoka o teacher's health, which had been shatter-

Parry Sound.

A curious circumstance may be mentioned here. When the noises first started Miss McKechnie stated to two or Manyu, steamship. ed Miss McKechnie stated to two or three persons that she had had a curious dream. It seemed that she was sitting at a table with her father, who had died in December, and her mother, and that a stranger, apparently an ill looking man, . entered the room, walked to the fireplace, gathered up an armful of coals and put them on her head. She waited for them to burn, but could feel nothing, and they presently fell to ashes. She awoke very much frightened and told it to her mother, who was also frightened. When the noises began it seemed to her that this was the trouble which she thought had been foretold by the dream. mas if she so wished. The school was Then the photograph affair took place, temporarily closed and will remain so and when she saw the picture she was thrown into a state of great agitation, For some years the school has been- for the face on the wall-a dead looking condemned, and the people of the school and cruel face it is-was, she thought, like that of the stranger of her dream. A number of stories went about that the With the old building thus "haunted," face appearing in the photograph was like that of her father; but the reporter, vestigations had the effect of practically having seen a protrait of the late Mr. wrecking the building, the trustees took McKechnie, is in a position to state that the features are not similar. So far it diately. The site chosen was the top of seems evident that absolutely no facts the hill to the east of the old school, and | can be adduced to prove that Miss Mc-Kechnie knows anything about the matthough work was not commenced until ter. The one thing that can be said is the beginning of the holidays, yet the that apparently the sounds never occur except when she and the children have met; when the sounds have once started either she or they can leave and the sounds continue. The sounds will not

> that can be said. The children appear on the whole to have enjoyed the affair. At the close of the second day some were inclined to be hysterical, but the company, the crowds who came and the absence of

manifest themselves for any other per-

A glance may be taken at the differthe sounds. ent explanations put forward. There is There is where the matter rests. The the theory of resonance, held by Rev. sounds have undoubtedly occurred, and Donald McLeod in his letters to the no explanation has been presented that Globe. A glance round the school room seems to square with all the facts of the shows no object which could act in such One thing remains to be done. a manner, while the very careful and Miss McKechnie, it is said, has declared thorough search which was made of the that she will not teach in the new school whole premises proved equally unproduchouse; it is further said by some persons The wainscotting has been removthat it would be a mistake to allow her ed and dry weather has followed the to do so, apparently for fear that she damp season, which, it was suggested, might "infect" the new building. In the might have tightened the boards, and interests of all concerned it is surely vet the sound has gone on. Besides the earnestly to be hoped that Miss McKech advocates of the theory have to explain | nie will not only be allowed but will be why it was that teaching went on for prevailed upon to teach for at least a twenty years in the building without the day or two in the new school house. sound being evoked; why it started sud- When before she taught in another place the sounds ceased, and this further exwriting lesson; why it continued only periment will go to show whether the sounds are or are not localized. Looked at from any standpoint whatever, the case is a very curious one and certainly merits investigation.

Curious as the apparition of the face in the photograph is, it seems susceptible The photograph was very same pupils, with a different teach- submitted to Mr. James Fraser, of the er, failed to arouse anything; why, in firm of Gagen & Fraser, of King street short, this resonance takes place only west. Toronto, and his explanation was prompt; he had had such things happen to him, he said, and he showed a photo-Until these questions are answered, it raph of a coaching party, taken at the east wing of the university buildings in which the figures of the party were thrown against the wall, forming a very visible phantom. The cause, Mr. Fraser who himself knows something of ventrilsaid, was in all probability that a small oquism, has declared his conviction that hole had been punctured in the wood of the sound could not be produced by that the front of the camera, caused by a fairly large flange, as the brass ring gone on when Miss McKechnie was all screwed upon the wood is called, having alone and all the other children were on [been removed and a smaller one put on the other side of the hill, and it has gone in such a way as not to cover all the old on when she had left the school and was screw holes, thus admitting a pin hole some three quarters of a mile away at of light. This would act as a lens, thus throwing the faces on the plate before on when Miss McKechnie was speaking, the exposure. Furthermore, Mr. Fraser was of the opinion that the white surface of the bill which had been mentioned as being on the wall in the exact place occupied by the face in the photograph has acted as a reflector, and the face of one of the men, presumably the one standing most to the front, has been thrown on the white surface of the bill and from there thrown upon the plate This seems a very satisfactory natural explanation of this portion of the mystery. Still it must be confessed that it is an exceedingly odd coincidence that in the absence of every individual in this accident should befall the camera just when the "haunted school house turn who has the least connection with was being photographed.

to be in the affair. Again, the testimony Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- Rain is falling of the most careful investigators has seen throughout western New York to-day, re-lieving the long drought and averting dangof extensive forest fires. addition, Mr. N. W. Campbell, whose ar

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. Symptoms—Moisture; intense kiching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sere. Swayne's Ontment stops the litching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most eases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. shows him to be a careful and sane ob-Knox college, the student ministering to the Presbyterian church at Durham, has

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Vessels' Tonnage, Horse-Power and Guns.

The Chinese Squadron and Naval Stations-Her Coal Supply Not Reliable.

The following was the strength of the

Tons. H.P. Guns

650		SETTING PROPERTY.		***
	Usukushima, coast guard	4,278	5,400	30
	Matsushima, do	4,218	5,400	28
d			5,400	30
8	Fuso, ironelad	8,777	3,650	12
n	Nanewa, cruiser	3,709	7,604	10
n	Takachiho do		7,604	10
e	Kongo do		3,535	13
	Hiyei do		3,535	10
	Tsukuba do		2,526	11
010	Takao do	. 1,778	2,332	1
l,	Cheyoda do		5,678	24
e	Yayeyama do		5,400	11
l, ¦	Tenriu, corvette		1,276	7
0	Katsuragi do	. 1,502	1,622	8
0	Yamato do	. 1,502	1,122	8
1-	Musashi do	. 1,502	1,622	8
d	Kalmon do	. 1,367	1,267	8
22,77.27	Tsukushi do		2,433	9
1,	Amagi, sloop		720	11
C-	Banyo do		659	4
1-	Oshima do		1,217	
e-	Akagi do		710	10
8	Atago do	. 622	710	2
V-	Maya do		710	4
is	Chokin do			2
b-	Hosho, gunboat		217	5
E H	Akitsushima, cruiser	. 3,150	8,516	18
tr	Yohima do			34
c-	New Ships do		8,618	20
g	Not named do			20
1e	do do		6,130	8
a	do do	. 1,864	5,069	6
1e			PDEST PERM	
or	32	67,341 1	25,551	396
OT.	Training	Ships.		
	Diam's Training	9 571		18

Kanyu do Teteryama do 1,289 1,200 Kasuga In addition to the above Japan has seven old fashioned wooden ships, 25 35 ton muzzle loading un. first-class torpedo boats, one sea-going

torpedo boat, ten steam transports and cruisers. Even if coal could be procurfifty small steamers. Since December, 1893, three first-class cruisers have been added, several Japan built vessels completed and several large transports purchased. The Nippon Yusen Kaishia she not open up her immense mineral (Japan Mail Steamship Company) fleet | wealth in precious metals? If this were of 45 vessels are at the government's command.

It will be seen that Japan has a most powerful fleet of modern built and squadron to stop Japanese invasion of equipped warships, some of them of Chihli will be plainly apparent. The utgreat speed. Three-fourths of these ves- ter impossibility of either China's naval sels at least can be employed aggressive-ly against China. Against this fleet, for Mongolian or Manchoovian, opposing divers good reasons, China cannot possibly contend with any reasonable prospect of success, even were her Pei-yang and Fokien squadrons equally equipped, organized, officered and manned.

The fellowing warships comprised the Pei-yang squadron in December, 1892, since which a number of the Kinang-see (Shanghai) fleet have been added. Unfortunately the tonnage, displacement, and horse power can only be given of a few vessels:

Ting Yuen and Chin Yuen, sister ships of 7430 tons, fourteen inch armor. Each carry four 30 1-2 c. m. and two 15 c.m. Krupp guns, eight machine guns and sons, or when another teacher takes the two launching carriages for torpedoes. same children. That seems the most Built at Stetten in 1883. I will digress to say that at the trial of these vessels in China a large party of high officials were on board. Firing the large guns was part of the programme. The confired broke all the glass in the skylights, work made the affair a holiday for them, and they do not seem greatly worried by which nearly scared the life out of these I've got poor payin' taxes, but I have to warriors and put an end to the trial. It is quite possible that none of these large guns have ever been fired with a full charge since they were tested by the maker. In 1885 these powerful vessels took advantage of their speed and ran without firing a single shot, leaving three consorts of less speed to their fate.

> Nan Shuen and Nan Thin, sister ships, cruisers, carrying two 8 inch and eight 1-2 inch Armstrong breech loaders, built in Stettin, 1884. Tsi Yuen, cruiser, with protected deck,

carrying two 21 c. m., one 15 c. m. Krupp guns, four light guns, six machine runs and four torpedo tubes; built at Stetten, 1883. Choa Yung and Yung Wei, Armstrong

ernisers, built 1881, carrying two 10 inch and eight 4 1-2 inch breech loaders. Aai An, frigate built cruiser, carrying two 21 c. m., four 15 c. m. and twenty m. Krupp guns.

King Yuen and Lai Yuen of 2850 tons. 9 1-2 inch armor, each carrying two 8 1-4 and two 6 inch breechers, seven machine guns, one torpedo tube and three launching carriages; built at Stetten in 1887. Tien Sing, armored gunboat with turret, earrying one 17 c. m. Krupp gun; built at Stetten, 1887. Chick Yuen and Ching Yuen, Arm-

trong cruisers, with protected decks, carrying three S inch breech loaders and four terpedo boats, built 1887. Yang Poa, cruiser, carrying three 8 nch and seven 4 3-4 inch breech load-

Ping Yuen, cruiser, 2800 tons; Foo-

chow built. 'Tsao Kinang, dispatch and transport.

Tae An, dispatch and transport. Mei Yuen and Tsing Yuen, gunboats. Eleven alphabetical gunboats, four of 400 tons each, carrying one 27 1-2 ton muzzle loading gun, four of 440 tons, double ended, each carrying one 11 inch 35 ton muzzle loading gun. Three same size and build, carry one 35 ton muzzle loading gun, two 13 pounders, one gatling and four Nordenfeldt guns. these gupboats were built on the Tyne by the Elswick company. The last three arrived in China in 1881.

It will be seen that the Pei Yang squadron is made up of sixteen large and medium sized warships and fourteen gunboats, no doubt strengthened by other vessels.

Training Ships-Kanchi, torpedo; Wei Ynen, gunnery; Minchieh, seamanship; Lee Yuen, transport. The chief rendezvous of this squadron

is Wei Hai Wei, situate on the northern side of the Shantung promontory. The harbor is commodious and affords good anchorage. It has a small naval vard. where minor repairs can be executed, a naval college, naval hospital and other government establishments. The port is well defended by numerous batteries. mounting English and Krupp guns of neavy calibre, and submarine mines. It has telegraphic communication with Chefoo, an open port forty miles distant. Commander Mountjoy Squire, R. N., to cure. Try It.

naval officers are in charge. Lu-Shun-K'on (Port Arthur), the chief naval arsenal of China, lies about 120 miles northwest of Wei Hai Wei. It has a fine natural harbor, but not extensive, with a narrow entrance strongly fortified and protected by submarine mines. The port is well found, has spacious quays nearly a mile in length, with extensive buildings for naval stores, steam cranes to facilitate shipping, a large dry dock, 370 feet, on blocks, with 70 feet entrance, small dry dock for torpedo boats and a graving slip, shears of 45 ton lifting power, a torpedo establishment, hospital and other necessary buildings. Civilian population about 8000; garrison, 5000 trained soldiers.

Lieut. H. E. Bourchier, R. N., and other

naval stations were established at the entrance to the Gulf of Pichili (about seventy miles across from point to point). and the entrances of the rivers Hoang Ho, Pei Ho, Shang-tu Ho, Leao Ho, and several others. The actual necessity for these stations was brought forcibly to China's notice by the Anglo-French war of 1860. The exclusion of an ene my's fleet from the Gulf of Pechili renders any attack except by Mongolians or Chinese in rebellion on the capital, Peking, almost impracticable. It must be borne in mind that in time of war the coal supply for the Pei-Yang fleet depends on the Pei Ho being kept open.

The opening of the Kaiping coal mines was brought about for this purpose. The coal can be brought by rail to Taku, at the mouth of the Pei Ho; it has still to be transported to the naval stations, the bar at Taku being too shallow to admit of even medium sized warships taking on their supply there. It will be obvious that the coal and

provision supply to these stations is a most important matter. Without coal China's warships, no matter what their efficiency, would be rendered useless for aggressive purposes. There may be a good supply of coal at these stations. but the well known weakness of China's officials, procrastination, precludes the idea of there being any great provision against contingencies. Then getting a supply from Kelung, their only other coaling station, is out of the question. for their transports would find it very hard to escape capture by Japanese ed from Kelung, it is of such poor quality that it would be next to useless.

It will be asked, why does China not open up more coal mines? Why does done the days of the Manchu dynasty would not be long. The work devolved on the Pei-Yang

with success ultimately Japan's navy or armies, either in Corea or China, I will deal with in another letter.

H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, 25th August, 1894.

FARMER MOSSBACK'S POETRY.

Verses on the Tariff Read by a Conservative Member of the House.

Mr. Metcalfe, the Conservative member for Kingston in the House of Commons, during a debate on the tariff amendments proposed by Mr. Foster, contributed the following lines to the discussion. Their force is increased by the fact that Mr. Metcalfe is a thick-and-thin supporter of the government responsible for the condition of affairs described by Farmer Mossback:

cussion when one of the large guns was I was once a well-off famer; now I'm worpay 'em yet.

There's a tax on food and clothing, and scanty though they be; But Sir John says, "O! be thankful, for there ain't no tax on tea!' There's a mortgage on the homestead, an the interest ain't all paid. away from some of the French fleet I've worked hard from early morning till the evening's dewy shade Wife an' me don't follow fashions, an' don't get on a spree.

Yet I'm poor, although they tell me "ther' ain't no tax on tea!" In my house, there's no pianner, no rich carpets on the floor, An' the tariff wouldn't let me put a door bell on the door.

That is like some of the complaints of the member from Winnipeg (Mr. Martin).

An' my wife can't get a bunnet, that would be a luxuree. But she says we must be thankful, for "there ain't no tax on tea!" can't buy a bit of cotton, but I have to pay a tax, An' they levy on my wood pile, by a dooty on the axe;
An' the salt that's in my porridge isn't now

admitted free. But the Lord be thanked for one thing, "ther' ain't no tax on tea! Once I tried to buy a picture; it was "lithographed," they said; Twenty odd per cent. o' dooty knocked that bargain on the head. Had it been a great oil paintin', worth ten thousand, then, you see, "Twould been "a work of art," they said, and been admitted free When I'm workin' on the back lot, I would often like to know

Jist how long 'twill be till sunset, or till dinner horn will blow: 'Duty's twenty-five on watches, but we get in diamonds free!" Eight-tenths of a cent on sugar, twenty five per cent. on boots. Doesn't help my wheat or barley, or increase the price of roots; Diamonds will not cut my medder, though

they may be nice to see; An' my only crumbs of comfort is "ther ain't no tax on tea!' Everything a farmer uses, everything fårmer wears-

Hand-rake, cradle, scythe or pitchfork-each its load of dooty bears. This is called "the poor man's tariff," for it keeps him poor, you see, An' they tell him to be thankful that "ther ain't no tax on tea! Once they told us that consumers didn't have the tax to pay;

That it made the things all cheaper; that it worked the other way; An' I've thought the thing all over, an I'm blessed if I can see If that's so, then what's the reason that "ther' ain't no tax on tea"? Wife an' I are getting feeble, soon we'll both be going where

Taxes do not worrit people; "tariffs do not But they'll foller our poor spirits right into By a tax on shrouds and coffis to get even for the tea!

The only way to cure fever and ague is either to neutralize the poisons which cause the disease or to expel them from the system. Ayer's Ague Cure operates in both ways. It is a warranted specific for all forms of malarial disorders, and never fails