Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

A DERVISH DEFEAT.

British Egyptian Forces Rout Mahmoud and Capture His Position.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

The Highlanders Again Suffer in the British Rush.

Abadar Camp, South of the Atbara, Nubia, April 6.—A reconnaissance in force with cavalry, artillery and two Egyptian battalions, to the camp of Mahmoud Pasha yesterday, morning brought the enemy out in force.

The fighting lasted from nine until half-past ten.

The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. Capt. W. H. Persse, of the Second Dragoon Guards, was wounded slightly. The dervishes lost about two hundred.

Cairo, April 8.—The British Egyptian forces under the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, attacked the Dervish position at 7.45 this morning and rushed Mahmoud's zariba, the centre of his fortifications, without check. The attack was entirely successful and the Dervishes lost very heavily.

Details of the defeat of the Dervishes show that the British-Egyptian forces, after a night march, arrived at dawn before the enemy's camp. When the trenches of the Dervishes had been bombarded, the whole British-Egyptian force made a brilliant rush for the zariba and the trenches.

The Dervishes stood their ground bravely and reserved their fire until the attacking force was quite close to them.

Mahmoud, the Dervish general, was among the prisoners captured.

As the despatch was sent the British-Egyptian cavalry, horse artillery and Maxim batteries, were pursuing the fugitives.

THE BRITISH LOSSES.

The losses of the British-Egyptian force included Captain Urquhart, of the Cameron Highlanders, and Lieut. Gore, of the Seaforth Highlanders, killed; and ten officers of the British brigade, and four British officers in the Egyptian service wounded.

Cairo, Egypt, April 8.—Atbara Camp, Nubia, April 8.—The Sirdar's force numbered 13,000 men with twenty-four guns, under Colonel Long and twelve Maxims. The enemy left Shendy with 19,000 men, but they have suffered a good deal from desertion.

We left yesterday's camp at 6 p.m. and bivouacked in the desert. We reached Mahmoud's position at 6 a.m. to-day. The enemy was evidently aware of our approach.

After an hour of heavy bombardment the brigades were formed up and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, under a tremendous fire from the enemy. The zariba was torn away, but the enemy clung obstinately to the trenches and were bayoneted in them.

During the whole bombardment by Colonel Long not a single Dervish was visible. The cavalry is now in full pursuit and nothing could have been finer than the behavior of the troops. The Sirdar (Sir Herbert Kitchener) received a tremendous ovation after the position was taken.

Mahmoud was captured by the Tenth Soudanese Battalion. He was under cover the whole time his men were fighting. Osman Digna fled, as usual. The prisoners say that Mahmoud's force was deserting in large numbers before the battle.

The enemy's guns, baggage, animals and standards were captured.

Our loss would have been much heavier if the enemy had not fired high.

CAPT. URQUHART.

Capt. Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart was the eldest son of B. C. Urquhart, of Meldrum and Blyth, Aberdeenshire, and was born in 1860. He joined the Camerons in 1880. He served with his regiment in the Egyptian war of 1882, from the landing of Ismalia, and was present at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir. His services were rewarded by a medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. He also served throughout the Nile expedition in 1884-85, and was awarded a second clasp. In 1885-86 he served in the operations of the Soudan frontier field force, and was present at Kosheh during its investment, and in the engagement at Giniss. He came to Canada as A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen in 1893, and was highly esteemed among the many acquaintances he made while in Canada.

The other British officer killed, Lieut. Gore, of the Seaforth Highlanders, only joined his regiment a little more than a year ago, this being his first active service.

SORROW IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., April 8.—The despatches from Cairo announcing British Egyptian forces' defeat of the dervishes, and Capt. Urquhart's death, cast a gloom over Government House, as the gallant officer is without doubt Captain Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, who was until recently chief A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. He was thirty-eight years of age and was on two or three occasions conspicuous on the floor of parliament in the Highland costume of his regiment, in attendance on His Excellency. He was appointed to the position he held in Rideau Hall in 1893, and his death will be regretted by all who came in contact with him in Ottawa.

Atbara Camp, Nubia, April 9.—The British and Egyptian troops cheered each other until late last night over the capture of the dervish position. The river bed and the thick bush down to the river are full of dervish dead.

Late on Thursday night the Sirdar issued orders saying that he was sure every man of the force would do his duty, but he hoped they would all remember God.

DETAILS OF THE ENCOUNTER.

The dervish fire was very heavy, but too high, and the British loss was mostly before reaching the zariba. Colonel Murray, had his horse shot under him, and was wounded in the arm. The enemy certainly behaved with the greatest bravery. The prisoners say they lost heavily by the bombardment before the advance. Some of the enemy tried to break across the river at an early stage, but were beaten back by the dervish horsemen.

The rockets under captain Beatty set the enemy's camp afire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the zariba. Bishari Redi fell at the head of his men. Ten guns were captured. The prisoners say Osman Digna fled early during the bombardment.

The authorities call yesterday's battle the most brilliant ever fought in the Soudan, everything having been carried straight through without a hitch or check. While the position was shelled by the Maxim, Nordenfeldts, and Shrapnels, the dervishes hardly attempted a reply.

THE ENEMY SHUNNED THE FIRE.

Nothing was visible in front of the position except a solitary camel, but in the trenches, the large number of mangled donkeys and camels proved the terrific effect of the British fire. Inside the zariba there was an astonishing labyrinth of earthworks, every goat seemingly having had its own shelter and trench.

TEL-EL-KEBIR RECALLED.

The enemy's dead are estimated at more than two thousand. The night march was weird as that of Tel-El-Kebir. Our troops observed a funereal silence on nearing the enemy's zariba a Makheiba. No smoking was permitted. Egyptians, Soudanese and British strove to be the first in the glorious race and to be first in the attack. As usual several brigades claim the honor.

THE ENEMY'S FIRE TERRIFIC.

The enemy opened with such a terrific fire that our men were dropping on all sides. It was as venomous a fusillade as troops were ever called upon to face. Mahmoud's army is practically wiped out. Four thousand of his followers have been taken prisoners and he himself has been caught hiding in a hole under a bed. He is a tall, dignified, sensuous looking black Baggara, about thirty-five years old, with a shaved head. When taken he was dressed in a richly embroidered robe.

Cairo, April 9.—The Anglo-Egyptian force returned to Abadar last evening, and the wounded were all placed in hospital under tents. All the troops will return to their quarters on the Nile.

The force of Mahmoud Pasha is completely broken up; part of them are fleeing toward Atbara; and the others in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them by the Egyptian cavalry and horse battery difficult. The bodies of two thousand dervishes, including those of twelve important emirs, have been counted. Notable among the emirs who were slain is Wad Boshara, formerly emir of Dongola. It is believed that one thousand other members of Mahmoud's army were killed. Ten guns and a quantity of rifles were captured. Mahmoud says his army consisted of twelve thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry.

Mahmoud's zareba, rifle pits and entrenchments are literally full of dead, while the ground outside the zareba, on the south side is covered with hundreds of bodies.

CAPT. URQUHART'S LAST WORDS.

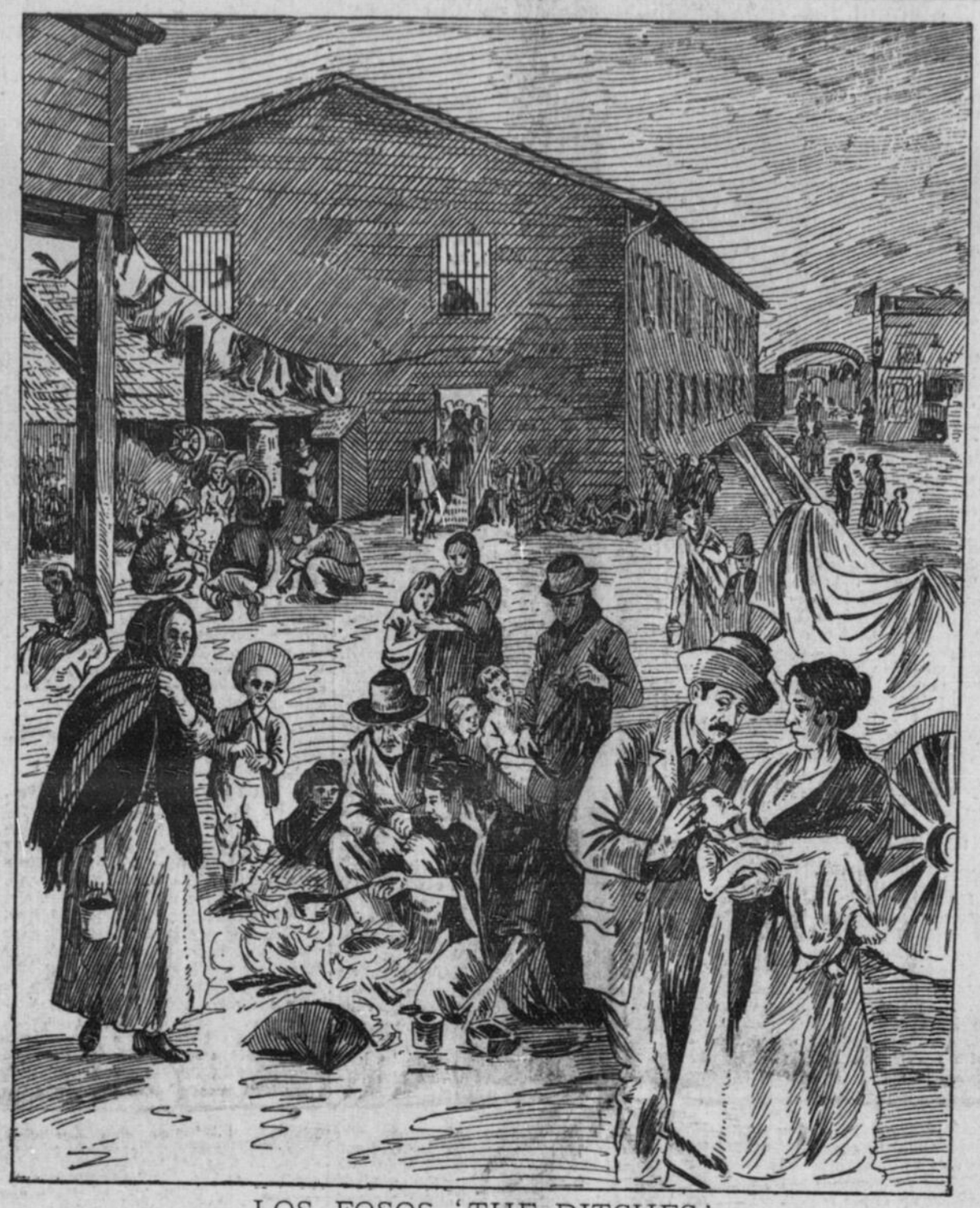
The most striking feature of the engagement was the picturesque storming of the zareba. General Hunter, himself cheering, with helmet in hand, led the Soudanese and Egyptian troops to the zareba. They lost heavily in the rush. In recognition of their signal gallantry, the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, provisionally promoted on the field, at the close of the battle, the sergeant-major of each native battalion which crosed the zareba, to a subaltern rank. Major-General Gatacre led the British brigade and accompanied by Private Cross, of the Cameron Highlanders, was the first to reach the zareba. Private Cross bayoneted a big dervish who was aiming pointblank at General Gatacre. Piper Stewart, while leading the Cameron Highlanders, was killed, seven bullets passing through his body. Piper Mackenzie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, bears the marks of six bullets, but is practically unwounded. Numbers of officers, among them Col. Money, of the Cameron Highlanders, had bullets through their helmets. The last words of Capt. Urquhart, of the Cameron Highlanders, were, 'Never mind me, lads; go on.'

The Sirdar, after the battle said to Colonel Money, referring to the steady advance of the Cameron Highlanders under the withering fire of the dervishes: 'It was one of the finest feats performed for many years. You ought to be proud of such a regiment.'

There was an impressive scene when three British officers and eighteen men were buried in front of the zareba, where they fell. All the available officers and detachments from the various battalions were present. The Soudanese band and the Highland pipers played a lament.

The Soudanese troops celebrated the victory by singing, dancing and drum beating.

Cairo, Egypt, April 9. — The British brigade in the defeat of the dervishes yesterday at Atbara, and the capture of Mahmoud, the dervish commander, and four thousand of his followers, lost in addition to the officers killed, cabled yesterday, ten rank and file killed, and had ninety men wounded. The Egyptians lost fifty-one men killed and fourteen officers and eighteen men wounded.



LOS FOSOS--'THE DITCHES.'

THE ONLY PLACE IN HAVANA PROVIDED FOR THE SHELTER OF RECONCENTRADOS.—'Harper's Weekly.'

Los Fosos is the name given to a long narrow yard not five minutes' walk from the Prado, the Fifth avenue of Havana. It was formerly and to a certain extent still is, a storehouse for the city drays, a stable for the city mules, and the depository for old and useless municipal property. This is the only place that the city of Havana provides for the free shelter of the vast number of reconcentrados within her walls. In English the name Los Fosos means The Ditches, and the name is well applied. Formerly the condition of Los Fosos and its wretched inmates was indescribable. Six hundred people were crowded into the two-story shambles on the left. They were naked and starving, diseased, filthy, dead and dying. During November and December of last year efforts were made to better the condition of Los Fosos and to one who now visits the place the improved condition of affairs is readily seen. There are beds and bedding; there is regular food; doctors are in attendance; medicine is supplied, and efforts are made towards cleanliness.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

Armed Intervention by the European Powers Will Not Be Allowed.

(New York 'Times.')

London, April 9.—England is wondering, waiting and wishing during this breathing space. Last week's optimism as to the chances of peace has been giving way. Yet, in spite of all omens, the worst of which is that threatening calm which resembles the risky peace in the heart of a cyclone, there is still in this country a steady but strong minority who believe that at the very last moment Spain will give way. Even this Saturday evening Spain is being urgently pressed in her own interests by the European powers to make those concessions which alone would save the situation for the moment.

Beyond this the peaceful hope of the English minority is grounded on the fact which so much well-sifted intelligence goes to prove, that it is only within the last few days that Spanish public opinion has had any fair chance of learning a part of the truth. With more enlightenment even a headstrong people like the Spaniards would not be unwilling to concede the same justice of the American claims, and we should hear less talk of the dangers of civil war. For it is this instant danger of civil war which places the Spanish Executive today between the devil and the deep sea, and makes the best Spaniards bitterly regret that they have kept people so ill-instructed. If information which reaches me to-night from Madrid has in it only a modest percentage of truth it shows that the Spaniards are desperately trying to educate their people now.

NO COALITION PERMISSIBLE.

The extraordinary activity in the Chancelleries of France, Austria and Germany has, as might be expected, given rise to many prophetic guesses as to a possible coalition of the European powers against the United States. As yet there are no sober signs of any such coalition, though there is much seething ill-feeling, which has taken the form of excessive sympathy with Spain and the eager press circulation of all the Madrid fictions which tell, or appear to tell, against the integrity of the United States. There is nothing as yet to prove that either one or all of these countries are now seriously formulating to themselves an idea of an immediate and armed intervention against our people. The reason for their abstention from such action cannot be too clearly kept before the eyes of the East and West, and it is given in these few words, which a leading periodical prints to-day: 'If America were attacked by a great Continental coalition, England would be at her side in twenty-four hours.' From all sorts and conditions of men I hear this re-echoed.

SPANISH LIES ABOUT THE POPE.

The crop of lies from Madrid has been mischievous, especially the carefully dished up canard that the President of the United States had begged for Papal mediation. This particular lie, intended to make men think that President McKinley was caving in, was not believed even by the infant diplomatists here, and was pretty quickly disposed of, so far as the British public is concerned. Then followed another even more subtly worded network of falsehoods, the object of which was to present the Pope in the unwelcome light of a European sovereign thrusting himself unasked on the American Administration as the arbitrator in chief. Now no one with a competent knowledge of the real republican bias and the keen political insight shown by the Pontiff could for a moment suspect him of having attempted anything which would have the inevitable effect of looking like a set attempt to force the hands of a great, free people. Leo is the last man to take liberties with republic or republican presidents.

POPE HAS SAID SPAIN WAS WRONG.

The Pope has, all along, and especially in the last few critical days, been urging all that rules and works in Spain to take those very measures and give those very guarantees for the restoration of order in Cuba which every American citizen has at heart to-day. His actions in the present crisis show that wise foresight which has distinguished his delicate dealings with republican France in difficult days. The aged Pontiff has put the weakness of the Cuban case before Spain even more strongly than have its western critics. In fairness, history will have to acknowledge that this venerable man has said with all the tenderness due to his sensitive but wrong-doing children in this matter, 'The Republic is right, and you are wrong.'

AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN THE COMMONS.

Although of course Balfour's Chinese speech in the House of Commons gripped its hearers mainly through their intense desire to learn the solution of the Chinese puzzle which has been worrying the life of the members of the Commons and of the nation as well, yet there was one passage in his peroration which met with a curiously quick response, and was rightly held to mean much more than the plain words themselves were apparently intended to convey. When, in these last few words, of which each one was so carefully weighed, Mr. Balfour, discarding the cranky idea of England's 'splendid isolation,' practically pledged his party to try and build up in Europe, and not least in America, a great body of public opinion which would in time do more for England than could any hasty action taken to-day, the allusion to our people was caught up directly as a 'hallmark' of that high value which is set by all English statesmen on their good will. Cranky and crotchety as the House of Commons is on many subjects, it occasionally exhibits those generous and enlightened moods of a great popular assembly, in which even the most stolid members show signs that they are one at heart with the speaker. Mr. Balfour's allusion went straight home, and those who refuse to credit the depth of feeling which exists here toward the American Republic would have learned much from the way in which these simple final words were received and commented upon on Monday night.

ENGLISH TRADE BENEFITED.

When the jingo anti-Russian war fever was at its height here I remarked in these despatches that Russian activity in China, whatever else it did, would certainly benefit English trade. It is useful to find my words confirmed to-day by an important English shipowner testifying to the fact that the action of Russia and Germany is likely to lead to the advancement of English shipping interests. In a speech at the launch of the steamer 'Laureldale' at Newcastle, the managing owner said his firm had already been asked to take merchandise to Port Arthur and rails to Kiao-Chau, and he is certain that a very important trade will be carried on at these ports, chiefly by British steamers. It seems to me that this trading forecast is likely to be realized in a remarkable manner.

As was expected, the talk of a war with Russia fizzled out before Mr. Balfour delivered his Chinese speech in the House of Commons, which so disappointed those sanguine Britons who thought he had up his sleeve a declaration of war. As a stop-gap his speech was accepted on all hands as the creditable effort of a capable understudy, and it certainly was effective so far as it went. The practical results of the new policy when they are actually transferred from Foreign Office paper to the domain of action are not so bad. To have opened three more treaty ports and insured that the fine valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang shall be the stalking ground for no other European power is something, yet it was not wholly unexpected. But to have secured for England a share in the control of the naval activity of the Gulf of Pechili and to have established a fortified base whence orders can be shouted to Pekin as clearly as from Port Arthur is what forcefully strikes popular imagination. Perhaps the weak point is that Wei-Hai-Wei is a port of the future, whereas Port Arthur is an accomplished fact.

THE LATE MISS WILLARD.

HER REMAINS CREMATED AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 11.—The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were cremated on Saturday at Graceland cemetery. Although little, if anything, had been said in advance as to cremation of the remains of the celebrated president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it is stated that such a procedure was in accordance with her repeatedly expressed wish. Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the new president of the W. C. T. U., and a few others were present. The ashes were taken to Rose Hill cemetery, where services were held yesterday. The ashes were then interred in the Willard family lot at Rose Hill.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

THE POPE SENDS HIS BENEDICTION.

Quebec, April 9.—Cardinal Taschereau is slowly but surely sinking, and the Pope has cabled his coadjutor, Archbishop Begin, as follows:—

'The Holy Father, afflicted by the illness of Cardinal Taschereau, sends him, with all his heart, the apostolic benediction.

'(Signed)
'HY. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.'

THE QUEEN'S PORTRAIT.

A PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Paris, April 8.—The British Ambassador here, Sir Edmund Monson, in behalf of Queen Victoria, has presented President Faure with an oil painted portrait of Her Majesty, executed at his request. The President, surrounded by his private household, received the gift.

AUNT ELIZABETH'S EASTER.

(Lillian Grey, in 'Zion's Herald.')

There were many and excited preparations going on in the Anderson farmhouse, for a wonderful thing was about to happen—Aunt Elizabeth was going to New York city!

How the large family of which she was an important member could contrive to exist and hold comfortably together while she was away two weeks or more, was a problem which could only be solved by time; and she had so many directions and cautions to give that, combined with her own packing, and the various articles she wanted to take down to her niece, and the numberless commissions she had kindly undertaken for the neighbors, the sum total made such a burden for mind and hands that it was no wonder she was nearly distracted.

'Dear! if I'd a-known what a fuss it was goin' to be for me to git away, I don't believe I should a-writ the letter to say I was comin'!' she finally exclaimed.

'You ain't positive obleeged to go, after all, as I know on,' said an interested and half-envious neighbor, who had come in to 'set a spell.'

'No-o; but I ain't one to put my hand to a plough an' then turn back, as you well know, Mis' Curtis, an' so I'm sure goin' if I c'n get off. I've talked about it a long while, an' meant to go Christmas, but Johnny bein' sick put it out of the question, an' so I sot the time agin at Easter; for I think the most of bein' to some of the grand churches on a special occasion. I've always wanted to for years whenever I've read about the wonderful music an' flowers an' anthims an' so on, they have to 'em; an' I told Em'ly when they was here in the summer, that if I ever did come to see 'em, I wanted to be there over some great day; an' she laughed, an' said I should go to half-a-dozen of the finest churches an' hear an' see things I'd remember all my natural life; an' I lay out to.'

'Hum-m! I hope you'll enjoy it, I'm sure. You always was a trifle fly-away an' romantic, Eliz'beth, always. I wonder you never got merried an' moved into some city an' took a place in real high life.'

'I never seen no chance that exactly sooted me, for one thing, an' for another I've always had some helpless creeturs to look after. How in creation they're goin' to git along a spell here, I don't know, for they all depend on me to wait on 'em from Peter down to the baby; but I'm goin' to resk leavin' 'em for once.'

'Oh! I make no doubt they'll git along. You coddle 'em all so, you spile 'em anyhow. Lizzie said bein' as I was coming over I might ask if you'd do her a favor. She didn't know as you'd want to bother with bringin' up a hobby-horse for our Robbie, but she's read about how dretful cheap they be down to York, an' if you didn't mind she'd do as much for you some time willin'ly.'

'Re'ly I don't see, Mis' Curtis, how I'm to think of much more than is laid onto my mind already, an' as for bringin' all the things, Peter says I'll need a waggon with a hay-riggin' on it to hold 'em. I'd love to obleege Lizzie, too.'

'Oh, well, she don't want to give you no trouble about it, but Bascom does ask sech an outrageous price for everything, an' so—'

The conversation was interrupted by another neighbor coming in to ask the favor of just a little errand; and so the day went, and it was with weary body and brain that the prospective traveller sought her bed for a few hours' broken sleep.

'I declare, I'm as silly as a child!' she said fretfully to herself toward morning. 'They git all in a fever if they're goin' anywheres, an' I'm just so—as nervous as a fish out o' water. I guess I'll git up an' look over my things an' see if I've forgot anything; folks is a talkin' to me so constant daytimes that I can't think of half I want to.'

It was no small matter to look over her belongings, but everything was found satisfactory. The money was the greatest worry. So many little wads of it, with the names of the owners and what each wanted bought pinned or tied outside; and there were other commissions which would be paid for when she executed them and rendered an account. No wonder that Aunt Elizabeth's conscientious soul was unduly burdened with care. She was sorry that she had told people she was going; every one seemed to know it, and was excited about it somehow. One woman had driven eight miles to ask her to take a package to her cousin, Mary Ellen Smith, who lived on Fourth avenue, near the Park. The house number was forgotten, but if Elizabeth would kindly look her up, it would greatly oblige. And she had promised not only that, but a score of other things almost as difficult; and a mental survey of them made her wish that she had slipped away between two nights and said 'nothin' to nobody.'

Her nephew Peter took her over to the railway station ten miles away.

'You better start right back,' she said, when she and her baggage had been deposited on the platform. 'That horse ain't used to injines an' he'll be sure to cut up, so it's better he should be over the hill fore the cars come an' not see 'em, an' a heap safer for you. Good-bye, an' do try an' git along somehow!'

It was with a sigh of intense relief that she finally settled down in the softly-cushioned car-seat. Her little valise, her shawl-strapped bundle, and her box of lunch were all deposited around her, and the check for her trunk, and her pocket-book, the lavender salts, the camphor bottle, and her spectacles were all in the little black reticule in her lap. She was ready to enjoy herself as soon as the conductor took up her ticket, which she was holding with a firm grasp; but he did not relieve her of it—only punched it—so she added that to her treasures in the black reticule, looking at it from time to time to make sure that it had not been spirited away from her.

She enjoyed looking at the changing landscape, which seemed itself to be swiftly passing by her, and with kindly interest she took note of her fellow-travellers, making warm friends with one of the youngest by means of a cake or two; but she still had several thoughts to spare for the family she had left and the one to which she was going, also as to the safety of her trunk which she had seen put aboard with her own eyes. She hoped devoutly that Peter's folks would get along without terrible disaster, and that Emily's folks would be glad to see her and not find her visit a burden. They had urged her again and again to come, and she had in her trunk quite a store of things that would come useful in housekeeping, and she intended to take hold and help in every way she could. She expected to find them living in nice style, for Emily's husband had sold his oil-farm for a good round price, so people said. But plain Aunt Elizabeth was not prepared to behold so much magnificence.

Her niece was waiting for her when the train arrived, and relieved her of all care as to check, cab, and finding the house, which troubles had more or less haunted her all the way down.

'I'm fairly beat, Em'ly!' she said, a few hours later. 'I had no idee you lived so stylish; and so many servants! I ain't a-goin' to find no chance at all to make myself useful!'

'You don't need to, Aunt. Just rest for once, and be waited on. You've always been a servant to others all your life long.'

'That's what we're put here for, child; but I do lay out to take a lot of comfort for once, a-goin' to the churches at Easter.'

The next day was Good Friday, and Mrs. Hunt, knowing her aunt's desire for church services, escorted her to a fine Episcopal edifice. The service lasted from twelve o'clock till three, and though wholly unused to the forms and partly distracted by them, the devout soul was so impressed that she declared on coming out that she believed it was downright wicked for folks to work on that day, or do anything else but go to church. And although they went to some grand and beautiful stores afterward, she could not bring her mind to buy anything.

'Why, I feel the same as if it was Sunday, Em'ly, an' as if the stores orto close up an' show respect to the solemn day.'

Saturday was rainy, but it cleared up at night, and the weather promised to be superb on Easter Sunday. The Hunts expected to take their guest to grand old Trinity in the morning, and in preparation for it the dear old lady read the account of the resurrection in all of the Gospels before retiring.

She arose early the next morning, and after sitting by her window a while, she tiptoed softly down the stairway and found the parlor-maid dusting and crying.

'For pity sake, child, whatever is the matter?'

'Oh, mem, it's my mother; she's took down sick! Tom's jest been to tell me, an' I'm hurryin' me work an' waitin' fer the missus to come down to see if I kin go home a spell this mornin'. Tom says she's bad.'

'Why, of course you must go home. What's the matter, and who's a-doin' for her?'

'There's nobody but Tom, an' he's but a boy; he says she's got a cold, an' an awful chill, an' breathes so hard an' fast—jest turrible.'

'Mercy me: that acts like pneumony. She had orto be attended to most immejit. Does she live anywheres near by?'

'It's over on Third avenue, and down a couple of blocks. I kin soon go when the missus says I may.'

'You better go right off, an' I'll go along; it ain't noways likely you'll know a scrap to do when you git there—young thing as you be. I'll step right up an' put on my things, an' we'll leave word with the cook where we've gone. Em'ly ain't stirrin' yet.'

'Oh! I wouldn't dast go off like that, mem, for this is a good place, an' the missus—'

'Stuff an' nonsense! The missus has got a heart, I hope. I'll make that all right, for Em'ly learnt to mind me when she was a baby. We'll be off now in a jiffy.'

It was growing dusk when the Hunts saw their Aunt Elizabeth again. She was met by a perfect storm of exclamations, reproaches and questions.

'I was never more astonished and disappointed in my life!' said Mrs. Hunt. 'I should certainly have come and taken you away if I had known the number of the house. And you counted so on Easter!'

'Easter!' exclaimed Aunt Elizabeth, with a dismayed look. 'For pity sake! I clean furgot that it was Easter.'

'Why, aunt, what a funny woman you are! Only one idea in your mind at a time, and such an idea as this one!'

'Well, I did furgit the day; but if I hadn't, I should a-done jest as I've been a-doin'. An' if strivin' to raise up them what's next door to death ain't fittin' employment for Easter, I don't know what is; an' that's jest what me an' the doctor has done, with the Lord's blessin', so that poor woman is out of danger an' sleepin' as peaceful as a lamb; an' I jest run around with Tom—he's waitin' outside—to explain the matter to you an' git my slippers an' blanket shawl, for I'm goin' back to set up with her to-night. An' Rhody, she begged me to tell you how it was she come to go so unceremonious-like.'

'Oh, I don't care so much about her going.'

'I told her it'd be all right; but she can come back while I'm there if you want her.'

'No, no, she can stay. I'd rather she'd stay all the time than have my visitors off. I don't know where or who with. I've been awfully worried; we didn't go out to church at all, and have been hoping every minute that you would come.'

'Deary me, child! I'm dretful sorry if I've made you oneasy. But you better run right along to meetin' now. I hear bells a-ringing in all directions.'

'We will if you will go with us.'

'But, Em'ly, I can't! It wouldn't do to leave that poor creetur without careful nursin' jest yet. An' you needn't worry a mite about me, neither. If I ain't old enough to keep out o' bad company an' take keer o' myself, it's a pity.'

'I s'pose you had a wonderful nice an' upliftin' time down to York on Easter Day. How many of the grand churches did you make out to go to, Eliz'beth?'

'Hum—m! As it so happened, I didn't git to nary a one, Mis' Curtis.'

'I want to know! Was you down sick?'

'No, I wasn't, but somebody else was, an' I put in a busy day, an' furgot 'twas Easter.'

'What a pity! Was it Em'ly herself?'

'Oh, no; 'twas a woman I never seen afore, an' never expect to set eyes on agin; but it come in my way to do her a kindness, an' I done it, an' I ain't a mite sorry if I did miss all the grand doin's I'd counted on.'

'Well, you do beat all! If you'd wanted to spend the day doin' for the sick, you might have found a chance nearer home, for Granny Smith had a stroke the very day you went away. But, my! you made such a stress of bein' to the city to spend Easter.'

'So I did, an' I was there, an' it's all right. I feel perfectly satisfied with my Easter!'

A STORY FROM INDIA.

(From the 'St. George's Gazette.')

My husband commands the second battalion of the regiment that is known in our part of the world as the Kandahar Rifles.

Several months ago tidings reached the ears of the authorities that the hill tribes in a certain quarter were rising in large numbers, and Ghazis were abroad. My husband was ordered out with a detachment of the Kandahar Rifles, to march from Grazibagh to the famous Lobhan valley.

It happened that for some time I had been suffering from low intermittent fever, which no amount of quinine seemed able to overcome. The doctors had repeatedly advised me to try a change of air, but up to the present nothing could persuade me to go away and leave my husband. Now, however, I remembered that on the road to the Lobhan valley, high upon a bare but breezy hillside, there stood an engineer's bungalow, famous far and wide for the comfort of its rooms, and the extreme healthiness of its situation. What could be more desirable than that I should seek there the rest and change that was so highly recommended? At first my husband would not listen to my suggestion, but I am a wilful woman, and so it came to pass that as the detachment marched out of Grazibagh one hot September morning, I might have been seen following at a respectful distance, accompanied by an ekka, in which were portmanteau, ayah, and my beautiful staghound, Kenneth.

I had just settled down at the bungalow, and was beginning to enjoy the cool, bracing air, when one morning Dick came to me with the news that he had already given the order to strike tents and march, as several indications went to show that the tribes in a certain village across the valley were making themselves ready to battle, and there seemed a likelihood that there might be some fighting.

'You won't be away long, I suppose?' I said, as Dick hastily buckled on his sword.

'Not more than three days, I should think,' he replied, 'but it will all depend upon whether we manage to catch old Rampur Khan.'

'Who is Rampur Khan?' I asked, following him out to the front of the house.

'Oh, he's the chief of those Ghazi fellows,' was Dick's reply, 'a fiend incarnate. He has already tried to do for three European soldiers, and it will not be my fault if he is not hanged for it within a fortnight at least. Good-bye, little woman. Take care of yourself, and look out for us on Thursday evening.'

It is wonderful how quickly the time passed. I had hardly realized that I was alone in that desolate little bungalow, before Thursday evening had come, and I was looking out for Dick's return. About sunset I was sitting in the verandah; the servants had departed for hubble-bubble (native pipe).

I was deeply engrossed in my book, but suddenly a feeling came upon me that I was being closely watched, and looking up, I found myself regarded by a pair of dark fierce eyes, under a mass of curling black hair. The figure was that of a man wrapped in a long dark cloak. I was going to dismiss this apparition with an imperative 'jao.' (go away), when suddenly, to my horror, he threw himself on the ground at my feet, sobbing wildly.

'Defender of the poor, I am dying, in pity give me bread and water, and let me go on my way.'

He then went on to explain that he was a merchant travelling from Khelat, but that on the previous evening he had met with a band of hill robbers, who had seized his goods and left him by the wayside, wounded and bleeding. He concluded his narrative by opening his cloak and showing me a ghastly cut extending right across his chest, which, from the saturated condition of his garments must have been bleeding for some time.

Now Dick has always said I am too tender-hearted, and it is certain that the sight of that cut very quickly overcame my better sense of judgment. No idea of danger entered my head, and I rose to bring him the bread and water he so piteously demanded.

As I passed down the verandah to the godown where my stores were kept, Kenneth, the staghound, came bounding round the corner of the house, growling fiercely and showing his teeth.

'Down, Kenneth,' I cried angrily, and the dog crouched at once.

I was busy cutting a loaf of bread in two in the godown (store-room), when a slight movement in the verandah made me look up. To my amazement I saw my visitor steal across to my sitting-room, which was just opposite, and quietly close the door. What could the meaning of it be? As softly as I could I crept out of the godown and silently lifted the curtain of the sitting-room window which opens on to the verandah. There was my friend. He was standing by the table, his dark cloak thrown back over his shoulders, and it is no exaggeration to say that the blood ran cold in my veins as I saw him carefully feel the edge of a long curved knife he was holding in his left hand.

What was to be done? I knew there was no good calling to the servants who were round at the back of the house. They would begin to discover something was the matter after I had my throat cut. With that awful knife against him, even Kenneth would stand little chance of his life. There was nothing for it but to depend upon myself. Noiselesaly I flew rather than ran back to the godown. There my Rippingill stove was alight, and in a large saucepan the coffee for my evening meal was boiling and bubbling with cheerful hilarity. Without a moment's notice I caught it up and went back as quietly as I could to that closed door.

'Kolo-kolo' (open the door), I cried steadily, 'I have brought you something to drink, and the pan is heavy.'

The sound of a step inside—a pause—and the door is thrown wide open—then a fierce yell from my visitor as the boiling contents of my pan are tossed into his astonished face.

There was not a moment to be lost. Calling to Kenneth, I thrust him into the room, and with the one word 'Guard,' I snatched up the long knife, which had fallen to the ground, and rushing out into the verandah bolted and barred the door behind me. Wild with excitement, I fled out into the road, and my feelings of relief are easier imagined than described when in the distance, I heard the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of our men's feet. Dick thought I was mad when he saw me flying down the road brandishing that ghastly knife above my head, but he changed his mind when he heard what had happened.

It was Rampur Khan I had caught. The day before, he had attacked some of the men who were out signalling, and there had been a somewhat lengthy tussle, but with the slipperiness of an eel he had managed, although wounded, to escape. When we went back to the bungalow, we found him lying on the floor in a faint, with Kenneth mounting guard on the top of him.

They took him the following morning to Grazibagh, where within a week he was hanged for his sins, and I have never seen a cup of coffee since without thinking of his wild, dark face, and the yell that curdled the blood in my veins that still September evening.—'A Mem Sahib.'

A BIBLE BOAT IN SIAM.

According to the report of the American Bible Society for the last year, the Rev. John Carrington, agent for the society in Siam and the Laos country, made seven tours with his son, Bartine Carrington, in the interest of bible work in those countries. In the course of these tours seventeen provinces were visited and five of them were visited twice. There were sold and given during the year copies of the bible or portions thereof to the number of 32,260, being an increase of 1,026 over the preceding year.

As the main avenues for travel in Siam are along rivers and canals, most of the touring done by Mr. Carrington and his assistants has been accomplished in boats. An old boat provided by the society seven years ago has become unfit for use and a new one has just completed its first missionary voyage. The new boat is forty feet long and seven and a half feet wide in the middle. Upon its deck is a house eighteen feet long, and as wide as the boat. The house is divided into two parts, one of which serves as a living room and the other as a bedroom. The windows are covered with wire screens that shut out many annoying insects which abound in the hot climate. The sitting-room is supplied with seats along the sides, below which are drawers for the storage of the stock of bibles which form the bulk of the boat's cargo. The boat is propelled by a crew of five natives with oars fastened to short posts. The rowers stand behind the oars while at work. They are paid twenty cents per day. The boat is named the 'E. W. Filman' in honor of the senior secretary of the society.—N. Y. 'Times.'

AT THE OUTSET.

A CANADIAN MISSIONARY'S ARRIVAL IN CHINA.

The readers of the 'Witness' will be glad to hear from the Rev. Dr. Ewan, who left this city for Chentu, China, under the direction of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church. He writes from Ichang, on Jan. 26, as follows:—

'We reached Shanghai on Dec. 26, and boarded at the Mission Home, under the management of Mr. Evans, formerly of Montreal. This made us feel more at home than if we had been among total strangers. We are much indebted to him for advice and assistance. Here we spent two weeks in securing stores, etc., not an easy matter for a stranger. Our great difficulty in buying is the dishonesty of the merchants with whom we had to do business. They look upon a foreigner as legitimate prey whom they must cheat as much as possible.

'We left Shanghai on Jan 8, on the steamer 'Teh Hsing,' and reached Hankow, on Jan. 12, having had a pleasant passage. Our fellow passengers were the Rev. Geo. Huntley, M.D., and wife, who were coming up to labor in Hank-yen for the Baptist Mission. Not knowing a soul in Hankow and not having heard of a foreign boarding-place, we did not know what we should do; but again the promise was verified, 'Has not the Lord gone out before thee,' for we had hardly anchored when Mr. Jones, of the China Inland Mission came up and invited us to stay with him. From there we secured passage on the 'Kwei-Lee' for Ichang, and arrived safely last Tuesday, Jan. 18. The passage up is difficult at this season on account of low water and constant shifting of the channel—channels which afforded us an easy passage to-day may be quite obliterated to-morrow. Our only delay was caused by a dense fog, lasting for nearly three hours. Here we were met by Mr. Salquist and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Collins, of the Episcopal Church in this place, who, at considerable inconvenience to himself made our stay with him enjoyable. Dr. Collins is a Southerner and a Christian gentleman.

'It is now the middle of winter, and yet we have not seen a particle of snow, nor heard of any frost. Vegetables are growing, flowers blooming, much like September weather at home. One feels what cold there is, the houses are so large and airy, and only provided with fire-places. Last Saturday, (Jan. 22), was Chinese New Year's Day. It is useless to try to get Chinamen to do anything that day or for several days after, if his money lasts. From here our party will consist of six. Besides Mrs. Ewan and myself there will be Mr. and Mrs. Salquist and Mr. and Mrs. Openshaw. I dare not venture alone on account of not knowing the language, a circumstance of which the natives would quickly take advantage. According to instructions, I am taking up stores for a year, and am trusting to have my furniture made in Chentu as transportation is very expensive.

'Mrs. Ewan and I are enjoying excellent health, and never felt better. We are having good times spiritually. Never have the promises seemed so real. We trust the Word of God 'with all simplicity.'

By this time no doubt Dr. Ewan has arrived at Chentu and begun operations. Up to the writing of the above letter he had received no communications from home since leaving Vancouver.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

[For the 'Witness.'

LULU'S EASTER GIFTS.

(By 'Grace.')

She knew nothing of what the calendar said, this little Lulu Lawson; to her it was only a bit of a picture beside papa's desk. She could not read the smallest stories by herself, and the morning text mamma always taught her, choosing the very shortest and simplest, and sometimes the very sweetest, too, Lulu thought.

And she had seen so few Easter Sundays she did not know the day was near, till she heard the older children talking of it, and mamma told the dear, wonderful story to her.

Her sisters and brothers were ever so busy; there were Easter cards to buy, Easter eggs to paint, pieces to learn for the Easter concert, and songs to rehearse, besides moss and evergreen to bring from the woods, and flowers and growing plants to collect from the homes around to make the church beautiful.

And Lulu looked on wistfully.

Somehow, there seemed nothing at all for her to do or give. She could not go into the woods—where the snow was still deep under the pine trees—for mosses, with Frank and Maud; nor after the lilies and ivies with Ruth and the twins, Emma and Carl, for fear she might crush the tender green things.

And, alas! her little purse was quite empty, save for one lonely five-cent piece, that would maybe get a card for grandma. It might be that some morning there would be some pennies jingling in it. But Lulu could not be sure.

And she had another hope—that her own pullet, Fluffy, who had laid a whole dozen of small pearly eggs a little while before, might get her little mistress some more of them, that could be painted with the others. But Fluffy seemed to have gotten tired, and Lulu searched in vain for the little round eggs. So she could think of nothing at all to do or give, and would have quite despaired, I am afraid, much as she wanted to do something all by herself for Easter Day, if she had not heard mamma telling Ruth a verse to put on a card she was painting.

'Who doth himself in Christ's grave lay,
Shall rise with Christ on Easter day.
Who gives himself for another's need,
Is risen with Jesus, risen indeed.'

Lulu did not understand all of it, but, 'for another's need'—she knew what that meant, and that was something even she could do. It was a thing that happened very often in their house, and didn't take money, or Easter eggs, or painting, or singing, to help it.

If that was what Easter meant, partly, Lulu felt comforted.

And it was surprising to find how many chances there were. Perhaps it was because they were all so busy. Anyway, Lulu thought she had never known them to 'need' so many things—little things—as they did during the next few days.

I need some more baby-ribbon, and I don't see how I can wait to send for it,' said Ruth, ruefully.

'I've got some,' said Lulu, not hinting that the piece she brought was to have trimmed her dearest dolly's new silk waist; and Ruth never guessed it, but took it gladly.

'My pink cord's given out,' complained Maud, tying up a package in a great hurry. 'Oh, dear! a piece would do! Does anybody know of any?'

Lulu did, and brought it, though it was to have tied the tacking of dolly's bed quilt.

'This letter ought to go this morning,' said Emma, 'and it can't, it's so late.'

'I'll run down with it,' said Lulu, though mamma was breaking the eggs which Lulu herself was to beat to a froth, and the cake-making could not wait.

Then there was a big pile of picture-papers she kept for rainy Sundays. Carl came in saying how tired Willie Blair got of staying in, and how little there was to amuse him, and Lulu brought down the bundle at once to comfort Willie's heart. That did seem a little like Easter giving, and so did the pretty card she had kept so carefully a whole year, and now sent to a sick little girl who had few pleasures.

But the most of the things she could do did not count at all, Lulu thought.

'They were just for our folks,' she said to herself sadly. 'Though'—more cheerfully—'I don't see what difference it makes, really, to him! And what if they're not all one kind of things, so long as they need to be done, and he knows about it?'

But she longed to talk it over with someone, though she did not like to ask, so she was very glad when, on Easter Monday—after she had found the funny nest where Fluffy had been hiding away her eggs, and she and mamma were beating them for surprise-pudding—somehow they got to talking about it. The nest, I must tell you, was in an old waggon, under the seat, and there were twelve eggs in it.

Mamma said it was not too late to take half a dozen to Mary Somers, who had been ill, and that papa liked nothing so well as surprise-pudding—if Lulu really wanted to use them so.

And then Lulu had to tell about her Easter gifts, and the things she could not do, and what the little verse had made her think of.

'I did want to do something,' she said, explaining bashfully. 'And I thought maybe they would do 'stead of the other things!'

But mamma said, softly, kissing the flushed cheek above the foamy froth which Fluffy's eggs were making:

'I think, dear, that yours are just the kind of gifts the Lord likes, for Easter and all the time.'

'Slave of God,' is the name given to a boy amongst the Lokoja (Niger) converts—a title he has earned from the people by his consistency and devotion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring

Is the Time When You Need a Good Blood Purifier.

Canada's Greatest Medicine is the Best Spring Medicine.

These statements are true.

Why?

1st, Because in winter—owing to higher living, eating more fats and less fruits, decreased perspiration, thus throwing back into the system impurities which should have been expelled through the skin—your blood is now foul, sluggish and disease-laden. Here and now is the opportunity for benefit, help and health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

2nd, the wonderful cures of blood diseases, the great tonic, appetizing, health-giving powers have so clearly proved its superior merit, endeared it so greatly to the people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is beyond a question Canada's Greatest Medicine.

Try it this spring and you will be rewarded ten fold for your investment. For a small sum it will make you well. Delays are dangerous. Preserve and restore your health before it is too late.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

LITERARY NOTES.

'The Story of Ab,' by Mr. Stanley Waterlow, takes the reader back many thousands of years, for he has laid his plot in the close of the chipped-stone, or Paleolithic, age. 'In his work the author has been assisted,' he tells us, 'by some of the ablest searchers of the two continents into the life history of prehistoric times,' so that his work, whether true or not, at least represents the most mature conceptions of scientists. The story centres around a family of cave-dwellers on the banks of the Thames, at that time a branch of the Rhine, which flowed through what is now the bed of the Baltic into the Northern Ocean. Man he finds to be a somewhat hairy being, with long toes, a slightly protruding heel and large lips, who sought his food on the ground, but flew for safety to the tree-tops. The book is interesting for its information as to the conclusions of those who have brought imagination to the aid of discovery, in the reconstruction of a past world. One cannot help feeling that the story shows the primitive man in his friendships, love and hatred at least as truly as in his outward form and mode of life. The most vivid scene is that in which Ab murders his intimate friend and then runs away from himself till he drops utterly exhausted, only to wake, like Cain, to a renewed sense of horror.

* * *

Mr. Julian Ralph, who has now settled in London, has lately visited Russia and travelled into Transcaucasia, and is preparing articles about his tour. He is also engaged upon a novel, which is largely concerned with the supernatural, and intended to emphasize the unseen and intangible forces which underlie the quietest human lives.—'Literature.'

* * *

The readings which Mr. Stephen Phillips has been giving with illustrative comments during the past few weeks from English poets, with one or two selections from his own poems, offered, of course, little opportunity for anything very valuable in the way of criticism or exposition. But they had some interest as a revival of the neglected art of reading aloud. Mr. Phillips's reading was dignified and intelligent—we cannot say more; but it made a pleasing contrast to the sorry exhibitions which literary men so often make when they read aloud, either in public or in private. It is an art which requires careful study; and a moderate degree of excellence can be attained by any intelligent person who takes pains. But this is not the view of most people, and the result is that in private life reading aloud is generally only a recognized part of the treatment for insomnia.—'Literature.'

* * *

Mr. Paul Chauvet, who has recently published a book called, 'The Nineteenth Century in France,' in a letter to the editor of 'Literature,' says:—'Lamartine, Hugo, and Musset alone are likely to live in the future; and a book of selections is complete when made up of selections from their works. And we might say there will be nothing more left extant of their works than of the century itself; we mean to say that, in a few centuries hence, nothing will be known of the works of Lamartine, Hugo, and Musset but a few volumes, nay, a few pages. Who will not know Lamartine's manner and thought after reading "Le Lac," "L'Occident," and "Les Laboureurs"? Hugo's, after reading "Les Pauvres Gens," and "Melancholia"? Musset's, after reading his beautiful "Nuits"? Lamartine, Hugo, and Musset represent modern French poetry, and that only in a limited number of passages, which I have endeavored to find out and quote in my book. It is not blindly, it is not over-boldly I gave its "pompous" title to my book of selections. I am really convinced of having concentrated in it the very pith and marrow of French poetical thought in the nineteenth century.'

* * *

A novel method of realizing pecuniary benefit from literary work is suggested by the following extract from 'The Outlook':—'There was much excitement in Dublin Castle when it was found the other day that Mr. William O'Brien, lately busy on an Irish historical novel in his Connaught home, had ordered two thousand pikes of Irish manufacture! The Irish pike, it is hardly necessary to say, is the long-handled weapon which played so fierce a part in the uprising of '98. For many a year Mr. O'Brien has been known not to favor "physical force" doctrines, but his new novel concerns the militant Grace O'Mally, of Elizabeth's day, and who could tell but that dwelling much with her achievement might not have roused him to battle fever? It was ominous news. However, after anxious investigations, it turned out that the dreaded pikes were made only of white metal, and are so devised that they can be used simply as safety-pins for holding up ladies' dresses, for keeping cravats in the way they should stay, or for emblems in the unrevolutionary pedestrian's coat. The crisis is happily passed, and we need have no vision of martial peasants singing?

'And the Pikes shall be together
By the rising of the moon!'

* * *

To Montrealers, who have achieved a reputation as lovers of Mr. Henty, the following paragraph from 'Literature' cannot but be interesting:—"With Frederick the Great," (Blackie, 6s.) must certainly rank among the best of Mr. Henty's many good historical tales. It is no light undertaking to give a clear and adequate account of that great and complicated struggle which we know as the Seven Years' War, but Mr. Henty has had great experience in such work, and he is not accustomed to fail. He regrets that in a story so full of great events he has necessarily been obliged to devote a smaller share than usual to the doings of his hero, but it seems to us that we hear a good deal of the achievements of the brave Scottish laddie who fought on the Prussian side, and whose courage and resource won the notice and the favor of the stern Prussian King.'

* * *

'The tables have been turned upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling with a vengeance,' remarks the 'St. James's Gazette,' London. He, of course, received a warm welcome when he arrived the other day with his family at Cape Town; but he also got a greeting that he scarcely expected. This took the form of a set of verses addressed to himself by a private in the ranks and entitled, "An Experiment in Imitation," We quote two stanzas:

You 'ave met us in the tropics, you 'ave met us in the snows;
But mostly in the Punjab and the 'ills,
You 'ave seen us in Mauritius, where the naughty cyclone blows,
You 'ave met us underneath a sun that kills,
An' we grills!
An' I ask you, do we fill the bloomin' bills?

But you're our partic'lar author, you're our patron and our friend,
You're the poet of the cuss-word an' the swear,
You're the poet of the people, where the red-mapped lands extend,
You're the poet of the jungle an' the lair,
An' compare
To the ever-speaking voice of everywhere.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CANADIANA OF 1897.

Of all the ways by which our national consciousness might be consolidated and quickened, perhaps the most satisfactory has been selected by Mr. George M. Wrong, Professor of History in the University of Toronto. This is the publication of an annual 'Review,' dealing exclusively with 'Historial publications relating to Canada.' The present number is Volume II., reviewing the publications of the year 1897. The reviews are apparently for the most part by Prof. Wrong or his assistant, but we find one signed by Dr. Bourinot, two by Mr. Cooper, of the 'Canadian Magazine,' and several by other writers having special qualifications to speak on their subjects. One important paper included is not a review, but a 'Historical Note' concerning the Yukon district by Dr. G. M. Dawson. The work is well classified, and our attention is first called to Canada's relations to the empire. Under this head we find notices of two interesting English books, 'A Short History of British Colonial Policy,' by Hugh Edward Egerton, and 'The Lost Empires of the Modern World,' by Walter Frewen Lord, with several books of less importance. Then definitely historical works claim the right of way, and we find that the year has been in this line of production a rich one. Mr. Cooper gives the new authorized school history of Canada a vigorous criticism, saying that it 'lacks coherence, unity, style and imagination,' but admits that 'for a calm, uncritical, lawyer-like presentation of the leading facts in Canada's history it is admirable.' Of Mr. Roberts's history the verdict given here is just the opposite. It is considered attractive but inaccurate, and in its exuberance of patriotic feeling somewhat undignified. The 'John Cabot' discussion of last year is represented by one book and a number of pamphlets and magazine articles. The ninth volume of Dr. Kingsford's history covers the years 1815-1836. A new edition of Parkman's works is praised for its illustrations, but criticised for its lack of notes and corrections, later research having made Parkman in some points out of date. Mr. Thwaites's edition (with an English translation) of 'The Jesuit Relations' is expected to run into seventy volumes. The first two appeared in 1896, and eight more in 1897. Among books relating to particular sections of the country are 'Missions en Acadie,' by the learned Abbé Casgrain; 'The Tenth Island,' in which Mr. Beckles Willson describes Newfoundland, and an extensive 'History of the County of Annapolis,' begun by the late W. A. Calnek and completed by Judge Savary. The year's contributions to geography, economics and statistics include several books of marked importance. Mr. Tyrrell's 'Across the Sub-Arctics,' is one of the most entertaining, and to Montrealers a large space will be filled by Mr. Herbert B. Ames's 'The City Below the Hill,' a scientific study of the social condition of the poorest district in Montreal. It shows that there is a good deal of comfort in the homes of the industrial classes and comparatively little overcrowding, though the 'rear tenement' is a distinctly objectionable feature of the locality described. Dr. Dawson's 'Historical Note on Events in the Yukon District' gives a complete short history of the new gold country. What will perhaps most surprise the reader is the length of time it has been known to explorers and miners. Robert Campbell, the most indefatigable of its early explorers, began his labors just forty years ago. The Hudson's Bay Company endeavored to keep a route open along the rivers of the region, but the difficulties and dangers were then, as now, very great:—

In 1853, chief factor James Anderson states that fourteen deaths of employees by drowning or from starvation had attended the attempt to establish and maintain this Liard River route to the Yukon. . . . None of the Russian traders appear to have entered at any time what is now the Yukon district. The next event to be chronicled is the discovery of gold on the bars of the Stikeen river in 1861 by two miners named Choquette ('Buck') and Carpenter.

It was in 1881 that the first discovery of paying placer deposits was made and in 1882 there were some thirty or forty miners in the Yukon country. In 1895 there were about a thousand miners there in summer, and the gold produced was valued at a quarter of a million dollars. In 1896 came the rush to Klondike and in 1897 the gold produced came to $2,500,000. Dr. Dawson's article is free from technicalities and well worth reading. In briefly noticing such fiction of the year as claims connection with history, Prof. Wrong is inclined to praise 'One of the Broken Brigade' by Clive Phillipps-Wolley, which shows the dangers of young Englishmen in British Columbia. 'The Forge in the Forest,' by C. G. D. Roberts, he considers has slight claims to consideration as a historical novel, as the historical circumstances form only a background for the tale of love and adventure, the Black Abbé being, as he says, 'rather an incredible villain,' though drawn in part from the character of Le Loutre, an unscrupulous priest of old Acadia. To Gilbert Parker's story, 'The Pomp of the Lavilettes,' great exception is taken, not only on the score of its anachronisms but because of its point of view regarding the rebellion of '37, and also because of its general plot and manner. The critic pronounces this story unreal and unattractive, though its intensely sympathetic delineation of the light-hearted and conscienceless consumptive might be considered by others almost too real and attractive to be wholesome.

(Published by the Librarian of the University of Toronto, paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.)

THE CID.

'The Cid Campeador and the Waning of the Crescent in the West,' by H. Butler Clarke (Putnam's), tells what is known of the history of one of the great traditional heroes of Europe. Rodrigo (or Ruy) Diaz de Bivar lived at about the same time as William the Conqueror, but his story is by no means so easy to decipher from records of the past. The author says:

It is necessary to understand both the Cid of history, a shadowy person, the finer shades of whose character have faded in the past, and the Cid of legend, the creation as well as model of Spaniards of a later time. The former, so far as we know him, is unfit to be the hero of a great nation, but his compatriots soon forgot his cruelty, his selfish ambition and lack of patriotism, and remembering only his heroic valor, and his efforts in a great cause, they by the mouth of the minstrels endowed him with all the virtues and graces. The Cid, then, is a name round which the Spaniards have grouped the qualities they most admire, rather than an actual person who possessed these qualities; his legend is not the conscious creation of one mind or one time, but a successive growth in which may be traced from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, the evolution of a popular ideal.

Naturally the legends are often of a contradictory character. Some are not very creditable to the Cid's good feelings while others show a pleasing generosity somewhat roughly expressed. The only tradition of special beauty tells how the soldier helped a leper from whom all others shrank, and risked his own health by eating and sleeping with him. In the night he felt a cold blast on his back and woke to wonder what had happened:

While thus he meditated and considered, there appeared to him a man in white raiment, who asked, 'Sleepest thou, Rodrigo?' and he answered and said, 'Nay, I am awake; but who art thou that bearest about thee so bright a light and so sweet a smell?' The vision answered, 'I am Saint Lazarus, and would have thee know that I was that leper to whom thou showedst such kindness and honor, for the love of God. And for the kindness and love that thou didst show me, God bestows on thee this great boon, that when the blast that thou didst feel but now is come upon thee, thou mayest understand that on which thy heart is fixed, whether it be fighting or other matters, and it shall go well with thee.'

This warrior is usually called in the chronicle, 'the Cid,' or 'my Cid,' the title is said by some to be a corruption of the Arabic word 'Sidy,' meaning 'lord.' This title, however, is not found in contemporary chronicles and there is no direct evidence that Rodrigo de Bivar bore it in his lifetime. It is certain, however, that he was known as 'Campeador' or 'the Champion,' on account of his prowess in single combats. (W. Foster Brown.)

ENGLISH NOW IN USE.

'A Simple Grammar of English Now in Use,' (Putnam's), by John Earle, professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, is not so much a text-book for the school as a treatise for those who wish to excel in the art of speaking or writing English. One of its features is a collection of quotations from good authors in which peculiarities of construction are to be corrected or commented on by the student. Of the advantage of the study of formal grammar, even to those who speak correctly by ear, the author says:—

Grammar well studied tends to implant a logical habit of mind without awakening much conscious attention to the valuable acquisition. It is this latent and unformulated logic that gives lucidity to the sentence, and a natural sequence to the sentences in the paragraph.

In speaking of those phrases, in which the English language abounds, that have no exact translation into other tongues, Prof. Earle declares that, 'Idiom well used makes English rich and racy, capable of being at once familiar and dignified; it is picturesque, persuasive, friendly, homely.' This should suggest a better way of doing things to those whose only relief from stilted sentences is an occasional lapse into slang. Definite help in the art of expression is given in paragraphs such as this.

It is not desirable that every sentence should form a complete statement like a maxim or a proverb. . . . . If we refer to the pages of any good writer we shall not find it easy to detach sentences which can well stand by themselves. Every sentence (or nearly so) has an organic relation to its predecessor, which renders it fragmentary when detached.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

A STUDY OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

The University of Toronto is publishing a series of economic studies edited by Professor James Mavor. The first is 'Public debts in Canada,' by J. Roy Perry. A number of abstracts are made from the 'Public Accounts.' The author of this monograph gives his opinion on the Federal debt as follows:—

The average Canadian will only have to consider three significant facts; one, that Canada now pays over nine million dollars yearly to carry her debt; next, that her revenue does not amount to thirty-four million dollars, and last, that for the past two years, there have been large deficits,—and he will be convinced that the time has come for calling a halt in the large expenditure on capital account.

Provincial and municipal debts are discussed with many statistics. With regard to municipal debts, the author concludes:—

It may be noted that should a municipality allow its securities to go by default, the remedy which the bondholders have under Canadian law is clear. In every municipality the ratepayers and their property are liable to assessment to meet the indebtedness under the bonds, and on a judgment obtained, and a writ issued, the sheriff may make such assessment and levy the taxes under it.

(Library of Toronto University, 50 cents.)

EASTER BOOKLETS.

The Taber-Prang Art Company, Boston, send some beautiful specimens of their Easter publications in several booklets, decorated in the artistic style for which the firm of L. Prang and Co., has been famous for nearly half a century. Each booklet has illustrations of a special flower, with suitable quotations from the poets, and the cards of which they are composed are tied together with ribbons to match the flowers. The largest booklet is appropriately given to the Easter lilies, and the next to the violets, with a poem by Bessie Gray. 'Heralds of Spring,' is beautifully decorated with snowdrops. 'Spring's first Message,' with the crocus. While 'Firstlings of the New-born Year,' has a combination of spring flowers. The Taber-Prang Art Company, recently formed by the consolidation of two well known firms is erecting a new factory in Springfield, Mass., where the facilities of both companies will be combined.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

The 'Stenographer's and Typewriter's Companion,' published in the interest of the employer and employee, as the editor states in the title page, is the latest of Montreal journalistic ventures. It is the Stenographer's Companion Publishing Company that prints the new paper, with Mr. R. Goltman, official stenographer, editor, and Mr. A. Marks, business manager. The initial journal is for April, 1898, and it gives pictures of Mr. Andrew J. Graham, the late Sir Isaac Pitman, and other stenographers, with specimens of their styles of writing. Eight pages of matter of interest to stenographers is given, and Mr. Goltman asks all who desire copies to write and send their address to the Stenographers' Companion Publishing Company, 14 Temple Building, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NURSE'S STORY.

Tells how she was cured of Heart and Nerve Troubles.

The onerous duties that fall to the lot of a nurse, the worry, care, loss of sleep, irregularity of meals soon tell on the nervous system and undermine the health. Mrs. H. L. Menzies, a professional nurse living at the Corner of Wellington and King Streets, Brantford, Ont., states her

case as follows: "For the past three years I have suffered from weakness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would make my heart flutter, and at night I even found it difficult to sleep. After I got Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I experienced great relief, and on continuing their use the improvement has been marked until now all the old symptoms are gone and I am completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anaemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

Laxa-Liver Pills clean Coated Tongue.

CONSUMPTION.

I will send FREE and prepaid to any Sufferer a sample bottle of the Best and Surest Remedy in the whole World for the cure of all Lung and Blood Diseases. Write to-day and be made sound and strong. Address Prof. T. A. Slocum, 183 Pearl St., New York

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2¾ in.	1½ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6¼ in.	115-16 in.
1	13⅜ in.	3⅝ in.	1½ in.
1	15½ in.	7⅛ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	1 in.	½ in.	23-16 in

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅝ in
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅞ in " " 1⅝ in

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds 14 in. to 6½ in.		27-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. in bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1⅝ in. in bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diam.	Face.
14 in.	5 in.

1 Wood Pully, 32 diam. 6½ face.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Attachment Folder for extra fold, Mailing.
Two Forsyth Folding Machines.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

RISKY.

Mr. O'Fluke (whose shooting has been a bit wild)—'Very odd, Robins, that I don't hit anything?'

Robins (dodging muzzle)—'Ah, but A 'm afeard it's ower good luck to continue, sir!' —'Punch.'

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The following story comes from Belgium: Two fellow travellers got into conversation and came upon the subject of free luggage, when one asked leave to measure the other's trunk. The result was that the measurer said:

'Your trunk is seven and a half centimetres too long, and has no right to be in the compartment of free luggage. I am a railway inspector and must fine you five francs. Please give me your name and address.'

The proposed victim of misplaced confidence was, however, equal to the occasion. 'Kindly lend me your measure that I may satisfy myself on the subject.' Then with a polite smile, 'I am a director in the Royal Weights and Measures Office. To my great regret I notice that your measure is not stamped, as is required by law, so that, firstly, your measuring is not legally valid, and, secondly, it is my painful duty to subject you to a fine of fifty francs. Please give me your name and address.'

And now they never speak as they pass by.

CONTAGIOUS.

It was on a crowded suburban car out of Washington one day last summer that a middle aged woman, carrying a fretful baby was forced to squeeze herself into a small space left vacant beside a dapper youth of possibly twenty years, whom the baby in its restlessness, would touch with hand or foot. Finally he turned towards the woman and inquired in a tone quite audible to those near him, 'Ah, beg pawdon, madame, but has this child anything—ah—contagious?' Glancing compassionately at him, through her gold rimmed spectacles, she remarked, meditatively, 'Well, now, I don't know, young man; but—ah—it might be to you. She's teething!'—'Harper's Drawer.'

STILL ANOTHER ORDER.

'What's this new patriotic order Smith has founded?' 'Cousins of the Revolution. You see, Smith's great-grandmother promised to be the sister of a man who afterwards fought in the War of Independence.'—New York 'Life.'

WHY HE LOOKED.

Hojack—'Why are you consulting the dictionary? I thought you knew how to spell.' Tomdik—'I do. I am not looking for information, but for corroboration.'—'Tit Bits.'

HOW NEWS IS MADE.

'Is it true, Mr. President,' asked the reporter, 'that war will be declared to-morrow?' 'Oh, no,' replied the President. And the next day the yellow journal printed this headline 'The President announces that war may probably be staved off a day longer.'—Philadelphia 'North American.'

HAD TO BE.

'Why do you use such old jokes in your drama?' 'Well, the action of the play is so swift that the audience wouldn't have time to catch on to new jokes.'—Chicago 'Record.'

'Pessimism,' said the Sage, 'is but a matter of temperament. One pessimist I knew was always saddest on pay day, because he realized that there would be nothing more coming to him for a week.'—Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

VERY MEAN.

'Aha! I have found the meanest man at last.'

'What did he do?'

'He's deaf, and has never told his barber.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

Ah Long's Bad Man.

('The Youth's Companion.')

Ah Long and I, on our way to Japan from Hongkong, were going up the coast of China, in the good steamer 'Lamar.' Ah Long was a China boy I had picked up at Hongkong, where he had been employed by the English Club and told off to attend on me during my stay at that hospitable rendezvous of Anglo-American wanderers.

As I was then in want of a servant to travel with me, this youngster's bright face and his ready adaptiveness attracted me. Being of a roving disposition himself, I easily persuaded him to leave the club service and take his chances with me.

He spoke 'pidgin' English very fairly, and had served in all sorts of capacities —steamship stoker, steward, merchant's office-boy. Anyway, he made an excellent servant, and kept me constantly amused by his quaint remarks and oddly expressed opinions, offered in a free and easy style, peculiarly his own, but never with offensive familiarity.

So we embarked for gay Japan, and steamed away out of Hongkong harbor, with its wild, grand mountains towering about it, while I lay comfortably on deck with the blissful consciousness that Ah Long was putting my state-room to rights. The steamer stopped for half a day at Amoy, a tea port north of Hongkong, to take some cargo and to add five or six to the motley crowd of Chinese in the steerage.

About sunset on the evening after we left Amoy, I was leaning lazily on the rail, looking down at the gabbling mob in the steerage, and trying to fathom the mysteries of a game that was being played by various groups. Sets of queerly marked blocks, something like big dominoes, were being rattled and tossed about in incomprehensible fashion.

Ah Long came on deck, and seeing me standing he brought up somebody else's steamer chair with his usual regard for my comfort, and beamed on me for approval.

'Ah Long,' said I, 'do you play that game down there?'

Ah Long nodded. 'Yes, sah; play allee games.'

'What callee?'

He gave a fearful name which sounded as if he were trying to swallow a hot potato, and tried to explain its intricacies, which were too great for me.

He leaned over the rail beside me to watch his countrymen's doings for a minute, and then moved up closer and said confidentially, 'One piecee bad man 'board this ship.'

'What's that?' I said, waking to a sense of his presence. He repeated his assertion that there was a bad man aboard the ship.

'What are you talking about?' said I. 'Who? What bad man?'

'Li Sen Guan,' he answered, with a childlike smile. 'Pilate (pirate); takee ship "Foxhound," Hongkong side; killee allee men most.'

I knew that the coast of China is still infested with pirates, as ferocious in their way as the renowned Kidd or Blackbeard, and a considerable part of the time of the men-of-war on the eastern stations is employed in hunting them down. A short time before this a band of these gentry had captured the coasting steamer 'Foxhound' in a most daring way, right at the mouth of Hongkong harbor.

Coming aboard as steerage passengers, they shot the officers and crew, all but the engineers and stokers, whom they forced to run the ship ashore, where they looted and burned her. Their leader, Li Sen Guan by name, had made himself rather famous by his piratical performances, and the Chinese and British authorities were keeping a sharp lookout for him. So I was naturally somewhat startled at Ah Long's calm declaration of this undesirable person's presence among us.

'How you know he here?' I demanded.

'I see,' answered Ah Long; 'have come 'board Amoy side; makee look sick; allee lap (wrapped) up. I know,' nodding emphatically; 'have seen. I stoker 'board "Foxhound" when takee; I see.'

'And where is he now?' said I.

'Down bottom side,' pointing at the steerage hatchway.

'Mr. Weston!' I called to the ship's purser, who was passing, and he came up. 'Do you remember Li Sen Guan?'

'The "Foxhound" chap?' said he. 'I should say I did! What about 'him?'

'This boy of mine says that he came aboard at Amoy, wrapped up like a sick man. The boy was a stoker on the "Foxhound," and knows him by sight.'

The purser stared a moment, and then asked Ah Long several questions, which the lad promptly answered, with a broad smile, as if he found the situation more humorous than Mr. Weston thought it.

'Well,' said the purser to me, 'he seems to know what he is talking about, and it is quite possible that old Li Sen Guan has found things getting too hot for him at home, and is going to Japan to lie off. Now, I tell you what—let the boy get down there and join one of the games, and in a little while you and I will go down as if I was showing you the ship, and he can point out his friend.'

So Ah Long was duly instructed, and particularly impressed with the importance of pointing out his man to us in such a way that it would not be noticed by any one else. Ah Long nodded about twenty times, beaming all over with delight at the prospect of some fun, and started below, while Weston and I took a turn along the deck.

'Hope your boy is right,' said Weston. 'I should like to get that chap.'

After a lapse of some ten minutes we strolled leisurely down to the lower deck and along to the steerage hatchway. A few of the passengers were on deck, but the majority were below.

'Have you seen this part of the ship?' Weston asked me, to deceive those around us, most of whom probably understood English. 'Come ahead down!'

We clambered down the ladder and stepped gingerly among the chattering groups seated at their games, or eating their 'chow' with chopsticks, out of queer little bowls. The place reeked with the indescribable and unforgetable odor—a mixture of opium, sandalwood, and camphor—which pervades all China and Chinamen, and can often be detected at sea before sighting the coast.

Some of the men looked up and smiled genially at us, others scowled as if they considered us intruders, while funny little tots of children, with pigtails just starting, scampered away to their betrousered mammas in a fright at the 'foreign devils.'

We sauntered about while Weston pointed out one thing and another, till we reached a group which included Ah Long, playing the before-mentioned incomprehensible game. We stopped to watch the play, one feature of which was taking all the blocks and tossing them up, letting them fall in a heap, when each player helped himself at random.

When it came Ah Long's turn to 'shuffle,' he tossed the blocks and down they came with a prodigious clatter, all but one, which he managed to flip with his finger so that it went spinning away, landing at the feet of a man lying in a chair in a dark corner, wrapped in a blanket from head to foot. Ah Long scrambled away after it and returned on all fours, giving us a sharp look as he reseated himself.

We turned away from the game after a moment and moved nearer the apparent invalid. His face was half-covered by his blanket, and his round cap was pulled over his eyes, but I could easily see he was an immensely tall man.

As we got behind him I noticed that his head had not been shaved lately and that over one ear there was a triangular bare spot, evidently an old scar. There were several other invalids lying about muffled up, but this man's remarkable size was enough to distinguish him.

We left the steerage just as the saloon dinner-gong banged out it's noisy summons, and Ah Long came running up behind us.

'You see, sah?' he asked.

'All right, boy,' said Weston, 'That piecee big man Li Sen Guan, you tinkee, eh?'

'Yes, sah,' and Ah Long's pigtail wagged emphatically.

'You go ahead down to dinner,' said Weston to me. 'The "old man" (captain) is feeling seedy, and I don't want to bother him just yet; but I am going to get Murdoch, the first officer, and investigate that fellow's identity while the ship is clear.'

I wanted to see the fun, but was bound to obey orders, so I went down to dress for dinner. Just before dessert a message came to me to the effect that Mr. Weston would like to see me on deck. I went up and found him standing at the edge of the steerage hatch, lantern in hand.

He called out as he saw me, 'Get that boy of yours and come down here, will you?'

Ah Long popped up from somewhere, and we descended to the lower deck.

'That fellow has disappeared, Mr. Howard!' exclaimed the purser. 'Murdoch and I have hunted the whole place over, and not a sign of him can we find. Bring the boy down and see if he can do anything.'

We climbed down the ladder into the gruesome place and found Murdoch standing guard at the foot with a drawn revolver, while the crowd of passengers stood at a respectful distance, sullen and scowling. There was no secrecy now. Ah Long was ordered to point out his man again if he could, while I looked about for a very tall man with a scar on his head.

But all looked in vain. There were several tall men, but these were fat, sleek merchants, with long, aristocratic finger-nails, the sign that they do not have to work with their hands.

The invalids were on their feet, but there were 'bona-fide' sick men, and their cadaverous, opium-marked countenances looked anything but piratical.

Murdoch and Weston stood with drawn revolvers, and made every man stand in the light of a lantern and then go on deck. But nobody that could possibly be Li Sen Guan appeared. Finally the place was empty except for a few frightened women and children, whom we did not trouble; but every corner and crevice was searched, and Ah Long's face was a picture of perplexity. The other men had been questioned, but could not or would not give any information.

'Well,' said Murdoch, as we came on deck, 'if you saw the man and he has disappeared, there must be something wrong with him. I'll search the ship to-morrow from truck to keelson. If he wants to jump overboard to-night and chance the sharks, he can for all I care.'

The indignantly cackling crowd of celestials were told that it was 'allee light,' they might go to bed, which they did; but they kept up their cackling nearly all night.

'No doubt,' said Weston to me, 'he suspected us this afternoon, and has hidden himself to jump overboard and swim ashore when we get to the Inland Sea.' He added, addressing Ah Long, 'More better you makee look out, boy; he catchee you, makee you hopee chop-chop (quick).'

Poor little Ah Long was pretty badly scared, and stuck to me like a leech after that, while the ship was searched fore and aft, but never a sign of a pirate chief appeared! The Chinese among the crew were questioned, but to no purpose, though the chances were ten to one that they knew something about it. You might as well question the side of a house as a Chinaman if he does not choose to tell; better, in fact, for the house would not reply with such an exasperatingly good-humored smile as to make your temper fly to the winds.

The other saloon passengers got excited and kept discovering an inconceivable number of pirates in all sorts of places, who invariably proved to be phantoms of imagination.

At last we entered on one of the most beautiful scenes in the whole world, the lovely Inland Sea of Japan. We steamed slowly along over a sea of the deepest blue, as calm as a lake on a summer's morning. Exquisite little islands were within a stone's throw on every side, with tiny, toy-like villages scattered over them. Wonderful-looking boats, filled with brown, muscular little Japs, darted about the great black steamer, which seemed as out of place in such a scene as she would be on a garden pond; a scene to dream of ever after, with a homesick longing to see it once more.

The passengers lay about in their chairs, almost silent, while the monotonous jarring of the engines at slow speed mingled with the cries and songs of the Japanese boatmen and the never-ceasing chatter from the steerage and rattling of the 'dominoes.' John Chinaman, of the commercial class, has no poetry in his soul, and the beauties of nature are nothing to him as compared with his love of gambling.

I was leaning against one of the after life-boats, and the ship's doctor, a bluff old fellow, was stretched comfortably at full length on the canvas covering of the boat. Ah Long was squatting on his heels near by, playing solitaire on his fingers for want of a better game.

The doctor had cast off one of the ropes that lashed the boat canvas, and was idly twisting it. Pretty soon he said, 'Can you make that knot?' holding up one end of the rope with a complicated nautical puzzle displayed on it. I said I guessed so, and so untied another lashing to prove my skill.

As I untied the lashing the canvas collapsed and down went the doctor into the boat with a mighty flourish of arms and legs. Mingled with his exclamations sounded the unmistakable 'Wahpiah!' of a startled Chinaman. There was a tremendous commotion for a moment, and the doctor tumbled bodily out on deck.

'There's something alive in it!' he shouted.

Then the canvas was thrown aside and the savage face and half-naked body of a great Chinaman appeared, scrambled to his feet among the mass of oars, ropes and canvas. His queue was loose and the long black hair flowed over his shoulders like a woman's.

He was on his feet balanced for a dive in a second, just as I gathered my bewildered wits and made an aimless grab at his hair, of which I succeeded in getting a slight grip. At the same time Ah Long had come to the front in a jump. Ever ready to back me up, he seized another handful of the raven locks and tried to hold on like a man, but suffered in consequence.

He of the raven locks simply turned like a flash and smote my servitor with an open-handed smack on the side of the head that sounded like dropping a Webster's dictionary on a hardwood floor. The slap threw Ah Long's shaven head into my ribs like a bombshell, landing us both on the deck in a heap, with our fingers full of long black hairs.

By the time we and the amazed physician had got on our legs, the big fellow was overboard and swimming for the shore on his side, with long, clean strokes that carried him forward in the calm water with a rush, leaving a wake like a small steamboat, while his hair streamed snakily astern.

The shore was only about fifty yards away and he was on it and in the woods before the 'Lamar' could be stopped or a boat lowered, though the greatest haste was made on board.

'The heathen Chinee is peculiar,' to quote the immortal Bret Harte, and the man must have been taken care of by one or more of the 'Lamar's' crew, for Weston and Murdoch both declared they had searched that boat.

Whether the fugitive really was Li Sen Guan or not we never knew, but that unpleasant individual was afterward captured and very properly beheaded; a punishment, by the way, which troubles the average Chinaman's imagination beforehand considerably less than one is troubled at the prospect of having a tooth filled.

When Ah Long's and my attempted capture of the unknown was mentioned with hidden sarcasm, he replied with a satisfied philosophy all his own, 'No, sah, no have catchee, but muchee pullee hair.'—Charles B. Howard.

WHERE HE WAS FOUND.

TWO PARIS MONKEYS.

(By the Marquis De Nadaillac.)

At Hamburg, Mr. Hagenbeck, the celebrated dealer in wild animals, has in his establishment a large rotunda, in which two hundred monkeys gambol about at liberty. To keep up their spirits, their owner has given them all sorts of playthings — balls, hoops, barrows, and workmen's benches similar to those we present to our children. The monkeys soon found out their use and began plying with them in the usual way, without anybody teaching them. In the centre of the rotunda, Mr. Hagenbeck placed a small hand-mill; in turning the handle out came walnuts, Indian corn, slices of apples and pears. The monkeys soon found out the use of the handle and as long as the provisions lasted, one might see the whole tribe squatting round the basin in which the dainties fell, and helping themselves with great glee. The most curious part of the scene, attested by a number of visitors, was when the monkey (I had nearly written the man, at the wheel) thought the time had come for him to

1.—DIANA.

take his share of the good things before him. He uttered a short cry and up jumped another monkey who took his place, and, when tired, called a comrade who instantly obeyed his call with the same alacrity.

The monkey is generally affectionate and grateful towards the persons who are kind to him. Our zoological garden in the Bois de Boulogne possesses at the present moment a very fine ape, belonging to the cercopitheque family. (Fig. 1). She is remarkable for her beard and her long whiskers, completely white, her beautiful eyes, her aristocratic hands and feet, and is known by the name of 'Diana la manchote,' Diana with one arm. The poor animal was most grateful in her antics, and has remained so in spite of an accident which cost her one of her arms. One morning her guardian found her in a corner of her cage with large tears rolling down her cheeks, and crying from pain. Diana had broken her arm in two places.

The director of the garden gave orders that she should be killed to end her useless sufferings. But the guardian,

2.—BAMBOULA.

who was very fond of his charge, entreated that her life might be spared, and a young doctor consented to take care of this new patient, reset her arm and put it in a plaster dressing. Every care was taken of Diana. She was put in a cage by herself, with her arm in a sling, and with a cat as a companion. Unluckily the heat at that moment was very great; abscesses came on, and the only hope was the ablation of the arm. The operation was very skilfully performed, the poor animal lying in the arms of her guardian. The pain was severe, but Diana seemed to know it was for her good, and contented herself with biting the sleeve of her attendant, without uttering a cry. With time she was completely cured, and returned to her companions.

But the curious part of the story is the intense gratitude she showed to the doctor; as if she clearly understood he had saved her life. As long as her arm was not cured, the doctor came every day to visit her and to dress the wound. As soon as he appeared she ran up to him, jumped in his arms, caressing and embracing him, showing her affection in every possible manner. Even now, two or three years after the operation, when she sees him her joy is evident and she runs up to shake hands with him. Are there many men who show such a deep feeling of gratitude towards their doctor?

Side by side with Diana, the visitor may very often see her favorite friend, 'Bamboula,' (Fig. 2), a very intelligent monkey, belonging to a very rare species only known in Brazil. His face is of a dark black, the hair on his body is grey, very like the hair of the otter; his tail is long, very similar to the tail of the Ateles, Bamboula, like Diana, is very amiable to all visitors, and very thankful for the fruits or cakes they offer him.

Last year, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia, our government called up some colonial troops, and amongst them some negro soldiers. They were allowed a week's holiday in Paris, and of course the zoological garden was included in their sight-seeing tour. The moment our monkey caught sight of them, he got in such a furious rage that for a few days his life was despaired of. Could he really remember his captors, though brought over as a baby? Nobody can tell, and the only point to mention is his rage (a most unusual fact with him), on seeing the negroes—'Popular Science News.'

THE STRAWBERRY BOY.

His feet they are bare, and dusty and brown,
He walks every morning from country to town,
His tray nicely balanced on top of his head,
Piled up with strawberries, ripe and so red.
He is selling his wares and he wants you to buy;
Yet rings not the bell, at the door never knocks,
But summons his customers forth with the cry,
'Strawberries, strawberries, ten cents a box.'

His trousers are patched, his checked shirt is worn,
And the brim of his old battered hat is torn;
But his cheeks are so rosy, his eyes brightly blue,
And his young heart is brave, and honest and true.
He is earning his bread, and he wants you to buy;
Yet rings not the bell, at the door never knocks,
But summons his customers forth with his cry,
'Strawberries, strawberries, ten cents a box.'

When I see him I think of the fields fair and green,
With buttercups shining, with daisies between,
The brook through the meadow, the birds in the trees,
The dew laden clover, the fresh morning breeze,—
And gladly I hasten his berries to buy,
Though he rings not my bell, at my door never knocks,
But fills all the street with his sweet treble cry,
'Strawberries, strawberries, ten cents a box.'
—N. M. Garabrant, in 'Our Little Ones.'

HE SURVIVED.

Many stories are told to illustrate the bravery of the famous 'Old Guard' of France. Here is a new one, which shows how some of them were as bright in speech as grave in action. 'The Youth's Companion' says the incident is true.

One fine morning, after peace had been concluded between France and Russia, the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, were taking a short walk, arm in arm, around the palace park at Erfurt. As they approached the sentinel, who stood at the foot of the grand staircase, the man, who was a grenadier of the guard, presented arms. The Emperor of France turned, and pointing with pride to a great scar that divided the grenadier's face, said—

'What do you think, my brother, of soldiers who can survive such wounds as that?'

'And you,' answered Alexander, 'what do you think of soldiers who can inflict them?'

Without stirring an inch from his position, or changing the expression of his face in the least, the stern old grenadier himself replied gravely—

'The man who did it is dead.'

A WORLDLY-WISE MAN.

The Rev. Mr. Whistler, of Hastings, is said to have been rather eccentric in his words and ways. Many good stories are told of him. Here is one. One day he went up the belfry of All Saints, of which he was vicar, and there he found a bricklayer chap, whitewashing the walls. He was a member of the local band, was this bricklayer, and he was whistling away a dance tune as hard as he could go, so he didn't hear the parson coming up. 'Is that a proper tune for a place of worship?' shouted Mr. Whistler; and the young chap was taken aback, and sort of shame-faced. 'Beg your pardon, sir,' he said, 'but I forgot where I was;' and then, to show he was sorry, he started whistling the 'Old Hundredth.' Now, you see, being a member of the band, his hand kept time with the music, and so the 'Old Hundredth' made the whitewish brush go wonderfully slow. 'Oh, get back to your dance tune,' the old parson shouted, 'or the job'll never be done.' A worldly-wise man was Mr. Whistler.

DIDN'T LIKE QUESTIONS.

Bishop Thirlwall had a great aversion to answering questions.

One day a tailor said to him, when he had been summoned to take the bishop's measurements, 'What are your lordship's orders?' 'I want a suit of clothes.' 'Here is a very nice cloth, my lord.' 'Ah!' 'And this is likewise a very good one.' 'Yes.' 'Here is another of excellent quality.' 'Very.' 'Which material will your lordship decide upon?' 'I want a suit of clothes!' And that was all the answer the tailor could get.

When the new gardener accosted him as he was walking, book in hand, in the garden, to ask, 'How will your lordship have this border laid out?' there was no answer. 'How will your lordship be pleased to have this border laid out?' was the next attempt. Still there was no reply; but when the question was put for the third time, the answer came, 'You are the gardener, I believe, and I am the bishop.

ACCLIMATIZING OSTRICHES.

An attempt to acclimatize ostriches in South Russia has proved successful. The ostriches born in Russia are much less sensitive to cold than the imported ones, and their plumes are equally good.—'Popular Science News.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bad for Bronchitis

but extremely good for the sufferer from that harassing disease is Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No medicine can compare with this great remedy in the prompt and permanent aid it gives in all bronchial affections. It stops the cough, soothes the irritated throat, and induces refreshing sleep.

"I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One bottle cured me."
J. C. WOODSON, P. M.,
Forest Hill, W. Va.

"A short time ago I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis, and neither physicians nor ordinary remedies gave me relief. In despair of finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle entirely cured me."
GEO. B. HUNTER, Altoona, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Medical advice free to all. Address, Med. Dept. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Now that the snow has all disappeared, it is time to take a look over the garden to make sure that the covering put on last fall is not now injuring plants. Strawberries which have winter covering over them had better now be uncovered, for if left on and the wet weather continues the plants would be injured thereby. Raspberries also, which were bent down last fall, should now be lifted, but do nothing further to them until the ground becomes dry. Gooseberry bushes should now be pruned if they were not pruned last fall, also currants. Turn up the instruction given on the same in former articles, and attend to what should be done. Take off all manure which may have been put on roses or herbaceous plants, but after it has been taken off and shaken out, scatter part of it on again. This will prevent the sun striking them too strongly for a few days, until all danger of frost has passed, and if we should yet have very hard frost it must all be placed back upon the plants. The reason it should be removed at present is that owing to the wet state of the manure, or straw, or leaves, they get so closely packed that it is almost impossible for the plants to breathe through the covering, but when shaken out this danger is removed. Any pruning omitted last fall should be done at once; that is, if it must be done. Do not defer it, but go about it at once, otherwise the sap will soon start to flow, and if pruned, then great hurt would follow to the plants. In the case of apple or pear trees, better defer pruning until such time as the leaves are out upon the tree before doing so, then no harm will come, because the leaves will draw up any surplus sap and cause the wound to heal in a very short time.

If there are any vines growing about your house see that the wires or trellises are in good order. It is so much easier to get at them now than when the vines are out in leaf. When the supports are in perfect order have the vines attached to them at once—that is, if the plants are hardy—such as the Virginia Creeper or Arastolocha sypho (Dutchman's pipe), but if not hardy, better not expose the vines for a short time yet, but have the supports all ready. Whenever the ground gets dry enough to walk upon without injury to the soil have all branches, sticks and rubbish of every kind gathered and burned at once.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TREATMENT FOR BEGONIAS.

J. McK.—What is the proper name of this begonia, and what is the trouble with it, that it goes into holes and cracks like this leaf enclosed? I would wash it or dip in tobacco juice, but I understand that the leaves of this plant should not be wet. Ans.—The name of the begonia if 'Begonia Metalica.' The holes in the leaves are made by an insect which eats as it moves. The best way to get rid of it is by dipping in tobacco water, but do not use it as strong as you would for some other plants, and an hour after you dip it wash it with clear soft water. I think your plant requires some more fresh air every day while the sun is on the window, but do not allow the heat in the room to drop too much.

NAME OF FERN FUCHSIAS.

Montreal West.—I want to know the name of fern, frond of which I enclose, and how ferns are best cultivated. I am very fond of them, but never had any luck in growing them. 2. Enclosed leaf is of this winter's growth. The main trunk of the fuchsia is old, but all the shoots are healthy looking; have large leaves. Should I not cut and transplant these new shoots; and if so, into what kind of soil. The smaller leaf is from a plant that died down when it was brought in, but is doing nicely; flower is purple and red, double calyx. Ans.—The name of the fern asked for is 'Lastria Aristata Varigata.' I think you do not give enough water to your ferns. There are quite a large number of ferns which grow and do well in a dwelling-house; the only thing which must be guarded against is the dry atmosphere of a room. In order to remedy this you must provide yourself with a table such as was described some time ago in 'Cottage Gardening'; this would supply the moisture necessary to the health of the plants. You will also require to change the air in the room every day. 2. I cannot name your fuchsias from a leaf; there are so many alike in this respect. If you want to propagate this fuchsia now is a good time to do so. Take off the cuttings about three inches long; cut across at the bottom of the leaf and take away, say, two more leaves close to the stem, and insert the cuttings in pots, six-inch or four-inch, all round the edge of the pot in coarse sand, keeping the sand wet until they root, when they must be taken out and potted singly.

A BATCH OF QUERIES.

W.McM.—1. Does the crinum ornatum bloom in Canada and if so how old must the bulb be? We have a bulb about two inches in diameter which seems to be growing nicely, but I saw in a Canadian journal a statement that while it grew and flowered well in catalogues it seldom flowered outside of said catalogues. 2. We have a bulb of scarlet spider lily which rests in summer and grows in winter and never flowers. It is now over three years old. Should it flower soon? It seems healthy and strong. 3. I am trying an ostrich plume chrysanthemum this year. Should it have different treatment from the ordinary chrysanthemum? If so what? Ans.—Yes, the crinums flower and will well repay the trouble of growing them. The flowers are produced in umbels. To grow them well they should be potted in very rich loam, of which a large part is fibrous matter, with a small quantity of leaf mould. If you have a hotbed have your bulb re-potted and plunge it into the hotbed. This will start root action. At the same time give it a great quantity of water every day, and when it begins to grow freely, help it by giving liquid manure water twice a week, not too strong. In the winter keep them in the light and the following year you may look for a fine head of flower. 2. Your spider lily (Paneratium) should flower if you give it right treatment. They should be grown in light loam and leaf-mould, with a small quantity of sand. They require a warm place to flower them. Perhaps you have not been giving it warmth enough. It requires a season of rest. 3. Yes, the ostrich plume chrysanthemum requires the same treatment. If you understand how to grow one variety you should be able to grow all.

PLAN FOR GROUNDS.

H. M. B. — I think your plan of grounds quite suitable so far as I can understand the position. Much, of course, has to be taken into account of the surroundings, when giving a plan for any place. I would advise you to have all the levels taken before you think of planting shrubs, etc. If you have cultivated your place two years I think it is quite safe to have it put down in lawn grass seed this spring; do not begin the work, however, until it is in a fit condition to work. Do not touch any of the trees which are on the ground, if they do not obstruct the view in any way, or are unsightly. Do not touch the pines marked in plan, but place your groups of shrubs and trees to come into harmony with anything already on the ground. In your grouping, take a stand at the house, and when your eye catches sight of anything of an unsightly nature, place some tree or shrub to grow and obstruct that view. Place nothing to mar or hide the view of anything pleasant. This can best be gone about by placing stakes as the view is taken. In this way you can suit your fancy much better than if I gave you my ideas, seeing that I do not know anything about the surroundings.

HORSE RADISH.

Mrs. J. O.—Will you kindly tell me in your notes on 'Cottage Gardening,' why our horse radish grows with so many small rootlets instead of one good, large one to each head, making it so difficult to grate. A few years ago we transplanted it from the border in the garden, near the stone fence, to an open bed. Our ground is rich, rather heavy soil, and I find that the salsify grows in the same manner. Ans.—Your horse-radish was not properly grown. To grow this plant well a good deal of labor has to be bestowed upon the ground in which it is planted, but when proper cultivation is given to it I know of no crop which pays better. In the first place the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and while the work is going on a large amount of well rotted manure should be mixed with the soil, leaving a quantity of manure in the bottom of the trench. When the bed is gone over in this way, stretch a line the full length of the bed, then make holes with a dibble, driving it down twelve or fifteen inches deep, making sure to have all the holes the same depth in the soil; into these holes drop the cuttings, covering up tightly with soil, marking each row with a piece of stick, so that you may know where to look for the young plants when weeding. When planted in this way the roots will grow straight and strong. After all the cuttings are planted, the ground may be sown with some light crop, such as spinach, which will come up in time, and be fit for use long before the radish will come up, thus giving two crops in one season; but it must be sown early. Keep the ground clear of all weeds, by going over it often with the Dutch hoe. In the fall the strongest plants may be taken up for use, and the smaller ones left for another year, when you will have radish fit for a queen.

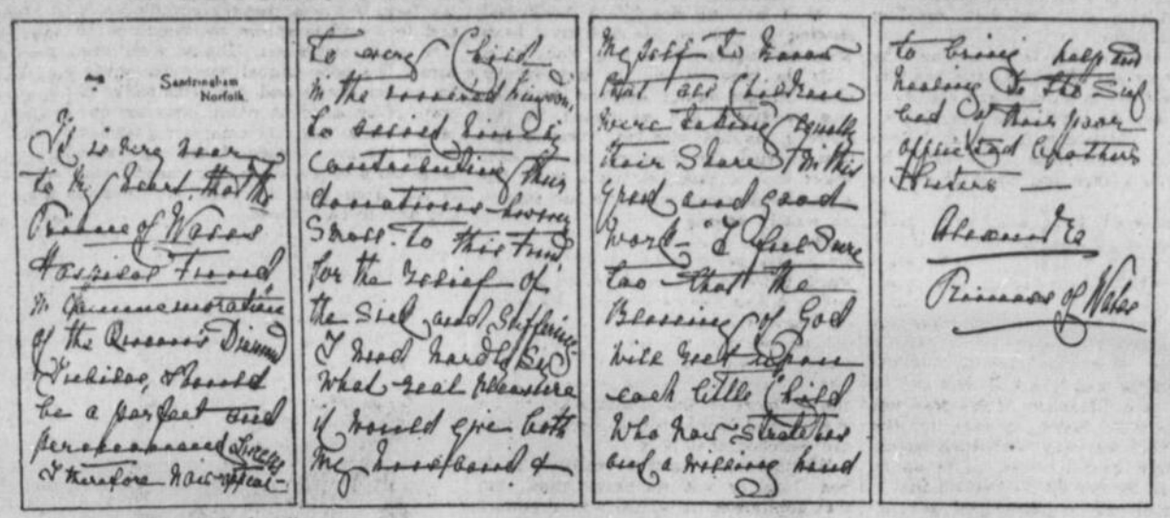
STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CULTURE.

Reader.—Will you kindly give information regarding the soil, etc., best suited for growing strawberries and raspberries, also the right time to set out the plants? Would you recommend the Cuthbert in raspberries, and the Wilson in strawberries as likely to prove satisfactory to an amateur? If not, please suggest something that you consider better. 2. Also, name of grape that grows easily and the fruit of which ripens early. Ans.—Any good soil will grow strawberries or raspberries, provided it is well cultivated and manured. The most desirable soil, however, is a free yellow fibrous soil, well under-drained. You have not said whether you are to grow for your own private use or for market, and much depends upon this, both as regards the best soil and varieties to be grown. I will take it for granted that it is for private use only. There is nothing difficult in the cultivation of strawberries, the principal thing to attend to is the proper cultivation of the soil before planting. In the first place, the ground should be under-drained if you are to expect first-class results, otherwise you may look for winter killing and winter bearing of the plants, and killing of the plants by water lying about them. If your ground is drained, give the land a thorough dressing of well-rotted manure, and then digs it as deep as it is possible, breaking up the lumps as you go along. When all is finished, mark out with a line where the first row is to be planted, and plant eighteen inches apart, and two feet in the rows. The variety to grow very much depends upon the nature of your soil. Wilson is good in some soils, but in others not so. My advice to you would be to plant several varieties, and in this way find out what you would consider best after fruiting them. Some of the best varieties are Brandywine, Bubach, Marchell, Wolverton, Warefield, Glen Mary. In raspberries, Cuthbert is good enough. Marlboro, I consider better and some of the newer ones are still better, as Columbian. Try a few of each and find out the best. Set the plants three feet apart each way, and if you have lots of room set them four feet, placing stakes to each. 2. The best grape, like many other fruits, depends so much upon situation, cultivation, attention, etc., that it is a hard matter to decide for another, not knowing if the conditions are equal. Try more than one sort; it gives more interest to the grower, and will enable him to decide for himself as to the best variety. Campbell's Early (new), Early Ohio, Niagara, Concord, Rodgers. Make sure before planting that your ground has been put in a full state of cultivation for those plants, then your success will be an easier matter.

INSECTS ON PLANTS.

A Subscriber.—My Easter and calla lilies, heliotrope, chrysanthemum and fuchsias are so covered with a little insect resembling a louse, white with a black spot on back. I have never seen any like it. What do you think causes them? I have to wipe them off day after day; they seem to come from soil for new shoots are covered. I have used soot water, pepper, lime and tobacco water, but to no effect. Then I am also bothered with my four seasons, but not the same insect. I will enclose leaves of both. What do you advise? This is the first year I have been so bothered. The house is heated by steam; no gas in house either, and good sunny windows three different sides of house. Would horse manure water cause those insects? My Easter lily is entirely blighted and won't bloom this year, although it had six blossoms last year. My callas have bloomed twice in spite of insects. Ans.—Your plants are troubled with three kinds of insects—red spider, from too dry an atmosphere; thrip, from the same cause, and scale for the want of beginning to kill them last summer. All the insects on the leaves sent were killed by your treatment, and had you began sooner you would have mastered it sooner. Keep using tobacco water, and then syringe the plants with pure soft water. Your Easter lily has the Bermuda disease, and will not likely flower this year, indeed, we seldom try to flower them the second year, even when they are healthy. We find it better to get new stock every year. Your calla can easily be cleaned with a sponge and tobacco water. Do not be afraid to clean them. I would advise you to grow your plants on a table, such as I gave a description of some time ago. It would give the plants the needed moisture, which would prevent spider and thrip.

A LETTER FROM THE PRINCESS OF WALES.



('St. James's Budget.')

The Princess of Wales has written a letter in her own hand to the children of the United Kingdom, asking for their help on behalf of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. The text of the letter, which we reproduce in slightly reduced facsimile, is as follows: 'Sandringham, Norfolk. It is very near to my heart that the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee should be a perfect and permanent success. I therefore now appeal to every child in the United Kingdom to assist him by contributing their donations, however small, to this fund for the relief of the sick and suffering. I need hardly say what real pleasure it would give both my husband and myself to know that all children were taking equally their share in this great and good work. I feel sure, too, that the blessing of God will rest upon each little child who now stretches out a willing hand to bring help and healing to the sick bed of their poor afflicted brothers and sisters. Alexandra, Princess of Wales.' An exact reproduction of this letter is now issued with every copy of the Subscription Book and Stamp Album issued by the Fund. The book may be obtained for sixpence from any bookseller, stationer, news agent, stamp dealer, or chemist. It is to be hoped that this appeal will meet with a ready response.

A HUNGRY WOLF TREES TWO MEN.

A few days ago a farmer from Arrow River driving into Virden, Man., was suddenly set upon by a huge wolf. The animal, although driven off repeatedly, returned again to the attack. After unsuccessfully battling for half an hour, the tiller of the soil whipped up his horses and ran for four miles, chased by the now thoroughly infuriated beast. At last the Central Hotel loomed up, and the breathless driver pulled up his foaming steeds, calling loudly for help. The proprietor, Mr. Baird, responded quickly, and upon hearing explanations, hurriedly seized his well tried Winchester and three cartridges, put one in tthe gun and two in his pocket. They proceeded to the battlefield, where sat Mr. Wolf ready to be sacrificed. The landlord ordered the team to be stopped, and setting the sight at a hundred yards, took steady aim and fired. The hair flew, and the wolf charged fiercely the occupants of the sleigh. The terrified steeds bolted, and left the hunters in a bank of snow. The owner of the trustworthy rifle dug down in his pocket as hurriedly as possible, and reloaded while he and his companion made haste to the nearest tree. If ever two men were in a hurry these were; and just as the wolf seized the fur on the tail of the farmer's coat they reached the much coveted tree. The breathless Mr. Baird took another try, with satisfactory results. His Wolfship weighed a hundred and forty-nine pounds and is now on exhibition for unbelievers to gaze upon. The farmer says he always knew Fred. was the best shot west of Bagot.—Winnipeg 'Free Press.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALLS ARE WEAK.

Niagara is a Pigmy Compared With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

No Kidney Disease is Dangerous if Dodd's Kidney Pills be Used - Mr. J. R. Jones is a Living Proof of This.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 9.—The Falls of Niagara are a stupendous power for the welfare of mankind. But, right in the midst of our quiet populace, another power a million times greater, has been at work recently. Niagara Falls have destroyed scores of lives. With all their power and grandeur, they have never saved one life. The other power we refer to has saved thousands of lives—it has never destroyed one. This power is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Let one of our most respected citizens tell what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for him. He says: 'I have suffered for seven years with Bladder and Kidney Disease, and tried in vain to find a remedy that would cure me, until I providentially heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. So highly were they recommended to me by a friend who had used them, that I bought three boxes at once. I am happy to say I didn't need to buy any more. Those three boxes cured me.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes also. Therefore, I contend, I have good reason to sing their praises. I shall never cease doing so.—John B. Jones.'

Niagara Falls, with the strength of a billion of giants, could not relieve Mr. Jones of one twinge of pain. Dodd's Kidney Pills banished all his pains forever. And, even as they cured Mr. Jones, so will they cure any person who suffers from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases, Diseases of Women and all other Kidney Complaints.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Fresh Water System of Canada

And the Presence of Immense Quantities of Damp Snow Make the Winds of Winter Laden With a Chilling Moisture.

Anyone exposed to these winds in a weakened condition of the system is liable to heavy colds and an attack of la grippe, with its various dangerous local manifestations. It is exceedingly important to break up la grippe in its inception, in order to avoid after consequences, because this terrible disorder, if allowed to progress, invariably searches out your weak point and does its deadly worst there. Any cold may develop into la grippe, or the la grippe itself into consumption, so break it up at once.

You need not fear consumption if you keep your digestive system in good order and your health up to the normal standard. To do this latter, live and dress hygienically and avoid taking cold. Read this letter from Mrs. Lydia Armstrong, New Utrecht, Long Island, New York:

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. DEAR SIRS:—I cannot say too much in favor of a medicine that works such wonders as Shiloh's Consumption Cure does. I cannot understand how any human being who is endowed with common sense dares to let a cold have its own way unchecked. Nothing but ignorance of one's own anatomy can account for it. I should like to tell them how I proceed in my own family. If any of them take a cold, I prepare a hot mustard foot-bath, make the sufferer go to bed, put the foot-bath under the blankets, so there will be no chance of taking more cold, and get my patient into a fine sweat. A drink of hot lemonade helps on the perspiration. I then give a dose of Shiloh's Cure and leave my patient under its influence, repeating it when necessary. This is taking old la grippe by the forelock, a proceeding he does not relish, for he always takes leave at once. Sold throughout United States and Canada, 25c., 50c. and $1, and in England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Feels His Oats

This will not be the case with an animal whose blood is out of order. When a horse is all run down he needs a tonic the same as a man. Often he cannot have complete rest. Give him

Dick's Blood Purifier

and note how quickly he will pick up. His whole system will be invigorated. His digestion will be strengthened so that all the nourishment will be drawn from the food and less of it will be required. **Dick's Blood Purifier** drives out Bots, Worms and all parasites. In cows it greatly increases the flow of milk.

50 CENTS A PACKAGE. 1

LEEMING, MILES & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL. DICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.

DR WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, GUION, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS STATE, N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc.,
Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, CAPETOWN, and all parts of the world.
Write us before looking elsewhere. Pamphlet of Rates and Sailings sent free on application.
Established 1865.
Telephone 1570. D. BATTERSBY, Agent, 184 St. James st., Montreal

FITS

ALL FITS STOPPED FREE — BY — Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

No Fits after the first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle Free to Fit cases. Send to DOCTOR KLINE, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALE BY J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

PICTURESQUE CANADA

A few Sets of this valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only $3.00.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness Office, Montreal.

REPRINTED STORIES.

To any one sending us, within one week, 50c for a two months' subscription to the 'Daily Witness' or for a six months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' or for two yearly subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger,'

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, will be sent postpaid, a copy of

REPRINTED STORIES.

FREE OF CHARGE.

The one that does the work gets the Reprinted Stories. | The new subscriber gets ample returns in the paper subscribed to.

This offer is to introduce our publications to new readers.

We'll be Happy! You'll be Happy! They'll be Happy!

Just a word about 'Reprinted Stories.' They are simply the best stories selected from the 'Messenger' of some years ago. They are printed in large clear type and are well worth repeating. A very large edition of these stories was published and they were much prized by those who got them. The original price for Reprinted Stories was fifty cents each. It is a large magazine of most interesting stories for young and old, well illustrated and bound in stout paper covers.

This collection of stories will interest the young people without doubt and may have a very great effect on their lives; and there is much in it for the older folks too. Those who secured Reprinted Stories when they were first published will be glad to have this opportunity of securing another copy if not for their own home to give to some friend. Here are some of the titles of Reprinted Stories picked at random:—A Horse that Counts; A Spider's Web; Boys Read and Heed This; 'Didn't I, Dan?' Freddie Gray's Accident; Poison Ivy; A True History of Two Boys; Birds Nest Soup; William Wilberforce; Father's Kneeling Place; One Step at a Time; A Mother's Love; A Sailor's Story; Converted by a Telegram; Helen's Difficulty; Home-made Telephones; Ye did it not; Sir John Lubbock and His Ants; Deep Sea Wonders; Tom's Gold Dust; Table Manners; Willie's Carrier Pigeon; Pray and Hang on; The Wishing Stone and How it was Lost; Intelligent Hens; Railway Jack; Three Great Physicians; Over the Falls, a Fearful Experience; and hosts of other stories and valuable reading matter.

There is over

15,000 INCHES OF MATTER IN

REPRINTED STORIES

And any one can have it all for very little work. You could earn it before another sun sets. Will you? If you have all the reading you want get it for some one that is not so fortunate.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, THE 'WITNESS,' MONTREAL.

HOME DEPARTMENT

HOW DO YOU SPEND SUNDAY?

The Best Way of Washing Dishes.

SIX PRIZES FOR THE BEST ANSWERS.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS—W.C.T.U. WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN — BICYCLE COSTUMES—NOVELTIES IN SOFA PILLOWS.

'SPEPSIA.

'Hello!'

'Hello!'

Two little girls had just rung the door bell and not finding the teacher they hoped to see had gone away disappointed. The door opened again in a little and some one came out. Not the one they had wanted—but any one was better than nobody. She responded to the greeting. A little grimy hand was slipped into each of hers and the three went down the street together.

'I couldn't sell the tickets,' said one, 'and I didn't get to the lecture, but I gave the tickets to the other lady.'

'That's too bad. How was it you could not go?'

'I was sick and ma was sick.'

'Oh, I am sorry! Is mamma better now?'

'A little, not quite. I was sick too, and had to get into ma's bed.'

'That was nice any way, wasn't it? What is the matter with mamma?'

'I don't know; 'digestion, I think or 'spepsia. I didn't get to the lecture 'cause ma was sick and I was sick, but she did.'

'She' was the little companion. 'She likes to wear a Scotch cap, I don't. I like one with two white things coming down so.' But just what the white things were, or how they came down the listener could not make out. Presently the trio came to a little shop.

'Mr. White's in there,' with a giggle. 'I know him. He gets drunk.'

This was a man who more than once has given very strong testimony at a prayer meeting.

'Drunk!'

'Yes, and I see him sometimes with a bottle of beer on his knee.'

'You never touch any of such stuff, do you?'

'No.'

'Don't, don't ever. It is very bad and it's very wrong to take it.'

'It don't matter for a man to take just one glass!' The tone was one of great surprise.

'Yes, just one glass is very bad, indeed.'

But the little ones had gone far enough from home already and must be sent back and there was no time for more words. But one grown-up went on with considerable food for thought. Rumor has it that something more than ''spepsia' ails mamma and that the spells are very frequent. The pale, grimy, hard, but clever and cheery little face framed in its mop of unkempt hair was a study for a Dickens.

Thank God for the Sunday-schools and the faithful teachers. But can they in half an hour on Sunday undo the influence of that home life during the rest of the week, and the influence of that man with 'the bottle on his knee?' Yet how many of our church members vote for the saloon that tempts these men on? How many Christian women patronize groceries where that unfortunate woman can get all she wants without going near a saloon at all?

DISH-WASHING COMPETITION.

The Dish-Washing articles have already begun to come in.

The 'Sunday Afternoon Competition' did not begin to interest me as the 'Dish-Washing Competition does,' remarked one old lady the other day. There are so many new-fangled ways of doing things now-a-days, but I doubt if any of them are better than the old ways.'

The speaker was an old lady, a housekeeper of many years' standing, who has not too high an opinion of any class of modern workers.

'I might venture to try,' said a younger housekeeper, 'but if I were to be so unfortunate as to win a prize I foresee my life at home ever after would be hardly worth living.'

We, too, are looking forward to this competition with keen interest. In case some may have overlooked the first announcement, we again publish our offer.

The 'Witness' offers six prizes for the six best articles on the subject, 'How I Wash my Dishes.' The first prize is a copy of 'Household Economics,' a large and valuable work by Helen Campbell, one of the foremost authorities on household economy on the continent. The book comprises a course of lectures, delivered by Mrs. Campbell, in the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, two years ago, so it is right up to date.

To the writers of the five next best we will give a year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.'

RULES FOR WRITING.

In writing, please observe the following rules.

1. Use paper the size of note. Write on one side of paper only, leaving at least a half inch margin on the left hand side, and pin the sheets together at the left hand upper corner of the MS.

2. On the right hand upper corner of the first page write a fictitious name, by which the writer may be identified. Enclose in a sealed envelope your full name and address, on the outside of the envelope write the fictitious name, and pin it to the left hand upper corner of the MS.

3. The MS. should be neither rolled nor folded, but mailed flat.

4. No MS. should contain more than six hundred words.

5. All should be mailed not later than April 16.

6. Address all MS. 'Dish Washing,' Home Department, 'Witness,' Montreal.

AT EASTERTIDE.

(By Mary F. Butts, in 'Christian Endeavor World.')

How shall we please thee at the Eastertide?
By rarest music celebrate thy praise,
Petitions as from needy children raise,
While lowly kneeling at the altar side?
Our stains beneath sweet, spotless lilies hide,
And still walk heedless on in wilful ways,
Unthankful through the rich and bounteous days?
They serve who in obedience abide.

A sweet memorial we raise to thee,
Our Lord, our elder Brother, and our Friend,
When aims and hopes and purposes agree
In lives that ever on thy life attend,
When from the tomb of self our souls arise
To find a heaven in love and sacrifice.

HOW DO YOU SPEND SUNDAY?

Never in the history of our fair Dominion has the question of Sabbath Day observance demanded so much thought and attention as now.

The need has seemed so great that an organization for safe-guarding the day of rest has been called into existence. Christian organizations are awakening to the fact that if the Divine Day is to be preserved as a day of rest and worship they must stand united against the introduction of anything that would take away the sanctity of the day.

Measures for the better observance of the Lord's Day are being sought in legislative halls. It is true that legislation is necessary, but it is equally true that education is as great a necessity. If the Christian homes of our country planned to make the Day of the Lord, of all sweet days the best, not even the greed of a great monopoly would dare to present a scheme that was likely to deprive any of the inmates of these homes of their divine rights.

The hour has surely come when this question must receive greater consideration in the home. Perhaps we are too much inclined to condemn the legislators because the laws upon our statute books are not so definite as we should like or because of the laxity of execution.

It might be well to bring the matter a little more closely home and each ask the question: How is the Sabbath Day observed in my home? Is it such a Sabbath that its ministries bless the household? Is it greeted as the day of delight? Many mothers rejoice when the evening shadows of the Lord's Day have fallen. Much greater joy is found in the hearts of those children who have found it such a long dreary day with nothing to do. Father, mother, do you care to know how to make this the sweetest, most attractive, the best day of all the seven? Then read 'Sabbath Sunshine at Home,' 'Remember the Sabbath,' 'Children and the Sabbath.'

If you want facts get the leaflet 'Does Sabbath-keeping pay?' There are two other leaflets in which you will be interested: 'Minor Sabbath Questions' and 'Cousin Jane and the Street Cars.'

You will find no better returns for a two-cent investment. Five cents will bring you a sample of all literature in stock on Sabbath Observance. Sunday-school worker, Christian Endeavorer, you are trying to extend Christ's kingdom in this world. Send for this literature and scatter it in the homes. W.C.T.U. worker, you should see that every woman in your district has a copy of these leaflets. Order at once from 'The Literature Depository, 56 Elm street, Toronto.

The Lord's Day Alliance and W.C.T.U. have asked that on the first Sunday in April special sermons and addresses be given on Sabbath Day Observance, and that the whole week be devoted to prayer and work in this department.

May we all unite in a great effort to make the first week of April, '98, mighty in results for God and Home and Humanity.

LAURA.

Toronto, March 28, 1898.

NOT ALL OLD.

A pretty story was told by Mrs. Helmuth, president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, at the breakfast of the Lydia F. Wadleigh Association in New York. Her little grandchild asked Mrs. Helmuth to begin a romping play with her. The request was denied, on the ground that grandma was 'too old to play like that'; whereupon the child hesitated and considered. 'You're not old, grandma,' she finally decided and announced. 'It's only your hair that's old.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

Dear Home Department,—The object of the Household Economics Association is 'to promote that knowledge of household science which shall lead to improvement in household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation, and to a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods and fuels.

It is especially desirable that clubs and Women's Christian Temperance Unions, already organized, shall take up this study as a department of their work, since a proper knowledge of home making is of vital importance to every progressive woman of to-day. The home is essentially 'woman's kingdom,' and if she would 'rule her household well,' each home queen must become thoroughly conversant with the principles underlying its proper management. To the White Ribboner this means one of her most powerful weapons with which to fight intemperance, for very often the drinker's home has little attraction to allure him from 'the poor man's club'—the saloon.

With the object of furthering this study, the following course of home reading in Domestic Science has been prepared for use in clubs, unions or institutions—wherever women seek information. Those wishing to take examinations and receive certificates, should join the Chautauqua Circle by paying a small fee, when the examination questions will be sent to them. Address, Central Chautauqua Office, Buffalo, New York. Circulars sent free to all who apply for them.

Let all Women's Christian Temperance Unions and women's clubs organize, if possible, a department of Household Economics, and be prepared to carry out an interesting programme of study next fall and winter.

If any readers desire suggestions on, and help that I might be able to give them in arranging for this study, I shall be pleased to help them where I can.

Besides the regular first and second courses, the following books are recommended for supplementary reading.

1—Food Products of the World. By Dr. Mary E. Green.

2—Household Economics. By Helen Campbell.

3—Chemistry of Cookery. By W. Matthieu Williams. $1.50.

5—Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking. The Lomb prize essay by Mary Hinman Abel.

6—Text-Book on Nursing. By Clara Weeks.

7—Science of Nutrition. By Edward Atkinson.

8—Hygiene of the Nursery. By Dr. Starr. $1.00.

9—Food and Drink. By Thomas Dutton, M.D.

10—About Mushrooms. By Julius A. Palmer, jr.

11—Health without Medicine. By Theodore H. Mead. Small pamphlet. 25c.

12—Physical Beauty. By Annie Jenness-Miller.

13—Hygiene and Physical Culture for Women. By Anna M. Galbraith, M.D. $1.75.

14—Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture. By Mrs. Steele. Illustrated by F. F. Adams.

15—How to Drain a House. By George E. Waring, jr.

16—Handbook of Sanitary Information. By Roger S. Tracey, M.D. 50c.

17—American Kitchen Magazine. Published by Home Science Publishing Company. $1 per year.

18—Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 23, 29, 34, 42 and 43; also Food and Diet, and Chemistry and Economy of Food, by W. O. Atwater, Ph.D.; also Monthly List of publications.

THE FIRST SPIN OF THE SEASON.

To be secured on application to Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Yours in the interests of the Home.

M. E. MILLER,
Ontario Vice-President of Household Economics' Association.

'RICHER THAN I.'

Frances Willard wrote to her friend Mrs. Bain, of Kentucky, who had just lost a daughter: 'Dear sister Anna, how much richer are you than I! Here I sit alone without a child to die, while you are mother to an angel.'

W. C. T. U. WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN.

Dear White Ribboners,—As the Home Department is read by nearly all white ribboners I feel it to be an excellent opportunity to say a few words about the needs in this important department. The workers in our forests are so many and their needs so great that we feel we would be doing our helpers an injustice not to inform them of the excellent work that is being done by the missionary we have engaged to go through the lumber camps in the Muskoka district. Mr. Leckie travels on foot, preaches the gospel, distributes temperance literature, both in French and English (as there are quite a number of French-Canadians in the Muskoka district where our missionary has been all winter). Many of the shanty men have professed faith in the Lord Jesus, some of them not having heard a sermon for years. His success has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It has been quite an undertaking for the Provincial executive as the treasury is not at any time sufficiently supplied with funds in this department. But we have sent out the messenger in God's name believing the funds would be forthcoming. The treasury is about three hundred dollars short of the amount required, and if not sent in before May 1 the missionary must be called in, which would be a great loss to the work. More comfort bags and more literature is required, but most of all more money. Will the reader be kind enough to make it his or her business to send a contribution for this department individually or through your local union. Please address Miss Jennie MacArthur, Cornwall, to whom all remittances must be sent. Some of the unions have started a ten cent per member mission fund—but it is not necessarily limited to ten.

K. M. FISHER,
Prov. Supt.

The missionary's address is John S. Leckie, Huntsville.

BICYCLE COSTUMES.

Lovers of the wheel are glad to see that even the fashion magazines are this spring showing few of the outré costumes that in seasons past have disfigured their pages. But the disfigurement has really been chiefly on paper. A few women have been led into the use of some of the startling combinations depicted as fashionable 'bicycle costumes,' but they have been very few. The majority have contented themselves with the ordinary trim tailor-made walking suit.

The dress reform brought in by the bicycle is like other important reforms, more a change of inward than outward appearance. The dress of the graceful bicycle rider differs from that of the ordinary girl chiefly in the more comfortable underwear. She has learned, before many of her less fortunate sisters, the comfort and beauty of the all wool, or part wool combination underwear. This, in its various thicknesses, she has, warm for winter, and cool for summer, with not an ounce of unnecessary fullness anywhere. Over this she wears a carefully fitted slip waist and full knickerbockers of serge, or some such material to match the color of her dress. The back of the skirt is pleated in pleats meeting at the centre, which makes the skirt hang smoothly over the saddle, and is hooked to the inner belt of the waist with three hooks—one in the centre and one about two inches to each side of it. When a blouse is worn it has been found most satisfactory to have the skirt fastened to the belt in this same fashion.

The best footwear for the bicycle is the low shoe. This alone gives the ankle the play necessary to graceful riding. This is easily seen. When the foot is on the up pedal, the heel should be held as low down as possible. This brings the knee down correspondingly, and does away with the ungainly attitude which so often makes a woman rider so unpleasantly conspicuous. Attend to this detail, have your saddle well over the pedals, and so high that only the ball of your foot will rest on the down pedal, and your handlebars so that, with your elbows quite straight, your fingers can just clasp them comfortably; attend to these points; sit erect; keep your knees and elbows well in, and you will ride not only with pleasure to yourself, but you will afford pleasure to all who see you. For cold weather wear gaiters to the knee made of the dress material or cloth to harmonize with it.

For headwear, the various shapes of sailor or Alpine, or walking hats, are the general favorites, while the Tam O'-Shanter is always in favor for those who can wear it. An elaborate hat or dress is as much out of place on a bicycle as it is on horseback.

NOVELTIES IN SOFA PILLOWS.

Some distinct novelties in sofa pillow covers, says the 'Household,' have recently been shown in the art embroidery stores, and these will prove a welcome change to the housewife who finds that new covers have to be provided for the pillows which have become faded and worn.

The first of these is the poster pillow. This is especially appropriate for the studio corner, for the bachelor apartments or for a reading room. The cover is of light cream canvas, upon which is printed a poster in two or three colors. Of course, being a poster, the outlines are strong and there is no shading. As a consequence, the matter of finishing it is very simple. The lines of each figure are gone over with one color of embroidery silk, usually black. This is all the work that is to be put upon it. The reverse side of the pillow is of the plain canvas, and the edge is to be finished with a black cord.

The pillow is very striking, and, if appropriately placed, proves most effective.

The daintiest pillow of all is an entirely new departure in linen crash covers. The one exhibited in a leading art store was of the blue and white crash in large checks. Five squares made the width. The pillow was made and finished like those which have been so popular for some time past. The ruffled edge was embroidered in feather-stitch.

The distinctively new feature was the method of embroidering the body of the cover. In the white squares at each corner in one, and midway between the corners, was embroidered a simple scroll figure. The same figure was also embroidered in the centre square, and in the four squares diagonally between the centre and the corners.

The work is done in two shades of blue, to match the shades in the linen, the darker shade appearing where the stripes cross each other.

The centre of the figure is worked solid in light blue and outlined in the darker. The short scrolls are worked in light blue and the longer ones in the dark.

The whole effect is as dainty and pretty as one could imagine, and while it affords a change from those with the feather-stitching only, it retains the prime excellence of the crash covers—the ability to endure successfully any number of trips to the laundry.

NOT ALL TO BLAME.

'The women are not all to blame,' is the verdict of one observing woman on the question of woman's dress. A non-skating woman thus deals with the question in the New York 'Ledger'—

'Coats and trousers have the best of it everywhere,' I exclaimed, for the thousandth time as I looked at the delightful spectacle of the male and female skaters at the Central Park. Away went coat and trousers, like a feather before the wind, free and untrammeled by dry goods, and independent of any chance somersault; while the poor skirt-hampered women glided circumspectly after their much-needed health and robustness, with that awful omnipresent sense of 'the proprieties (and—horror of horrors—a tumble!) which sends more of the dress-fettered sex to their graves every year than any disease I wot of.

That a few women whom I saw there had had the perseverance to become tolerable skaters with all that mass of dry goods strung round their waists, is infinitely to their credit. How much longer and better they could have skated, disembarrassed, as men are, of these swaddling robes, common-sense will tell anybody. I should like to see how long a man's patience would hold out, floundering round in them, while he learned to skate! And yet were a lady to adopt any other costume, what a rolling of eyes and pursing of mouths should we see from the strainers at gnats and swallowers of camels.

'Why don't you get up a skating costume, and set them an example?' whispers a voice at my elbow. Me? Why don't I? Because, sir, custom has made me a poor, miserable coward in these matters, like the rest of my sex, and, because, moreover, sir, you would have no more courage to walk by my side in such a costume, than I should have to wear it. No, no; a crowd of curious men in my wake would be no more agreeable in reality than it is in prospective. It is brave talking, I know, but the time has not yet come when men, by refraining from rude remarks on a female pioneer in such a cause, would remove one of the chief obstacles to its advancement. They 'like healthy women'—oh, of course, they do! but then, unfortunately, they like dainty prettiness of attire much better. Else, why don't they encourage women when they try to do a sensible thing? Why do they grin, and stroke their beards, and shrug their shoulders, and raise their eyebrows, and go home to Jane Maria, and say, 'Let me catch you out in such a costume!'

Now let me say in closing that I don't wish to be misunderstood on this matter. I approve of no costume which a delicate-minded, self-respecting, dignified woman might not wear in public. But I will insist that nothing can be done in the way of reform while husbands and fathers and brothers sniff the whole subject 'under the table,' as soon as it is mentioned. May every one of them have a yearly doctor's bill to pay as long as the moral law!

MONOTONY OF HOUSEWORK.

It is absurd to talk of the monotony of housework. Is it more so than shop, factory, office, or school room? It is rather an advantage to have the same kind of work to do each day; for experience teaches, saves from errors, and tends towards perfection. Watch the experienced one, and the novice. Mark with what ease and confidence; with how much less labor the former works. And why should servants doing housework be despised more than other servants? Are we not all servants, one or another in some form?

NANNIE.

Summerside, P.E.I.

A significant question was asked Dr. Hovey at the Boston Conference on Systematic Beneficence. One pastor stated that he was urging the giving of at least a tenth, some one, who had been making some calculations on the subject and was astounded at the immense sum which would thus flow into the Lord's treasury, came to him and asked what would be done with all the money if every Christian should conform to the Christian duty of giving one-tenth of his income. The very fact that such a question could be asked is a lamentable confession of ignorance among many Christians as to what might be done for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in all the earth.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

April 24, 1898.

A LESSON ON FORGIVENESS.—Matt. xviii., 21-35.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—'Forgive and ye shall be forgiven.'—Luke vi., 37.

The instruction is opened in the verse immediately preceding our lesson, 'Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother.' (verse 15.). 'But,' the Lord adds, 'if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church; but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man, and a publican.' (Matt. xviii.; 16; 17.)

What a blessed spirit pervades these directions! What anxiety for peace they inculcate! The man who is injured is not to avenge himself, but to seek in

the spirit of love, to bring the one who has injured him to a right mind and conduct! Thus many a breach would be avoided, and many a wound would be healthfully healed. Moreover, he assured them that if two of them should agree on earth as touching anything that they should ask, their prayer would be heard and answered, "for where two or three are gathered together in my name,' he said, 'there am I in the midst of them,' (verse 20.)

When Jesus had reached this point in his instructions, Peter—whose mind apparently had been struck by the directions given for dealing with an offender—came to him to ask again concerning the matter.

'Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me,' he said, 'and I forgive him? Till seven times?' Will that be often enough?

No, replied Jesus, 'not seven times,' but four hundred and ninety times—'seventy times seven.'

There could be no misunderstanding this. The obligation to forgive was not to be confined within metes and bounds; it was everlasting and illimitable. 'Seventy times seven,' was the equivalent to, if not the origin of, the common modern expression, 'five hundred'; if he trespass five hundred times a day, five hundred times forgive.'

But this question of Peter has a peculiar turn about it worthy of notice. It expresses the Peterness that is in all human nature, and which is not so anxious about its own offences as it is concerning those of others. 'How oft,' he said, 'shall my brother sin against me?' as if his brother would be much more likely to sin against him than he against his brother. If we would more frequently reverse the question, and be more troubled lest we might sin more than our 'brother,' could forgive, probably there would be but little occasion to ask the question at all. Peter's question, however, shows that he had not as yet comprehended the spirit which filled his Master, and which should fill all of his disciples. It shows the same thing of all who ask it. To make it clear to him, and to us, Jesus declared,

THE PARABLE OF THE UNMERCIFUL SERVANT.

It shows by a striking example how men in the great world often deal with each other, and how naturally the innate sense of justice in their fellow-men abhors such dealings and cries out against them. Thus our Lord holds up the spirit of the world in contrast with the spirit which he has been inculcating as the spirit which should influence the children of his kingdom. We are not, therefore, I think, to try and find a parallelism at every point between this servant who was forgiven his great debt of ten thousand talents, and the sinner who had received the pardoning grace of God. It does not attempt, for instance, to settle the question whether one who has once been forgiven by God can afterward be lost; or whether acts of kindness here will secure eternal life hereafter; or whether one can ever pay the debt due to God and finally be released from punishment. Such questions, and many others like them, are settled elsewhere, but not here.

The parable evidently represents a certain king, whose dominions covered many provinces. Each province was under its own viceroy. He administered its affairs, collected its revenues, and at stated times rendered an account to the king. On one of these occasions one was found to have a large deficiency in his accounts. He owed ten thousand talents, equal to the enormous sum of fifteen millions of dollars. It was a debt far beyond his ability to pay. To cover it as much as possible a sale of all his property, including himself, his wife, and his children, as slaves, was ordered. It meant his utter and irretrievable ruin. In an agony of despair he sued for mercy. His king was moved with compassion, 'and forgave him the debt.'

So he went out again among his fellows with a light heart and a hopeful spirit. His one great aim now was to gain money. So when he found one who was indebted to him for the comparatively small sum of one hundred pence, or about fifteen dollars, he at once demanded payment. To pay it was just as much beyond this man's ability, as the payment of ten thousand talents was beyond his, but that was of little moment in his eyes. The man fell at his feet, as he had fallen at the feet of his king, and urged the same plea for mercy, and for mercy and for time. But now the plea fell on deaf ears and a hard heart. The favor which he had himself received had all passed from his mind. At once, without shame or hesitation, he cast the poor debtor into prison until the tender compassion of real friends should provide for his debt. The result was his fellow servants were 'sorry,' his king was 'wroth,' and the poverty and slavery which he earned became his endless portion.

Now the trouble with this man evidently was, that he had never rightly appreciated the mercy shown to him, because he had never rightly appreciated his own indebtedness. Until its consequence stared him in the face, its character never troubled him. He feared disgrace, more than he feared debt. How many look upon sin, and their relation to the King of kings in very much the same way!

HOME READINGS.

M. Matt. xviii., 1-20.—A lesson on childlikeness.
T. Matt. xviii., 21-35.—A lesson on forgiveness.
W. Luke vi., 27-38.—'Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven.
T. Luke xvii., 1-10.—'If he repent, forgive him.'
F. Col. iii., 1-17.—'Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another.'
S. I. John iii., 10-24.—'We should . . . . love one another.'
S. Eph. iv., 1-32.—'Be ye kind one to another.'

DEPARTMENT.

April 24, 1898.

HABITS.

(Prov. vi., 6-11; xii., 14-25; Luke, iv., 16.)

'Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. 'For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.' (II. Pet. i., 8.)

'But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.' (II. Cor. iii., 18.)

'And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him.' (Col. iii., 17.)

Sow an act, reap a habit
Sow a habit, reap a character,
Sow a character, reap a destiny.

The power of habit is a power difficult of conquest. A bad habit is hard to uproot. Good habits require careful cultivation. Habitually practicing the presence of God daily makes our character more like his.

The habit of reverence is a most important part of a Christian's character. A Christian lacking this characteristic is like a sweet-toned bell with a crack in it, or like a harp with one false note. There is a certain jarring, discordant quality in flippancy which detracts much from the charms of a young Christian's conversation. The habit of thinking reverently and speaking always reverently of holy things is one that should be much more largely cultivated than it is at present.

Oh, if you want to grow in grace, do learn to begin here. In all your judgings and meditations and thoughts and deeds and questionings and studies and prayers, learn to be kept by your Almighty God. What is Almighty God not going to do for the child that trusts him? The bible says: 'Above all that we can ask or think.' It is Omnipotence you must learn to know and trust, and then you will live as a Christian ought to live. How little we have learned to study God, and to understand that a godly life is a life full of God, a life that loves God and waits on him, and trusts him, and allows him to bless it! We cannot do the will of God except by the power of God. God gives us the first experience of his power to prepare us to long for more, and to come and claim all that he can do. God help us to trust him every day!

Some people think that they never can get so far as that every word of their mouth should be to the glory of God. But it is what God wants of them, it is what God expects of them. God is willing to set a watch at the door of their mouth, and if God will do that, cannot he keep their tongue and their lips? He can; and that is what God is going to do for them that trust in him. God's keeping is all-inclusive, and let every one who longs to live a holy life think out all their needs and all their weaknesses, and all their shortcomings, and all their sins, and say deliberately; 'Is there any sin that my God cannot keep me from?' And the heart will have to answer: 'No, God can keep me from every sin.'

Can there be any reason why the keeping of God should not be continuous and unbroken? Just think. All life is in unbroken continuity. If my life were stopped for half an hour I would be dead, and my life gone. Life is a continuous thing, and the life of God is the life of his church, and the life of God is his almighty power working in us. God comes to us as the Almighty One, and without any condition he offers to be our keeper, his keeping means that day by day, moment by moment, God is going to keep us.—Andrew Murray.

An Endeavorer in Crestline, O., a busy housewife, finds the best time for her Quiet Hour to be at ten o'clock in the morning—husband at work, boys at school, duties of the morning meal over, everything quiet, and she alone with the Master. 'More and more I realize,' she says, 'what it is to pray without ceasing, for not only at this morning hour am I led to my knees, but other opportunities and needs bring me gladly to avail myself of this direct communication with my Saviour.'

A Nova Scotia Endeavorer, who has for nearly a year given a tenth of her salary for the Lord's work, writes, 'Of the genuine gladness that comes when helping God's children, I cannot find words to tell.'

'Soon after my marriage, my wife and I began to put aside a tenth of our income. We used a red pocketbook for the tithes, and often it was the richest pocketbook in the house. As soon as our first child could understand, we taught him to put aside his tenth, and now all three of our children are tithe-givers.'—A Maryland member of the 'Tenth Legion.'

GIVING THAT MEANT SOMETHING

A BIT OF STIMULUS FOR MEMBERS OF THE TENTH LEGION.

A well-known Canadian clergyman permits us to publish the following striking incident, which will serve, we hope, as a stimulus to many, leading them to greater generosity in the Lord's work.

In this clergyman's church is a widow, who has succeeded in bringing up nine children, the eldest of whom are now in a position to help her a little. But about four years ago her son who was second in age took sick and died, after many weeks of suffering in the general hospital.

While the boy was sick, the widow's income was almost nothing, only about two dollars a week, and this through the earning of one of the other children. After the death of her son, she told her pastor how her needs had been supplied as they had arisen. She had committed her case to her heavenly Father, trusting implicitly in him; and the supplies came, not in abundance, but as she required them, and sufficient to meet her needs.

On one occasion a gentleman who had never seen her gave her pastor some money for her. This money reached her the day her rent fell due. Its coming was only one of many examples of the Father's supplying her need at just the right time.

At the point of her greatest distress, a small legacy of thirty-five pounds came to her from the death of some relatives in Ireland. The day after its arrival, she brought her pastor the sum of twenty dollars, which was a tenth of this legacy, plus a little more than two dollars and fifty cents, which she had already set aside as a tithe from what little money had come to her during the trying period through which she had passed.

This twenty dollars she brought secretly, as a gift to foreign missions, with the request that no one might know that she had made the gift.

Her eldest son has entered the English army, and two of her children are now able to help her a little. But still she trusts God for all her livelihood, and knows that she will find the Father faithful in years to come as he has proved faithful in the past.—'C. T. World.'

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA.

The Rev. S. E. Wishard, D.D., superintendent of Presbyterian work in Utah, writes:—

'The Mormon Church is sending missionaries into all the States in the Union and into Canada. The number of these missionaries is estimated to be not less than one thousand three hundred, and probably more. They deny and misrepresent their doctrines as taught in Utah. They claim to be a Christian denomination, doing the same work that the Christian Churches are doing, only doing it better.

'They distribute their printed creed, which is utterly misleading and gives no true information concerning their doctrines. They deny the existence of polygamy, while they still teach the doctrine and practice polygamy here in Utah. They worship Adam as God. They are polytheists.

'We are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry from all parts of the United States, east, west, north and south; also from Canada and Australia, as to the Mormon belief. Their missionaries go out as beggars, asking for the hospitality of Christian homes, and for the use of Christian churches, and lead unwary people into their delusions.

'In view of the constant inquiries coming to us, and the general lack of information in the East concerning this blasphemous system of idolatry and filth, we have established a printing press by which we can furnish such tracts and information, at cost, as will help to break the power of this growing abomination by exposing the vileness of the Mormon system and forestalling the work of deception which is carried on so extensively.'

'The Church at Home and Abroad' says:—

'The Mormon Church proper is a secret order, and, like other secret orders, has a published creed and a private code. The code is communicated orally and to none but the initiated, and to them only under a secrecy that is guarded by the most fearful penalties, hence the conflicting opinions as to the real status of affairs in Utah.'

Distance from Utah, writes Eugene Young, in the 'Independent,' is not likely to protect the religious people in the East from an active interest in the Mormon problem. The 'Latter-Day Saints,' having gained control of the state in which their governing body sits, and being freed from the necessity of fighting the Federal Government, have revived their missionary work in the east. There are one hundred and forty missionaries in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and eastern Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Brooklyn. Their plea to the people is based on the assumption that there was a general apostacy of Christians in the early centuries, that the true gospel was taken from the world, and that it has been restored through Joseph Smith. When questioned about polygamy they assert that the custom has been abandoned. The Mormon hierarchy has secured a haven of rest by getting Statehood for Utah. It has broken the promises of political freedom on which it gained this boon; but the average devout Mormon excuses all such things by the belief that these breaches of faith have helped the Kingdom of God on earth. The two Senators from Utah were elected through Mormon influence. The same is true of the two Senators from Idaho. Colorado has a growing Mormon population. The politicians of Arizona and New Mexico have learned that they must truckle to the Mormon vote. There is danger in these things for American institutions.

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Lady Ashburton has recently bought an estate at Cholo, British Central Africa, which she has enabled the Nyassa Industrial Mission to acquire by purchase in annual instalments. Over a hundred and six acres of this estate are already planted with coffee plants in bearing, and it is estimated that, after discharging the annual liabilities, there will be a sufficient income to enable the society at the end of the year to begin the erection of the necessary buildings for an active missionary work amongst the natives of the district. This Cholo station will be about thirty miles from the base station at Likabula, near Blantyre, which was the original estate with which the society commenced operations about four years ago. During this time much has been done, with but little support, for the total subscriptions during the first three years amounted to little over £700.

At the end of the year the Likabula station will have become self-supporting so far as ordinary expenditure is concerned. The mission will thus have two stations virtually self-supporting, and the endeavors of the council will then be directed to the repayment of all existing loans (about £500), before seeking to make further advances in the field. A native church has been formed with more than thirty members, who contribute to the support of a native evangelist.

A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

A great social problem, says the 'Christian World,' is being successfully grappled with at the Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, Bristol, which has been erected for the treatment of poor inebriate women, and for female criminals under sentence of imprisonment. The institution has developed out of the Police Court and Prison Gate Mission, and has now assumed large proportions. The work is on a strictly religious but unsectarian basis. Its objects are to provide a home for poor female inebriates, to be a place of detention for well-conducted female convicts, to which magistrates may send hopeful female offenders instead of to prison, a home for women whose alleged offence is of so trivial a nature as to render a prosecution undesirable, and for hopeful female discharged prisoners. The prisoner's department is entirely separate from the rest of the home. The idea of it is to make the period of punishment one full of reclaiming and uplifting influences. The prisoners are sent by order of the Home Secretary after having passed part of their time in penal servitude. At the institution they wear civilian's dress, and the life is that of a home rather than of a prison. A great feature of the institution is its industries, which are being developed with a view to make the place self-supporting. One of the principal of these is cane basket-making, in which the inmates have attained a high proficiency. A patent has been taken out for their cycle basket, for which there is now a large demand.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Andrew Murray, the well-known spiritual teacher, has been honored with the degree of D. D. by the University of Aberdeen. As a scholar and a man of theological attainments, Dr. Murray fully merits the distinction thus conferred upon him.

The C.M.S. is threatened with a serious deficit. The centenary of the society will be celebrated in April next year, and there is a proposal to raise a million sterling in connection with the event.

The editor of the 'Band of Hope Review' announces the offer of a prize banner, value £9, to the Band of Hope in Great Britain or Ireland that can show the greatest percentage of increase of membership during 1898.

Mr. I. D. Sankey has held some very interesting services in Constantinople, singing and addressing gatherings in the Robert College, and the American School, the Girls' School at Scutari, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Sankey expect to be in England about May 1, and will spend some three weeks in London.

Commander Ballington Booth has appointed Colonel J. G. Hallimond, who is well known as a successful Christian worker, and Mr. Harper G. Smyth, the talented gospel soloist, as volunteer evangelists. They will work in co-operation with the pastors of evangelical churches.

The following is a translation of a four-metrical proclamation recently issued by a Chinese district magistrate in favor of the missionaries:—

'The members of the London Mission
Establish chapels to exhort people to do good,
They have proclaimed their doctrines and distributed their books,
To all quarters of this land,
The officials, according to treaty,
Use extra precautions to protect them,
And any rowdy that obstructs them,
Will be severely punished by us.'

The centenary of the death of Schwartz, the first Protestant missionary who labored in Southern India in connection with the Danish Mission, was recently celebrated at Tanjore, by the local Christian communities. A great number of Hindus joined in the celebration out of sympathy or curiosity. Schwartz, like the Abbe Dubois, and like the modern Salvationists, adopted the native mode of life to a large extent, and thereby won the confidence and respect of the people in a way rarely equalled. He died at Tanjore, on Feb. 13, 1798.

A recent report of the Bureau of Education of the United States deals, among other things, with temperance teaching in schools. In fifteen states it is reported to be mandatory; in twenty a penalty is attached to its omission; in fourteen it is obligatory on all pupils; in twenty-three it is required to be given in the same manner and as thoroughly as the other compulsory subjects; in nine it is required that from one-fourth to one-fifth of the reading book shall be given to this matter; and in thirty-four states all teachers must pass a satisfactory examination as to their ability to teach the subject. It is conceded that 'the subject is really receiving as much attention in the schools as any subject ever received in so brief a time as has elapsed since the passage of the compulsory law.'

Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has delivered the opening address at the Central Indian Conference, Lucknow. 'Nowhere, said he, is John Wesley's prophecy that the world was his parish, so swiftly becoming history as in India. When, some ten years ago, a veteran, and esteemed missionary was elected to the bishopric of that vast field, he electrified the churches in many places by declaring his sober hope that he might live to see the time when ten thousand heathen would be converted under the care of the Methodist Church in a single year. Some who heard that prayer wondered whether it was the prophetic utterance of an apostle of God, or the passionate cry of a fanatic. That dilemma was solved years ago by successes transcending the vision of the seer.

For some years Mr. George Muller's Orphanages at Bristol have not been fully occupied. The accommodation is for two thousand and fifty children. Not quite one thousand seven hundred were housed and provided for last year. Applications for admission of children who had lost both parents were almost certain of being successful. One wonders whether the somewhat singular and out-of-date uniform garb which the children were compelled to wear has had anything to do with the considerable number of vacant places existing in the institution of late years. In the streets, however, though quaintly clothed, the orphans always looked healthy and happy. At Christmas time it was pathetic to see the eager and delighted looks, and hear their rapturous expressions as they were taken in groups around the principal shopkeeping thoroughfares. In many a poor orphan's life, a blank that will never be filled has come by the death of George Muller.

When the steamship 'Australia' was preparing to leave San Francisco the other day for the Klondike, an observer on the dock had his attention specially called to the farewells which two fathers gave their sons. One strapping young fellow wrung the hand of an old man of military bearing. 'Well, Jack,' the father said, 'I wish you all kinds of good luck, and, my boy, whatever you do, don't drink!' A moment later, with a gulp in his throat, he said:—'Good by. I can't stand about here, or I will lose my courage and beg you to stay.' And with another handshake he was gone. Another young chap was given 'Godspeed' by his old father, and the parent's voice broke as he said:—'Now, George, you know there is always a good home to come to if you don't strike anything. Don't stay up there and suffer because of any false pride. If you can't get a fortune this season, come back. You will have as good a show here as many others, and you can always count on a good home!' How much it means when the good book says to us: 'Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.'—'Christian Herald.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buying a House Without Cash

—a practical article by Barton Cheyney, telling how, without money, to own a home in city or country. It will be found of great interest to young married folks—and old ones, too. It is meant as a help for those of you who would like to stop paying rent.

INSIDE OF A HUNDRED HOMES

Photographic glimpses of interiors of all sorts—real rooms that are lived in—dainty boudoirs, dens, and cozy corners—sleeping-rooms, book rooms. Each with an idea in it for your helping. The fifth instalment of this popular series—one of the most interesting features the JOURNAL has presented.

MRS. RORER'S ARTICLES

in this number are of special interest to mothers. Under the title of "Proper Cooking for the Nursery" she tells what the tiny folks must not eat—as well as how to prepare their proper foods. "The Best Food for a Growing Child" continues the story for the babies who have grown into little men and little women.

Easter Ladies' Home Journal

Enlarged to 48 pages—this number is, we think, quite the best we have ever issued—filled with special features of practical worth to every reader—and with a wealth of handsome illustrations.

FOR 25 CENTS WE WILL SEND THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL ON TRIAL FOR THREE MONTHS

ALSO, a handsome illustrated booklet containing our Prospectus for 1898, with portraits of famous writers and small reproductions of some of the illustrations that are to appear in the Journal in future numbers.

$1.00 per Year

10 cts. a Copy

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one adress, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. Cuts or Large Type, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office or express money order which protects the sender. Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 and under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 3c; $3.00 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 cents.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898.

The gathering of British warships and soldiers at Jamaica has, in all probability, no international significance. Great Britain always takes precautions against troubles to her own possessions owing to the proximity of war by gathering forces sufficient to guard not only the interests of the colonies or possessions in the vicinity, but to protect her trade and commerce by land and by sea. The movement does, however, signify that the British Government expects war.

The belief is beginning to gain ground in the United States that it was the Cubans, and not the Spaniards, who blew up the 'Maine.' The recent manifestos issued by the lawyer and representatives of the Cuban junta in the United States, declaring that if the United States intervened without first guaranteeing the independence of Cuba, the insurgents would turn their machetes against the United States forces and fight them as determinedly as they have fought the Spaniards, has opened the eyes of many Americans to the designs of the Cubans and the possibilities of intervention.

Esquimalt is the best harbor on the British Columbia coast, and admirably adapted for purposes of a naval base for the British fleet in the North Pacific. Its importance has long been recognized, and when its fortifications are completed it will be a strategic point of the utmost value when hereafter, as many expect, the trade of the Pacific will become as great as that of the Atlantic. The near neighborhood of the Nanaimo coal mines and the facility with which ships can be supplied is a great advantage the like of which is possessed by no other country on the American side of the ocean. Should trouble arise in the Far East, Esquimalt will become another Portsmouth. Esquimalt commands the Strait of St. Juan de Fuca, the entrance to that basin where the trade of the Pacific, both American and Canadian, seems bound to centre, having Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo on its shores.

The Zola trial has had a true Gilbertian anti-climax in the quashing of the sentence by the highest court in France on technical grounds. The charge that General Billot attempted to intimidate the court and compel the judges to give a contrary decision is probably true. Such action would be quite in keeping with the conduct of the military staff during the first trial. There is hope for a country where the courts cannot be intimidated, but the bare fact that intimidation was attempted by one of the chief officers in the army, who is also minister of war, goes to show that there is a class of military men in France who esteem themselves superior to the law. Pretorianism is an ever-present danger in all military nations. It helped to ruin successive empires in ancient times, and threatens the same result in France and Germany to-day. The existence of a great standing army is always demoralizing, but when the military power seeks to override the civil law a revolution or a despotism is not far off.

The question asked in the House of Commons as to what Dr. Dawson was before he was Queen's printer suggests that there must be some one after his place; as there is probably no one who knows anything about the business requirements of the position who does not know Dr. Dawson's competency for it. Dr. Dawson, it is true, never set type; neither has many a one who is in control of a first-class printing business. Dr. Dawson was, it is true, the best known bookseller in Canada; but he was also an extensive publisher, a leading stationer, and proprietor of a large book-binding establishment, and thus knew much more about the varied requirements of a manager for the Department of Queen's Printer than the most experienced printer without such experience could know. The position to which he was appointed was one in which the great and varied abilities of one of the best heads in the country could find great scope. It was also one in which Dr. Dawson's unquestionable integrity was needed as an assurance to the country that there would, for instance, be no jockeying with the voters' lists which are entrusted to the care of the Queen's printer.

Key West, where the United States fleet is now lying, is a coral reef island seven miles long and not more than two wide in its broadest extent. Its highest point is only about twenty feet above sea level. It is the most southern point off the coast of Florida, and possesses a good, capacious harbor. The town of the same name has risen to considerable importance of late years, having a population of over twenty-five thousand, the bulk of the inhabitants being Cuban refugees who carry on the business of cigar-making. Nearly all the so-called Havana cigars consumed in the United States come from Key West. The fortifications are not strong or extensive, but have been considerably improved since the beginning of the trouble in Cuba. As a naval station it has many advantages, and could be made impregnable. Fort Taylor is a casemented pentagonal brick structure, erected at a cost of $1,250,000, and mounting two hundred guns. There are also martello towers on the island. Some years ago the garrison was withdrawn and the fort fell into decay, but is now repaired and greatly strengthened. Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, the largest of the Dry Tortugas, is an enormous and powerful fortification of brick, enclosing nine acres of lawns and palm trees, oleanders and roses. It was begun in 1846, and intended to serve as the military key to the Gulf of Mexico, and cost about thirty million dollars, all the materials for its construction having been brought from New York. Fort Jefferson is seventy-one miles from Key West. The word 'key' is a corruption of the Spanish 'cayo,' meaning a reef, Key West being the English adaptation of 'Cayo Hueso,' or Bone Reef.'

On another page will be found a map of China, with a good history of the situation there from an American paper. As events move rapidly there, such statements, as they refer to the existing situation, grow rapidly old. There is always something to be learned from a map. From this one it may be seen that Vladivostock, Russia's only Pacific seaport, is almost as far north as Montreal, and that a vessel from it to British Columbia would sail north of Japan through the Sea of Okotsk. Like Montreal, Vladivostock is only open in summer, and even then is upon a shut-in sea. It will be seen that Pekin, on the fortieth parallel, is as far north as Philadelphia. Corea is generally supposed to be north of China, and Japan to be north of Corea. It will be seen that both of them are for the most part further south than Pekin. It will be seen that not only Yunnan, but the great innermost province of Sze-Chuen, forms the hinterland of British Burma, and that Quang-se and Quang-Tung, wanted by France, are the hinterland of Hong Kong, as well as being the natural extension of the French Tongking. With Quang-tung, or Canton, as the name of its chief city is pronounced in English, Britain has an enormous trade. Port Arthur, leased to Russia, is shown on the map, but not its neighbor port, Talien-Wan, also leased. Wei-Hai-Wei, now important as the stronghold held by Japan, and about to be transferred to Great Britain, is not shown; it is near Chefu. Kiao-Chau, the port held by Germany, is on the other side of the same promontory, and the whole extremely populous and industrial province of Shan-tung has practically fallen to Germany. The Yang-tse river, the great highway of more than half of China, the route of a vast and increasing trade almost exclusively British, has now been opened to British trade.

Joint mediation by the powers of Europe for the preservation of peace between Spain and the United States could not be accepted on this side of the Atlantic without profound misgiving. Apart from the Monroe doctrine, the principle of which neither Great Britain nor Canada is inclined to dispute, enough has been seen of the way the European concert has been managed in the affairs of Turkey and Greece to strengthen the American desire to keep clear of it. The same might also be said of Great Britain, whose experience of the concert has been anything but satisfactory, and whose refusal to take part in it with reference to the quarrel between Spain and the United States is as wise in her own interests as it is friendly to the republic. Britain is the only European power that shares with the United States the sovereignty of North America, and, as such, is perfectly justified in declining to act with powers who have no standing here. It is also quite plain that the proposed mediation arose from a desire to help Spain out of the difficulty, preserve her credit and save her, and perhaps other countries in Europe, from the possible consequences that may follow a disastrous war. Any issue that could come from the proposed mediation would be sure to fall far short of what public opinion in the United States demands, and would therefore fail to secure a permanent settlement of the dispute. It would be sheer folly for the free people of this continent to admit the right or the propriety of interference in their affairs by governments notorious for dishonesty and double-dealing among themselves. Canada is by no means a disinterested spectator. She has trade interests which cannot but be affected by a war between Spain and the United States, and it is important to her that this Cuban question should be finally set at rest. Canadians would prefer to see that end accomplished without war, but we are convinced that mediation by European powers would not do it.

In commenting on criminal trials in France it should be borne in mind that the French, in spite of all their revolutions, do not possess that right of habeas corpus of which British people are so proudly tenacious. As M. Gustave Le Bon points out, in his comments on the administration of justice in France, the magistracy is under no control. A 'Juge d'Instruction,' an examining magistrate who has no exact counterpart under our system, possesses the power of sending to prison at will persons of highest standing on the simple supposition of their guilt, and without being obliged to justify his act to any one. Under the pretext of pursuing his investigation he can keep those persons in prison for six months, or even a year, and free them at last without owing them either indemnity or excuse. The warrant in France is the equivalent of the 'lettre de cachet,' with this difference, that the latter, with the use of which the monarchy was so justly reproached, could only be resorted to by persons occupying a very high position, while the warrant is an instrument in the hands of a whole class of petty officials not regarded as either very enlightened or very independent. These magistrates are appointed by the government fresh from the universities, where they have passed an examination, after an education conducted on the system of 'rote and cram.' They are the most uncompromising sticklers for the letter of the law, as M. Le Bon shows in a number of cases, and as the French law reverses the British principle that a man must be held innocent till he is proved guilty, and regards him as guilty till he is proved innocent, their power is very real and often very oppressive. The only power to which they are amenable is the government, which can quash their findings or dismiss them from office. Of course, the higher courts of appeal can revise their judgments, but they have no power over their preliminary action, as our superior judges have under the Habeas Corpus Act.

THE THREATENED RIDER.

The temperance men are getting very restive about the plebiscite. Hope deferred makes the heart sick, and they have misgivings as to whether the government is cordial about it. One symptom is loud threats of what the temperance people will do if the government appends anything to the simple question of whether the voter wants prohibition or not. We submit that threats of repudiating the whole affair are nonsense. Refraining from the contest might result in having the popular verdict go against prohibition, but would be no excuse for that result, nor would it lessen the disaster. The threatened appendix, whatever it might be, might alter their opinion of the wisdom of the government or of its sympathy with their cause, but it could not alter their opinion of the merits of prohibition. If the appendix were one which introduced other issues from prohibition each would have to vote on it according to his belief on those issues. His cause would gain nothing by his not voting at all. The government has virtually promised over and over again that no issue will be introduced that is not confessed by all to be a necessary part of prohibition. Direct taxation, which is a separate question, will not be introduced as an issue. The question will probably be attached whether the voter is prepared for such extra burden as may accrue to him from the loss of the liquor revenues. We think such a rider to the ballot is a mistake, but it really adds nothing to the main question that is not necessarily in it. It may fairly be assumed that momentarily at least there must be extra taxation to replace that which is now collected through the liquor traffic. But supposing the government were proved to be opposed to the success of the prohibition vote, that is not the question which the voter is asked to vote upon in the plebiscite. That will come when he has to choose a representative in parliament.

THE BUDGET.

The budget brought down on Wednesday by Mr. Fielding is remarkable for two things, the absence of tariff tinkering and the extension of the imperial preferential system adopted last year with so much applause and success. It is not easy to say which will be regarded with most general favor. There are two changes in the tariff, neither of which can be called tinkering. The change in the tobacco duties is for the purpose merely of making the duties more equable. It was found that manufacturers importing moist tobacco were, under the old system of levying the duties according to the actual weight of the tobacco at the time of importation, under a serious disadvantage compared with those who imported it in a thoroughly dried condition, and the duties are hereafter to be levied according to a standard of weight which makes allowances for moisture. The change in the sugar duties has for its object the extension of the preferential tariff to the West Indian colonies, which are at present threatened with ruin owing to their inability to compete with the bounty-fostered sugar-producing countries of Europe. The effect of the change in the sugar duties is, broadly speaking, to reduce the present duty on sugars imported from the West Indies by seven-eighths of a cent per hundred pounds, and to increase the present duty on bounty-fostered sugars imported from Europe by fifteen and a half cents per hundred pounds. The preference extended therefore to the West Indies is very substantial, amounting apparently to sixteen and three-eighths cents per hundred pounds. The new tariff, as compared with the Foster tariff, increases somewhat the protection enjoyed by the refiners of beet root sugars, but the increase is inconsiderable, amounting to less than one and a half cents per hundred pounds. Should West Indies sugar be refined in Great Britain, however, for export to Canada such sugars would come under the preferential tariff, and the protection enjoyed by the refiner against these would be very much reduced as compared with the Foster tariff, apparently by about fourteen cents per hundred pounds.

The West Indian colonies will chiefly benefit by the change, but the preferential sugar duties are extended to the sugar product of all countries, colonies and dependencies belonging to the empire, thus making it a broadly imperial measure. West Indian sugars refined in Great Britain would come in under the preferential tariff, as we understand it. Canada receives at present no return in the way of preferential treatment on her goods from the West Indies, and probably could not do so in any case until after the expiry of the period over which the German and Belgian treaties have yet to run, namely, the thirtieth of July next, but negotiations are proceeding with the Imperial Government which will, no doubt, secure at no distant date such advantages. In the meantime efforts are being made to establish more facilities for direct trade between the West Indies and Canada, which, it is to be hoped, will be more successful than those of former governments, which all failed. A great deal, however, must depend upon the enterprise of the Canadian manufacturers and traders, who seem to make the same mistake as British business men of not studying foreign markets and complying with their special requirements in the way of preparing, putting up and packing goods.

There has been no tariff tinkering, no protective duties at the special request of producers placed upon such articles as binder twine, for instance; no export duties either upon saw-logs or nickel or pulp-wood. If such duties are proposed at all it will have to be by special bill. If this course is steadily pursued by the government the budget will be neither a terror to him who doeth well nor a joy to evildoers. It will relieve manufacturers and traders from the necessity of running to Ottawa every session either for offensive or defensive purposes; it will relieve the fears of traders and consumers alike, who expect nothing but fresh burdens from such changes, and it secures the government from much of the undue influence brought to bear in favor of the special interests and against the general interests of the consumers. The government has amended the section of the preferential tariff enacted last session so as to secure its benefits to Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies alone, or such of them as the governor-in-council may declare entitled to it by tariffs which, on the whole, are as favorable to Canada as the Canadian tariff is to them. The full preferential tariff goes into effect on the first of July, and until the thirty-first of July, when the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties takes effect, other countries beside Great Britain will enjoy it, but after that time Great Britain and such of the colonies and dependencies as may be declared entitled to it will reap its advantages. The result of the preferential tariff, as it was, was to secure the denunciation of the treaties and arouse that remarkable outburst of imperial feeling through the empire which has had such a marked effect not only on the empire but upon the world. As for the financial situation revealed by the budget it is very favorable. The deficit of last year will be effaced by an unexpected surplus of over half a million during the current year. The expenditure, owing to the large outlays upon the government of the Yukon and the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, has not been reduced, but had not economy been practiced in many other ways a very much greater addition to the expenditure would have had to be recorded as a result of the sudden and almost unanticipated development of the far North-West.

CUBA'S FUTURE.

A few days ago Washington and all the United States were in a fury for war with Spain. Now the prospect of a peaceful solution is greeted as a distinct and intense disappointment. Why this fury? Still more, why this disappointment? The blowing up of the 'Maine' may have something to do with the bitterness. Evidence is accumulating which puts an ugly look on that incident. It has been shown that the Spanish Government purchased submarine mines in England a few years ago, some of which were placed in Havana harbor, and now Captain Sigsbee states that the ship was placed by Spanish authority at a buoy in a peculiar position. There is a natural recoil from the thought of prearranged treachery, but that belief is apparently held by all the United States naval officers who have examined the wreck. Still, as we have before said, the 'Maine' disaster is no cause for war if the parties do not want war. It is a question for arbitration and damages. As a matter of fact, the present fury was brewing before the 'Maine' was blown up, and it is a question whether it would not by this time be pretty nearly its present height had that not occurred. The cause of the pugnacity of our neighbors is a deeper one. Is it, then, sympathy with the Cubans? Apart from one fact, what the United States would do out of sympathy with the Cubans may in some measure be gauged by what she did out of sympathy with the Armenians, whose wrongs were quite as much in evidence. The fact that makes the difference is that Cuba is in America, and that its oppressors are Europeans. European domination has ever been the red rag which has excited our neighbors. Is it this which has proved a potent developer of whatever sympathy there may have been in their hearts towards the suffering Cubans?

That the Cubans fear their great neighbors even as the bearers of sympathy, defence and relief is rendered plain by their declaration that if they come with any other plan than to secure the entire independence of Cuba they will not only not be welcomed, but that those arms which have withstood Spain so long will be turned likewise against them. This is admirable from the point of view of courage. Spanish belligerency, whether imperialist or revolutionist, evidently laughs at impossibilities. But it is nonsense from the point of view of facts. If the United States were to go to war for Cuba it would thereby be virtually proclaiming a protectorate. If it were to drive Spain out of Cuba it would be virtually establishing a protectorate, and whatever terms Cuba might then make with her mother country, or indeed with any one else, would need to be such as the United States would approve. This will be equally the case should Spain retire from Cuba as the result of the threatening attitude of the United States. In such a case the United States would probably undertake something for Cuba, and would need to enforce that something upon Cuba. The authority of protectorship might or might not be exercised, but it would always be potentially present. The absolute independence of Cuba is no longer a possibility. In the eyes of the English, and in our own, it is not only a desirable thing that the United States should keep Cuba in order, but a thing entirely natural. This is at the bottom of Britain's very pronounced sympathy with the United States in the matter of her interference. To the other European powers it looks very undesirable. That is the reason of their sympathies being enlisted against it. The likings of all the South American republics may equally be counted on in the negative, because they are not English; also those of the Cubans themselves for the same reason, added to others. The sentiment of the Cubans cannot be taken as the final arbiter for the disposition of Cuba. The Spaniards have been heartlessly cruel to them, no doubt. They also are Spaniards, and they also have been heartlessly cruel. Men of good will who have sought only the best good of Cuba are to-day less afraid of Spanish than of revolutionist rule. The fact is, both are now an impossibility, and the destiny of Cuba is sealed.

'BAPTIZO.'

Instead of being burnt out, as we fondly hoped, by the full discussion of a week ago, the controversy as to the meaning of the word 'baptize' has only blazed up into a conflagration. Even after the exercise of a large and severe discretion in selection, we have still to deprecate the extent of some of the responses which appear elsewhere and the volume of the whole. While it is plain that the interest which surrounds the subject is wide and intense, it is obvious that the discussion has now got quite beyond the limits of newspaper space. Very good reason will therefore have to be advanced for any continuance of it. Those who are distressed by it should be reassured by the fact that so far as divine grace can be judged by ordinary observation, it is bestowed with equal hand on those who sprinkle and those who immerse.

One is inclined to sympathize with the distress of the writer, who beholds the leaders of the Christian Church taking not only diverse but bitterly antagonistic views as to the very forms of the outward observances enjoined by their Master, to say nothing of deeper differences as to their import, and sees them not always giving each other credit even for honesty in holding and advocating their views. What is he who sees the Christianity of to-day from the outside to think, under such circumstances, either of its truth or its moral results? This writer thinks that if simple material injunctions have been so uncertainly preserved, much greater must be the uncertainty as to metaphysical doctrine or inward and spiritual truth. He will

find, however, in studying the words of the Teacher where they are on record that His chief difficulty with those whose consciences and understanding he sought to reach was their constant tendency to substitute the form and letter for the spirit and truth which these were meant to convey and reveal. When He spoke of leaven they immediately remembered that they had no bread; when He spoke of eating His flesh and drinking His blood, they said, 'How can this man give us His flesh to eat?' When he spoke of the kingdom they wanted to sit on thrones, and so forth. His whole career was one continued war against the literalism, formalism, materialism and ritualism that formed the religion of the Jews. His whole teaching was a vindication of inwardness as opposed to outwardness. His teaching was, however, largely by parables and metaphors and emblems, which but half revealed and more than half concealed the spiritual notion wrapped up in them. He used baptism—an idea familiar to the Jews as a symbol of the new birth. He [illegible] of baptism by air, fire and water, for, in etymology at least, in the language in which His words are reported to us, 'the spirit does mean the breath.' Except once it was water in which this metaphor took visible form.

It stands to reason that water cannot reach the spiritual life. Not one of those who are taking the most opposite views as to the form of baptism has the slightest doubt of the regeneracy of his opponent. This proves that, whatever importance any may attach to form, at least it is not vital. With regard to the thing of which baptism is commonly regarded as an emblem, and by some as an instrument, there is less diversity. All agree that a man needs to receive from God a new spiritual life, or, in the figure of Scripture, to be born of the Spirit. It is an evil that questions as to the outward form should cause dissensions between those who are at one as to the spiritual reality. It is worse still when these result in fellow-disciples separating from each other. There are those, and we seem to have one among our correspondents, who find no warrant for the form at all, regarding baptism as a purely spiritual fact. There are those, too, who, without questioning its historic use, are inclined to treat it as Hezekiah, king of Judah, treated the brazen serpent, once the honored instrument of salvation to his people. When the people began to use it as a fetish he crushed it and called it 'a bit of brass.' Baptism has not, like it, ceased to be a 'means of grace'; it is that to those who observe it most diversely. There are those who make a fetish of it, as there are with regard to every other outward religious ordinance. There are those who confound it with what it represents and whom it therefore only serves to mislead.

THE DARK MOON.

We quite agree with Mr. Dugald Macdonald that the unseen moon belongs to Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, and not to Dr. Waltemath, of Hamburg. It is right that he should not lose the glory of it, as of all the discoveries of our day none really comes up to the wonder of an invisible moon. Mr. Macdonald might have gone back of Mr. Wiggins and found that Mr. Proctor had said something about other possible moons, quite a number of them. Leverrier, too, still further back had his theory on the subject, but for full assurance none of them came up to Mr. Wiggins. We shall therefore call the invisible moon, Wiggins. Wiggins for one thing must be absolutely transparent. Moons do not occupy rat-holes. A moon must float in space round the earth, or, whatever else it might be, it would not be a moon. If it does float round the earth, the sun must shine upon it, and so must the earth for that matter. If the sun shone upon it we should see it. It would sometimes be a full moon and sometimes a crescent. To be absolutely invisible it would need to be absolutely transparent. Even if made of glass we should see it. It must be of something as clear as thin air. It must also be as thin as air. If it had weight its gravitation would produce effects. The most notable effect produced by the visible moon upon the earth is the tides. If Wiggins had any weight to speak of, it would produce tides. Since our race knew the sea men have had reason to watch its ebb and flow with the most anxious interest. Yet who has noted the Wiggins tides? There is still another explanation of this unknown satellite of ours, one which renders it possible enough, but not very interesting, namely, that it is so small as to produce no discernible effect on the senses or on anything—a mere stone flying through space on its own hook. Leverrier thought there might be a great many of these, and now Dr. Waltemath seems to have found one. We fear, however, that such a paltry moon as that would be disowned by Prof. Wiggins.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.

Canada's prosperity is, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier once in less happy times pleasantly predicted it would be under Liberal rule, visible to the naked eye. Every sense of a Canadian is assailed from hour to hour almost with fresh evidences of the extraordinary progress of the country, of the advance of his own city, town or neighborhood, of the improved condition of his neighbors, if they are traders or manufacturers or engaged in connection with any of the great industries, such as that of transportation. All the statistics gathered and published by the governments, by the Boards of Trade, by the railways, by the banks, by the insurance companies, by the steamship companies, contain evidence of the most convincing character of the Dominion's well-being and progress. Canada is advancing by leaps and bounds, and everything indicates that the next few years will be ones of unprecedented enterprise and activity of the most success-begetting kind. There probably never has been such a remarkable decline in so short a time in the business failures as has been recorded by the mercantile agencies during the past year. The number of failures has decreased from 674 during the first quarter of 1897 to 423 during the first quarter of 1898, a falling off of 251, or over thirty-seven percent. The liabilities have declined from $5,185,000 during the first quarter of 1897 to $2,941,067 during the first quarter of 1898, or by $2,244,000—nearly forty-five percent. It must be remembered, too, that the reality is even better than the showing, for the number of traders and manufacturers has beyond doubt very greatly increased during the year, so the proportion of those who failed to those actually in business as compared with 1897 is even smaller still than is shown. As all the bank returns show, too, the amount of money used in business is far greater now than it was at the same time last year, so that the amount of the liabilities to the amount actually embarked in business is also much smaller proportionately, compared with that of last year, than is indicated by the record. The United States statistics indicate an improvement there also, but not at all to the same degree, the number of failures showing a decline of six percent only and the amount of liabilities a decline of thirty-three percent as compared with last year.

ASSIMILATION.

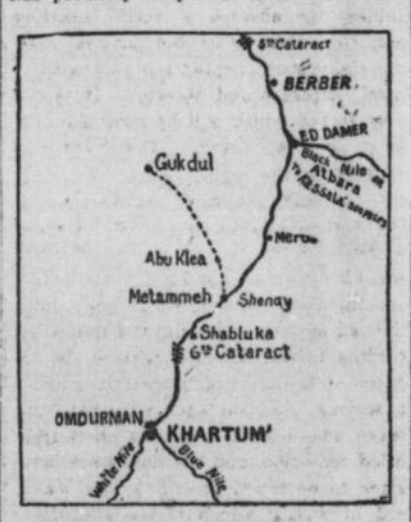
It is natural that like organisms in like circumstances with like purposes and aims should tend to similarity. A variety of Christian denominations exists in Canada, differing historically in organization and interests, but made up of men and women of the same races and having only one object in view. None of these organisms can remain unchanged. Each must go on adapting itself to its environment. The environment is the same for all, except that each is a potent factor in the environment of all the rest. There is a constant interchange of ideas between the constituent members of these bodies. There is a constant interchange in the constituent members themselves. Like two gases in one chamber, they must grow more and more like each other until they are entirely one. This process is going on visibly and rapidly before our eyes. The result must be union—that is, so far as existing walls of separation are concerned.

We are not sure that a condition of things in which there would be only one Christian denomination would be better for the country as it is, than the present condition. That is a large question. For some reason existing denominational differences are permitted to continue. It seems probable that the time is not near when there will be no difference sufficient to cause organic separation. Obliterate existing divisions and others less noted now would become more strongly drawn. But what is almost axiomatic is that it is wrong for children of one family to live apart—and so, according to the scriptural figure, rend the body of Christ—except for some adequate and imperative conscientious reason. There are deep lines of difference in the Christian thought of to-day which cross the lines of all the denominations, and which, if the outward form was always the expression of the inward spirit, would create denominations on lines entirely different from those which now exist, and which are built on disputes largely effete. It is probable that it is the existing denominational lines which hold these deeper differences in flux. This may be one of the great purposes for which organic divisions are providentially permitted to continue. Time and the development of thought may obviate the necessity of those differences ever finding outward denominational expression. Meantime, every tendency toward outward similarity as well as every sign of co-operation is to be hailed.

The Toronto Presbytery has been considering a proposition to forbid ministers settled over churches to preach for a new call until they have been five years in the place over which they have been appointed. This proposal is, no doubt, intended as an antidote to what has grown to be practically a system of irregular and unguided itineracy, but its operation would be not so much to lessen itineracy as to regulate it. The establishment of a given period before which a pastor must not leave his flock, and a flock must not hope to get rid of a pastor would cause that period to be looked forward to as a term which would necessarily reopen the question of every pastorate. The principle of Presbyterianism in the past was that the minister was married to his congregation and that the pastoral bond was permanent. This has long been little else than a theory, but the principle of a terminable union has not heretofore been introduced into the legislation of the Church. The proposition before us is meant, indeed, to make the union more permanent than it is, but its effect is to proclaim the pastor free after five years to move on. A corollary of that proposition would be that congregations should also be free after the same delay to choose anew. A virtual system of itineracy would result, the Presbytery, owing to the legitimizing of the process, exercising more real authority than it now does. The next step in order would be a synchronous flitting day. Thus, while the Methodist Church, which is a Presbyterian Church, is assimilating itself to the Presbyterian in gradually making its principles of itineracy less rigid and in giving congregations more and more the right of choice, Presbyterianism is assimilating itself to Methodism by making its principles of permanent pastorate less rigid and giving the Presbytery more say in the matter.

THE SOUDAN WATERLOO.

General Kitchener, in command of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan, has probably surprised those who were



best informed regarding the most probable plan of campaign by attacking the strong position held by the Khalifa's general, Mahmoud, on the Atbara river. Having destroyed the dervish base of supplies at Shendy, it was generally supposed that General Kitchener would quietly wait until either starvation or the demoralization and desertion of his forces compelled Mahmoud to attack the British or to attempt a bolt across the desert to Shendy or perhaps Shabluka, on the Nile, in the hope of reaching Omdurman. There was no doubt of what the result of an attack would be, for ever since Mahmoud began his march northward, probably at the express command of the Khalifa, who was uneasy at the proximity of the British, it was held that General Kitchener held him and his troops in the palm of his hand, as the expression ran. The capture of Shendy, with all its supplies, confirmed this opinion. The real argument for allowing famine to do the work was the loss of life involved in carrying a strong position held by 'first-class fighting men,' as Rudyard Kipling has called the 'Fuzzy Wuzzies.' General Kitchener had good reason, doubtless, for setting aside this argument. It is reported that Mahmoud had sent messages to the Khalifa requesting to be allowed to retire on Omdurman by following up the Atbara river to Goz Rejeb, and from there taking the caravan route to Khartoum. It may have been to prevent Mahmoud's rejoining the Khalifa that the Sirdar determined upon striking the blow.

So, upon Friday morning, after a night's march of eighteen miles up the Atbara from its mouth, General Kitchener won a complete victory, capturing the zareba and making prisoners of all the black soldiers, the riflemen of the dervish army, together with their baggage animals. The dervish mounted men, mostly Arab spearsmen, fled, and are being pursued by the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry. Only a miserable remnant of them will ever reach Omdurman; they will perish by scores on their terrible flight, without water or food, across the waterless desert. Those who make for the Nile at Shendy will be met there by the gunboats; those who try to reach Abu Delek, on the route between Adarama and Omdurman, the only way really open to them, have a desert march of two hundred and twenty miles before them. Osman Digna, who has been the leader of the dervish forces of the eastern Soudan, who speak a different language from those of the west, and who has therefore been indispensable to the Khalifa, as he was to the Mahdi, has, as so often before during the fifteen years he has been fighting against the British, escaped after defeat. Mahmoud, the dervish general, has been captured. He is an important leader. He is a Baggara emir, the leader of the best fighting men of the Khalifa. He belongs to the Taaisha family of this tribe, to which the Khalifa himself belongs, and is a relative of the Khalifa. In 1888 he was made commander of Kordofan and Darfur. From there he was sent to Metemmeh when the Jaalin Arabs showed signs of revolting from the rule of the dervishes, and with his forces he almost completely massacred the Jaalins, and, capturing Metemmeh, held it ever since with a strong force intended to bar the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition upon Omdurman.

Wad Beshira, whose body has been discovered among the slain, was a kadi of the town of Dar, in Darfur, when Slatin Pasha was governor of that province. He became one of the late Mahdi's most confidential advisers, and on the Mahdi's death, with the three khalifas and Mahmoud Sulieman, had the high honor of making the sacred grave of the prophet. It is not improbable that when the Khalifa hears of the annihilation of Mahmoud's force he will evacuate Omdurman and retreat upon Kordofan. It has been reported that he has for a long time kept a sufficient number of fast camels ready for flight. It must be remembered, however, that he has very large forces at Omdurman, both of Soudanese riflemen and of Baggara swordsmen and spearmen. In case he retreats it may be that at Kordofan he will find an enemy organized against him. It is understood that Slatin Pasha, now in the Anglo-Egyptian service, has been in communication with the Kordofan and Darfur emirs with a view to opposing the occupation of those provinces by the Khalifa. The capture of Khartoum, unless the sixth cataract, a long, narrow, and very defensible gorge, has been obstructed and Shabluka, the village at the foot of the cataract, fortified, which is not likely, will not be long delayed.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

It is announced that Wei-Hai-Wei falls to Britain, and that with the consent of Japan, which has held it till now. If Japan is a consenting party to Russia's occupation of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, which were part of her own booty at the time of the late war, to which had the powers not interfered she would have speedily added all China, and if she is now a consenting party to Great Britain becoming similarly the permanent lessee of Wei-Hai-Wei, which Japan not only captured but still holds, there must have been an understanding between Japan and each of these powers separately, if not together. Japan's consideration would seem to be a free hand in Corea, from which Russia is retiring bag and baggage, though loudly professing that she is in no sense abnegating her duty as Corea's neighbor to protect that empire. Russia's open reservation of the right to interfere there later will, to most minds, imply that she would do so now if her powers were not sufficiently taxed to make a war with Japan over Corea undesirable. That Britain should get from the spoils of Japan an equal acquisition to Russia's implies that she has had some say in getting Russia out of Corea. Russia is accused of having had to pay in bribes at Pekin, to get what she has got, some ten million taels. This at the old par of silver would have been fourteen or fifteen million dollars, but means less now. If the Wei-Hai-Wei story be true, it would seem that with this money she has not only paid for her own foothold in China, but Great Britain's also.

Wei-Hai-Wei falls to Great Britain as the keeper of the gates. Port Arthur commands the important Gulf of Pechili, the entrance to Pekin and all northern China, on the north; Wei-Hai-Wei commands it on the south. The real difficulty about Britain's acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei is that it is a sort of cuckoo's egg laid in Germany's new nest. It is a much greater stronghold and much more strategically placed than Kiao-Chau, the port which Germany seized. It is in the same populous peninsular province of Shan-tung, which Germany had come to look upon as all her own, and it is semi-officially announced in the 'Times' that the whole province is, in spite of Britain's acquisition of the port, to be a German sphere. What will the heathen Chinaman think of the Christian freebooters who are dividing up his land? What will he think of Great Britain, which, with the most earnest professions of protecting the Chinese empire, is now chipping in with the robbers? Yet what could she do if every one in Pekin whom she could recognize as representing China, and every one to whom she had given any assurances of protection, was found within a week or two of receiving such assurances sold out to Russia and playing into Russia's hands. The Chinese, who know mandarin morals thoroughly, will probably understand well enough that the reason why their empire has fallen to pieces was because it was rotten.

[For the 'Witness.'

EASTER.

It was the evening of a dreadful day,
And deep'ning shadows on the garden lay.
A pathway wound, amid its flowers and shade,
Up the low hill, and through the open glade
To where, upon a rocky terrace gray,
A climbing-rose spread out its blossoms gay.
Here, in the rock, there had been carved a tomb;—
But never yet within its sacred gloom
Had ever lain the form of any dead;
But it was fresh and fair, and overhead
No smirch of torch upon its groined roof,
And on its floor no stain of bird or hoof.
Its portal low was close-shut by a stone;—
No mortal man could move its weight alone.
The shadows deepened, on the garden path,—
In deepest darkness, closed that day of wrath
On which our Saviour sacrifice had made,
And, for the world, His life as ransom paid.
The old earth shuddered, through that fearful day;
E'en from the sun, the brightness fled away;—
The dead were startled from their dreamless sleep.
Around the Cross, all Nature seemed to weep.

* * * *

Along the path, a sad procession came,
Bearing His body, by their torches' flame;
By loving hands, with carefulness prepared,—
Nor precious spice, nor linen white they spared,
But, in their hearts, dark horror settled deep,—
Their every hope they gave the tomb to keep.
'Alas!' they cried, 'we thought it had been He;'
'Messiah come, to set our Israel free.'
With streaming eyes, they laid Him in the tomb,
And left Him there, in silence and in gloom.
With straining arms, they closed the tomb again,
And sought their homes, with hearts that broke in pain.

* * * *

It was the morning of the second day,
And the bright sunshine on the garden, lay.
It clothed in brightness every leaf and flower,
Nor seemed to know Creation's saddest hour;—
More fit, it seemed, the world should be in gloom,
With Christ, its maker, dead within the tomb.
The sunshine glimmered on each flashing spear
Of Roman soldier that came marching near.
Onward they moved with warlike pomp and din;
With Roman arms the Jews filled up their sin;
For Pilate said, 'See to it while ye may,'
'Lest the disciples steal their Lord away.'
The stone is sealed, the sentries' arms resound,
While to and fro upon their watchful round
Their constant guard before the tomb they kept,
Where Christ the Saviour in death's bondage slept,
But all in vain, through all that sunny day,
They kept guard o'er the Saviour's lifeless clay.
In vain, when came the darkness of the night,
The powers of hell, and all the Roman might,
In vain they seemed to triumph in their power,
Their strength was broken—at the midnight hour,
No more submissive to the spite of men,
Our Lord resumed his sovereign power again:
And angel guards attendant on His state,
Came down, obedient, His commands to wait.
The startled sentries saw, along the sky,
A light, resplendent, swiftly drawing nigh.
As nearer yet, and brighter yet, it grew,
Celestial forms met their astonished view.
A mighty angel led the shining train;—
To bar his way all mortal powers were vain.
The quaking guards, in terror from his sight,
Fled, for a refuge, to surrounding night.
With motion light, as if its weight were gone,
He rolled away the stone and sat thereon.

* * * *

Before the dawn could chase away night's gloom
Some faithful ones came early to the tomb.
First were the women, bearing perfume sweet,
And precious spice, His burial to complete.
Surprised, they found the stone was rolled away,
And where had lain the Saviour's lifeless clay,
There sat two angels, clothed in garments white,
And all the tomb was filled with radiant light.
'We seek our Lord, 'tis here our Master lay,
Where have ye laid Him, tell us now, we pray?'
The angel answered: 'Banish every fear,
The Lord is risen; He is no longer here.
Seek not the living here among the dead,
He is not here, He's risen, as He said.'
With joy they turned to meet the rising day,
And soon they met the Saviour in their way.

* * * *

Sing, heavenly choirs, with loud triumphant strains,
As once before on Bethlehem's star-lit plains.
Let all mankind, the paean glad prolong,
And earth and sea take up the joyful song.
Let coming ages swell the mighty strain,
The Lord is risen! The Lord is risen again!

A. J. KAY.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

THE HOPES AND AMBITIONS OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS.

('The Congregationalist.')

'O Rock, Rock, when wilt thou open?' exclaimed Vagliani, having in mind the Chinese Empire. There are not a few signs to-day that the day thus sighed for has come. Be this as it may, it is true beyond all question that the far Eastern question now transcends the Eastern question, and there is not a nation in Christendom which dares to be indifferent to the future of China. Because history is being made faster there than anywhere else on the globe now, it seems pertinent here and now to publish the accompanying map and set forth the salient points in the international controversy.

Slowly, but surely, since the middle of the sixteenth century Russia has been subduing the peoples of northern Asia, from the Caspian to the Pacific, and more significant than the subjugation is the fact that she has assimilated them, won their respect and bettered their physical condition. Along the northern border of China stretch outposts of Russian troops, and farther north runs a railway, which, when completed eighteen months hence, will give Russia an outlet for merchandise in times of peace and troops in time of war, and be another link in binding Europe to Asia with ties that never can be broken. To find an outlet for this railway on the Pacific, in a harbor free from ice and open the year round to a Russian fleet, and accessible to the trading vessels of all nations whenever Russia wishes it to be, has been the aim of Russian diplomacy for a decade, as it is clearly seen that a terminus for the railway on Siberian soil near the mouth of the Amoor is impracticable for many reasons, natural and political.

It is for this purpose that Russia has sought to obtain from China the control, either permanently or on a long lease, of the harbors of Port-Arthur and Talien-Wan, the Leao-Tung peninsula on which they are situated, and the province of Shin-King, through which the Siberian railway must pass after it leaves the main line and turns south toward the harbors on the Pacific. For so much Russia would have contended had there been no Japanese-Chinese war, with all that it involved, and the present English ministry is on record as admitting that in such ambition Russia was justified and would not be opposed.

Japan's recognition of Korea, in 1876, as an independent state, her denial of China's suzerainty over Korea then and later, in 1894, impressed Russia with the fact that she must reckon with Japan in all future plans for the partition of China, and to-day each power is striving to fit itself more swiftly and thoroughly than the other for the conflict which both believe to be inevitable, Russia's confessed purpose being the exclusion of Japan from the Continent, including Corea. The result of the war which Japan waged against China in 1894-95 proved three things conclusively—the militant strength of Japan, the impotency of China without better leadership, and the unwillingness of Europe to permit Japan to dictate the terms of peace in so far as they involved the seizure of territory on the Continent. Formosa she was permitted to take, but not the Shantung promontory, with its valuable harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei on the north. To be sure Japan is there now, but, according to the terms of the treaty of Chefoo, she must depart when China proffers the last instalment of the indemnity, due in May. There are those who predict that Japan will then retain Wei-Hai-Wei and spurn the instalment, justifying her course by the acts of Russia, Germany and France during the past twelve months, and then daring them or China to eject her.

That the course of history might have been different had China interpreted the result of the war as proof that Japan was entitled to lead China in a joint effort of the yellow races first to accept the best fruits of Western civilization and then defy Europe, all will concede. Some assert that Great Britain blundered when she permitted Russia, France and Germany to thwart Japan's ambition. The fact remains that since 1895 Russia and her allies have been foremost in influence at Peking and Seoul, the capital of Corea, and only within a twelvemonth have Great Britain and the United States awakened to the fact that China bade fair to disintegrate, and in ways detrimental to their vast and ever-increasing trade interests. The United States, desiring no colonial possessions, and bound in its foreign policy by a tradition which has the force of an unwritten law, is not likely to more than protest forcibly against any scheme of partition which will give to Russia, France or Germany—protectionist powers—the chance to exclude from Chinese markets the products of its soil and its factories. The value of our exports to China last year was $10,410,064, a decided gain over the year before.

Great Britain, with its preponderance of trade in China—eighty-two percent—does not wish any change in the 'status quo,' for the positive reason that she already is burdened with the care of her immense possessions in Africa and Asia, and does not care to assume the task of governing any more territory, be it ever so rich or populous, and also for the reason that by the treaty of Tientsin she is guaranteed by China 'free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantage that may have been or may be hereafter granted by the emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation.' Standing

THE SEAT OF CONTROVERSY.

on this treaty right, Great Britain, through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Chamberlain and other of the responsible leaders of the ministry and by a formal vote of the House of Commons, has asserted its disposition to go to war rather than see any part of China given over to the exclusive commercial as well as political control of any power. Political control it might tolerate, exclusive commercial control it may not.

Germany's interest in China is comparatively recent, politically speaking. Of course her traders have been competing in the Chinese ports for years, and succeeded there, as elsewhere, in capturing much trade that formerly went to American, British and Russian traders. Prompted by the desire to curry favor with Russia, Germany sided with Russia in 1895, and forced the revision of the treaty of Shimonoseki, thus incurring the dislike of Japan. Whether at the time Russia agreed that Germany, as well as France, should profit ultimately by this friendly act is somewhat of an open question. Subsequent events lend some color to the opinion that such an agreement was made, that Russia failed to redeem its pledge, and that Germany then acted for itself, determined that Russia and France should not be the only powers to profit by a partition.

This act was the more natural, owing to the pressure from Germany's commercial interests pleading for a wider colonial policy and more markets set apart exclusively for Germany's increasing manufactures, and also because an overt act like the seizure of Kiao-Chau and the consequent strengthening of the German fleet in the Pacific was likely to create public opinion in Germany favorable to Emperor William's scheme for an enlarged German navy. At any rate, whatever the motive, the fact is that in the last days of 1897 Germany made the murder of Roman Catholic missionaries in the province of Shantung the pretext for the much desired intervention, and, without giving China the opportunity for redress through diplomacy, she seized the port of Kiao-Chau and has since secured from China the payment of a large indemnity, the pledge of exclusive rights in the rich province of Shantung for ninety-nine years, and to-day Germany is intrenched in China. France, as will be seen by consulting the map, already has a foothold in south-eastern Asia, and naturally will claim adjoining territory when she deems the proper time has come. Indeed, latest reports from Peking tell of French claims to the Island of Hainan and exclusive rights in the provinces of Quang-se and Quang-Tung.

Great Britain, as one condition of loaning China $90,000,000, recently secured two pledges from China which would go far toward satisfying her were she less ambitious. So long as she retains the preponderance of trade in China (as now constituted) she, through British servants of China, is to retain control of the customs service, and the territory in the rich and fertile valley of the Yangste is never to be ceded to any power by China. But here, as in so many other phases of the complex problem, she is confronted by elements of uncertainty that enter in, owing to the duplicity of Russian diplomacy and the chaotic condition of the Chinese Empire. Russia at Batum and France in Madagascar both have recently given Great Britain proof that they will not be bound by treaty pledges if the point to be gained is the exclusion of British trade, or a blow at British prestige. To be sure, Germany and Russia now both avow that, if granted concessions from China, they will not make either Port Arthur, Talien-Wan, or Kiao-Chau closed ports, that British trade will be free to compete with Russian or German; but an eye to the past makes Great Britain averse to crediting these promises. Again, it is held by some that Russia and China have a secret treaty, negotiated by Count Cassini in October, 1895, that puts China even now in the position of vassal, utterly unable to deny any requests that Russia may make and equally incapable of granting British or German demands should Russia object; and the very latest reports from Peking and St. Petersburg certainly go far toward justifying this belief.

As we go to press there comes news of China's compliance with Russia's demands respecting Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. Port Arthur is leased for twenty-five years as a fortified naval base, Talien-Wan is leased for twenty-five years as a port open to all nations, and as the terminus of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, with the right for fortification. Russia is given authority to construct a railway from Petuna in Manchuria, to Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. Nominally China retains sovereignty over the territory, but Russia once intrenched there, she need never expect to be forced to relinquish the territory. What Great Britain will say or do remains to be seen. Her fleet in the North Pacific has recently been reinforced and is now off Hong-Kong awaiting orders. She controls the coal supply of the North Pacific, and in this respect has all other powers at her mercy. But the navy cannot act without orders from London. The 'Times' clamors for a display of naval force that will impress upon the Chinese rulers that Great Britain's prestige has not entirely passed away. But the 'Daily News' ridicules the idea of Great Britain going to war with Russia over Russia's success in controlling Port Arthur, and we quote from the conservative 'Spectator' its opinion of the folly of Great Britain trying to prevent Russia from controlling Chinese territory that naturally would go to it in case of a partition. The British journals published in China and Japan agree in asserting that Russia's possession of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan means the immediate loss to Great Britain of valuable markets that she already has and the eventual loss of the markets in North China. If Russia, as is now asserted, has withdrawn entirely from Corea as the price of Japanese assent to Russian control of the Leao-Tong peninsula, then Corea practically becomes a Japanese possession and Great Britain is left without an ally in any forthcoming struggle.

Underlying all theories that have been alluded to, of course, is the assumption that all that Great Britain or Russia or Germany have to do is to decide what they will take, and it is theirs, 'Presto, change.' That this assumption is a chimera not a few of the best informed students of Chinese conditions affirm. Given a leader in whom they have confidence the Chinese might rise and assert, as they often have before, their ability to fight desperately against the foreign intruder. If the partition proceeds, either peaceably along lines shaped by the great rivals—Great Britain or Russia—or after a war in which the Chinese themselves would only be onlookers, it will be because the vast hordes of Chinese have no honest, patriotic, able statesmen or military leaders competent to save the ancient empire.

Missionaries and educators agree that China was never so open to the entrance of Western ideas and customs as now, and all agree that the present is an era when, if Protestant Christendom in the person of Great Britain, Germany and the United States were working hand in hand for moral and spiritual ideals rather than commercial aggrandizement, they could so shape the destiny of China as to make it a Christian power far sooner than it will be if it becomes the spoil of many nations, and two of those, the sworn defenders of Christianity in its most materialistic and superstitious forms. 'British and American supporters of Protestant missions in China are watching the outcome of this vast struggle with breathless interest, for however it shapes itself or ends it is certain that more barriers will be broken down than possibly can be created.

G. P. M.

MUSIC HAS POWER.

Probably no artist has ever painted under more exciting conditions than M. Réné Chateau, a clever French artist now living in Chicago. A short time ago he was anxious to make a sketch of a lion for one of his pictures; and, with a view to realism, obtained permission to enter one of the lions' cages at the Zoological Gardens.

Armed with easel, paints, and palette, M. Chateau boldly entered the cage in the company of Mlle. Planka, who was armed with the usual whip to quell any mutiny that might arise. The lions, five in number, were furious at the intrusion, and shook the cage with their roars. The artist, with remarkable coolness, ignored them, and sitting down before his easel began to sing a French song in a sweet tenor voice, plying his brushes vigorously the while. The effect was magical; even Nero, a notoriously fierce animal, dropped out of the chorus, and listened eagerly to the novel strains. From this point the animals became as tractable as so many dogs; the painter sang and sketched to the amusement of hundreds of onlookers, and when his work was done left the cage as calmly as he had entered it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETABLE CANCER CURE.

The new treatment (no knife or plaster) has cured hundreds, why not try it. Full particulars 6c. (stamps.)

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

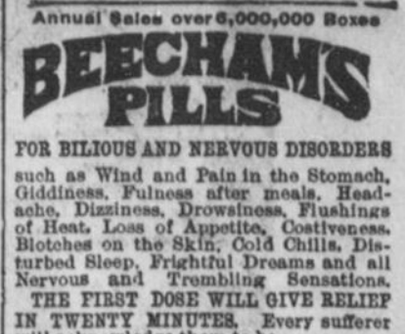
Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

Undoubtedly the Greatest and Most Reliable Constitutional Treatment is Now Within the Reach of Every Asthmatic Sufferer.

The remarkable increase of deaths from asthma, within the past fifteen years, is now attracting the earnest consideration and study of the highest medical authorities, who are making the most strenuous efforts to check its further development. The following death-rate of asthmatics has been prepared from the latest statistics, and reveals the startling fact that there are in North America to-day not less than 200,000 persons troubled with asthma in one or more of its forms. To this number are now added each year about 30,000 new cases. Nearly 18,000 die each year, leaving an annual increase of about 12,000 asthmatics.

The Liebig Company will send a free sample bottle of Liebig's Asthma Cure, by mail, to any reader of the 'Witness' who has Asthma, Hay Asthma or Hay Fever. If you are a sufferer, don't fail to take advantage of this free offer.

Liebig's Asthma Cure not only gives immediate relief, but cures. A Treatise and general rules sent with each sample. If you are afflicted, write and send your name and address at once.

THE LIEBIG CO.,
4½ Brunswick Ave., TORONTO, CAN.

Old People's Troubles.

Hard for the old folks to move about—constant backaches to bother them in the daytime—urinary weakness to disturb their rest at night.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen the Kidneys and help to make the declining years comfortable.

Mr. W. G. Mugford, Chestnut Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes:

"For the past two years I have had much trouble with disease of the kidneys and non-retention of urine, was dropsical and suffered a great deal with pain in my back. I have been greatly benefited by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

1834 1893

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
202 McGill street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of Stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

Orders Carefully Attended To.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PURPOSES. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. CHIMES. Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

The tomb of the Duke of Clarence in Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle is now being completed.

There are estimated to be fifty-five dogs in the United Kingdom to every thousand inhabitants.

It is estimated that the number of railway, 'bus and tram travellers in London last year numbered 881,000,000.

The Earl of Devon, eighty-six years old, preaches and performs all his duties as Prebendary Canon of Exeter Cathedral.

Among the list of functionaries in the Lord Chamberlain's office are those of a chimney-sweeper and a mason, both held by women.

A motor cab caught fire in Westminster, and was entirely burned out. The fire proceeded from the boxes containing the electric cells.

Lord Salisbury has seven vineries at Hatfield, and it is the boast of the gardener in charge that for sixteen years he has never been without grapes for a single day.

It is announced that a well-known firm of carriage-builders in Long Acre has received an order from the Grand Lama of Thibet for a Savage landau. It is to be used in Lhassa as a daily mail cart.

Lady Henry Somerset has consented to preside at the annual public meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association, to be held in Queen's Hall, London, on the evening of May 9.

The Rev. W. T. A. Barber, the new headmaster of the Leys School, is the grandnephew of a missionary who, in the early years of the century, lost his life at Gibraltar while heroically combating an epidemic of yellow fever in the British garrison.

An aged spinster was starved to death in Westminster. The coroner said it seemed incredible that in the most luxurious part of London a person could starve to death. There must be some real cause why people preferred to die rather than go to the workhouse.

Recently while digging a grave in the parish cemetery at Holywell, the sexton came across a fine vein of lead. The vein was of solid lead ore, and several lumps which were shown to experts were pronounced to be remarkably fine specimens.

The site for the memorial at Rugby to the late Judge Hughes has been settled upon, and it will take the form of a statue of the creator of the immortal 'Tom Brown.' Judge Hughes will be represented in his ordinary dress, as he was known and loved of so many. Mr. Brock, R.A., will be the sculptor.

The wife of the late Earl of Bradford had a sister, of whom it was said she was the only woman who refused offers of marriage from two prime ministers. She was a Miss Forester, and in her youth refused Lord Palmerston. She married the Earl of Chesterfield, and as his widow refused Lord Beaconsfield.

At an inquest in London a widow, whose Christian name was 'Louis,' appeared amongst the jurymen, having been duly summoned. 'Mrs.' not having preceded her name in the list, it was mistaken for that of a man's. The coroner explained that only men could serve on juries, and the lady retired complaining that she had wasted time in coming there instead of cooking her dinner.

The Bishop of Carlisle has been seriously ill in Egypt. A number of persons who were staying in the same hotel as the Bishop at Assouan were suddenly seized with illness at the same time as His Lordship, and three ladies died, it was assumed, from eating tinned meat. Mrs. Bardsley is going to join her husband at Cairo, to which place he will be removed as soon as it is considered safe.

There is an old man living at Derby, named John Meakin, who has been in the employ of Messrs. I. and R. Morley, hosiery manufacturers, for seventy years. He is about to retire, and, as the Queen has been made acquainted with the fact that Meakin has been engaged for many years in making the hose supplied to her, she has commanded that he shall be presented with a framed autograph portrait of herself.

A London tramway passenger was taken to the police station on the charge of passing a bad sixpence and kept there until 2 a.m. The next day the magistrate dismissed the case, as the coin was found to be a good one. The man brought an action against the tramway company, and the jury assessed the damages at sixty pounds, but the judge held that the tramway company was not liable, as there was no implied authority for the conductor to make the charge.

A shocking accident is reported from Woolwich. William Arkwell, aged twenty-eight, a sergeant in the Army Service Corps, stationed at Woolwich, was practising at the Brook Camp, Shooter's Hill, for the forthcoming military tournament. He was galloping on a horse tent-pegging, when he missed the peg and fell on his lance, the latter piercing him through the body. He was conveyed to the Herbert Hospital, where he expired within an hour.

Much interest and amusement was caused at the Liverpool landing stage lately by the arrival on the Dublin steamer 'Louth' of an Irishman nearly seventy years of age who is about to proceed to Klondike with a wheel-barrow which he has already trundled all over Australia. The barrow is equipped with cooking utensils, tinned food, and mining tools, and is constructed so that it can be turned into a sleeping compartment. He hopes to reach Dawson City with it.

Coffins for workhouse inmates have fallen to an unprecedent price at Preston. The contract for the past half-year was one penny each, but for the next six months the supply by contract is to be at the rate of one half-penny per coffin. The contracting undertaker can still make a profit, as friends and relatives of deceased paupers on drawing the 'club' or insurance money, place orders for the funeral at the usual rates.

The War Office has decided to further strengthen the military defences at Sheerness for the protection of the Thames and Medway estuary by adding two 12-pounder quick-firing guns to the quipment of the Centre Bastion, which now consists of two 10-inch breechloaders and several 4-pounder quick-firing guns. The 12-pounders are ordered to be mounted so as to afford additional protection from attack by a torpedo boat flotilla, and they will command the entrance to Sheerness harbor.

It is stated that the authorities at Scotland Yard are engaged in subjecting an electrical police lamp to practical tests, to ascertain if it will stand the necessary wear-and-tear of the service; and if it endures the ordeal, the ancient lantern will be relegated to the shelves of the Police Museum to keep the rattle of the Charlies company. The new electric lantern is said to be the invention of an ingenious and studious member of the metropolitan force, who has devoted his leisure to the application of electricity to small lamps.

The new lifeboat, the 'Michael Henry,' subscribed for by Jewish scholars throughout England as a memento of one who is held in high reverence among the Hebrew community for his work among the young, and also as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee, has just been launched at Newhaven. This is the third lifeboat presented by the Jewish scholars' lifeboat fund, and has cost something over eight hundred pounds. The ceremony was an interesting one, and the Hon. Walter Rothschild formally handed over the boat to the lieutenant.

A good number assembled at the Parish church of Tonbridge, Kent, the other evening, to witness the unveiling of a peal-board recording two peals rung by the Change Ringing Society, in commemoration of the long reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and which, we believe, is a unique performance. The board is a handsome one, and at the top are the royal arms surrounded by the name of the society, to which the members belong, viz., 'The Royal Cumberland Society of Change Ringers.' The ceremony of unveiling took place in the choir vestry, but the board will be placed finally in the porch or belfry, at the option of the ringers.

The extension of the Prince of Wales Dock, Swansea, by which, at a cost of £65,000, two thousand feet of quay space are added to the dock accommodation of the harbor, was opened on Friday, March 18, with befitting ceremonial by the Honorable the Marchioness of Worcester. At 11.30, in the presence of a great company of representative Swansea people, who, at the invitation of the Trust, had assembled at the site of the new works, the Marchioness laid the last coping stone, and, after a visit of inspection to the bottom of the dock, two sluices were opened, the water rushed into space, and the extension, which makes the Prince of Wales Dock one of the largest in the kingdom, was a thing accomplished.

The Newcastle 'Daily Chronicle' gives an instance of longevity in a family which it would be difficult to parallel. The Rev. T. Hooper, rector of Castle Combe, Wilts, died in 1851 at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died at the age of ninety. They had fourteen children. The eldest died in January last at the age of ninety-four. He was rector of Midhurst. Five others are still alive. They are aged ninety-three, eighty-nine, eighty-two, seventy-eight and seventy-three respectively. Longevity in the family may be traced back to several generations; for an ancestor, Daniel Race, was in the employment of the Bank of England for fifty-seven years, and was chief cashier for thirty-seven years.

A curious difficulty has arisen with regard to the removal of St. George's Church, Liverpool. The site has been purchased by the corporation with a view to city improvements, the ecclesiastical authorities reserving the power to take away such portion of the fabric as they desired. The corporation have now received an intimation that the ecclesiastical authorities will only remove the fabric of the body of the church, leaving the tower and spire to be removed by the corporation. Underneath the church are a number of vaults, containing upwards of eight hundred bodies. These also will have to be removed by the corporation, who will require to purchase a large piece of ground in one of the local cemeteries for their re-interment. In view of the considerable outlay involved, it has been decided to defer action pending arrangement between the finance committee and eclesiastical authorities.

Sir Thomas Lipton, as previously cabled, has converted his huge business into a limited company, with a capital of £2,500,000. Applications for about forty million pounds sterling were made for shares and debentures. At least two hundred thousand different applications were sent in. A special building was prepared for the clerks, of whom three hundred were engaged to classify and arrange the enormous number of applications. The system adopted was to divide them into four groups—one of application for the public, one from the friends of directors, a third from the agents of the company, and a fourth from the customers. Applications were received from Canada, the United States, South Africa, South America and other countries. Some amusing incidents are reported. One gentleman wrote: 'I am asking for shares not for myself, but for my little girl, who is immensely interested in your chocolates.' A Scotch gentleman stuffed one hundred pounds in bank notes into an envelope and posted it. Another sent half a fifty-pound note to pay twenty-five pounds deposit.

On Monday evening, at Cfn, Wales, whilst the lion tamer at Collin's menagerie was entering the cage of 'Brutus,' described as the untameable lion, the beast slipped out before the man could close the den. There was a crowded attendance in the tent, and a general stampede ensued. Some of the ladies fainted, whilst the lion passed them into the fair ground, which was also crowded with pleasure seekers. The lion soon cleared the ground, and there was a terrible commotion. The whole of Cfn Bank, which a moment before was covered with people, was cleared. The stall-keepers sought safety in their vans. The lion wended its way to Crane-street, and here again the scene was continued, all the shops and private houses soon became crowded. The beast, meanwhile, was walking harmlessly along the streets, a couple of dogs were attracted, and luckily the lion turned into a small entry, in Well street, where there were some empty crockery crates. The men in pursuit at once saw their opportunity, and one of the crates was thrown over the animal, in which it was detained until the arrival of the van, into which 'Brutus' was put, after some difficulty, and safely taken back to its quarters, much to the relief of the people.—Wrexham 'Advertiser,' March 12.

The success of the Butter Market at Carriginima has been such as to encourage the people of that district in starting cattle, sheep and horse fairs.

At an influential meeting of the Cahirciveen Distress Committee it was decided to spend the sums already received in providing work in the districts where distress at present exists.

Operations have now been commenced in connection with the erection of the new lighthouse and fog-signal station for the Irish Channel, on the Blackhead, a bold promontory over two miles north of Portpatrick harbor, and commanding a wide expanse of the Channel.

The next Cork Industrial Exhibition will be held in the first week in May, 1868, with the Countess of Bandon as president. It will be under the auspices of the Irish Peasantry Society, which is largely contributing to the prizes. The president of this society is the Earl of Cork.

The Duchess of Hamilton, who has a very decided preference for Irish over English hunting grounds, has purchased the residential estate of Ardmulchan, on the southern banks of the Boyne, from Mr. Taaffe. Ardmulchan commands some fine salmon reaches, as well as being a good hunting centre.

Mr. Henderson, a well-known and popular proprietor of the 'Belfast News Letter,' with Mrs. Henderson, recently gave, as the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of the Ulster capital, a most enjoyable masked and fancy dress ball. This has proved by far the most brilliant, as well as enjoyable, entertainment given in Belfast for very many years. There were over four hundred guests, and the ball followed a grand dinner which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a few days previously to three hundred and fifty friends and townspeople.

A venerable Irish lady has just passed away in the person of Mrs. Mahony Hickson, whose death at the age of a hundred and three is announced at her residence, The Grove, Dingle, County Kerry. Mrs. Hickson was the widow of the late Mr. John Hickson, D.L., of Dingle. During the Irish famine of 1847-48 she distributed food to about a thousand persons daily.

A collision occurred during the dense fog, recently, between the Fleetwood mail steamer 'Duke of York,' and the passenger steamer 'Amethyst,' off Greypoint, Belfast Lough. The latter's bows were stove in and the mail steamer's bulwarks were cut through. There was much alarm among the passengers on board the ships, but both reached the port safely.

A wild cat of abnormal size has been trapped in the rabbitwarren on Mr. Rochfort's property at Cahir Abbey. A large number of visitors called at the Wellington Hotel, where it was taken, to see it during the evening. This cat was known to destroy large numbers of rabbits. Four other wild cats were destroyed in the same warren within the past fortnight, but none appeared the size of this monster.

A number of ladies of title, who constitute the London Council of the Irish Industries Association, met in Londonderry House, Park lane, to hear the result of the recent bazaar. The organizing secretary, Mr. J. S. Wood, estimated that at least £2,275 had been taken, which gave an average of about £5 per minute extracted from the pockets of the visitors. The Queen had made purchases amounting to £28. The general result of ten years' working at their depot in Motcomb street was that £24,096 had passed through their hands for Ireland.

Recently the police, while patrolling the Cork and Bandon Railway, discovered that two rails each ten feet long, had been torn up about four miles from Cork, and a short distance from the Chetwynd Viaduct, which crosses a valley seventy feet deep. Happily the outrage was discovered in time to warn the mail train, which was intercepted by the patrol about a mile from the spot. The driver inspected the damaged metals, and decided to return to Cork. A breakdown gang repaired the line, and the train proceeded two hours late.

The other day a bull, the property of Mr. J. Gahan, of Ferns, County Wexford, broke away from a herd at Mayor street, Dublin, and rushed furiously along Sheriff street, Talbot street, and Lower Gardiner street and Middle Gardiner street. The animal was captured in Temple court by a drover named Green, but again broke away and rushed along Great Britain street. It was driven into a yard and was then shot by Police-Constable Hourihan, 131 C, who discharged seven revolver bullets before the animal was despatched. The occurrence caused considerable excitement in the thoroughfares along which the animal ran, and a great crowd of people collected in the vicinity.

The Earl of Arran, who has been appointed to be a Knight of St. Patrick in succession to the late Lord Carlingford, is the fifth holder of the title, and sits in the House of Lords under the title of Baron Sudley. He is fifty-nine years of age, and succeeded his father in 1884. After being educated at Eton, he was in the diplomatic service for five years, and from 1893-4 he was a Commissioner of Customs. Lord Arran is Lord Lieutenant of County Mayo. His family trace their descent from Gerald Gore, an alderman of London at the close of the sixteenth century. A junior member of the House, Lord Annaly, was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and was chosen Speaker of the Irish House of Lords in 1767. The Earl of Arran's heir is Viscount Sudley, who was born in 1868.

Deep regret is felt in Tullamore and district, at the announcement of the death of Admiral Robert Coote, C.P., which occurred on St. Patrick's Day at his residence, Arden, Dulwich, S.E. The deceased gentleman owned extensive property in the district as well as in Westmeath and Roscommon. His relations with the tenantry on his large estates were always of the happiest and most cordial character, and even in the most troubled times of the land war nothing even approaching to friction ever arose to mar the harmony that had previously existed. His solicitude for the welfare of the poor in Tullamore workhouse also found vent in periodical handsome donations, while his interest in the public welfare and progress of the town were no less conspicuous. On the occasion of the introduction of a water supply some years ago he presented an ornamental fountain for Charleville square, Tullamore, and a water trough for the market place.

A Great Doctor Dead.—Sir Richard Quain, Bart., the great physician, whose death was recently recorded, was an Irishman, born at Mallow, in 1816. He entered the medical faculty of University College at the age of twenty, and spent the last sixty-one years in London. Sir Richard, who was president of the General Medical Council, was an enthusiastic promoter of medical education, belonging to many societies, and being a prolific writer. His 'Dictionary of Medicine,' re-issued in two volumes containing 2,518 pages in 1894, is the standard book of reference. Thirty-three thousand copies were sold of the first edition. As Harveian Orator in 1883 Sir Richard's subject was the fascinating one of the 'Healing art in its historic and prophetic aspects.' He was a little man, extremely vivacious, with an inexhaustible fund of good stories that made him one of the most popular men in society. He claimed two birthdays in the year, because he was born on the stroke of midnight, and there was some doubt as to whether the clock had really struck. Early in his career Sir Richard attracted notice by his acuteness in a singular case. A man died after taking what he told his wife was arsenic. The druggist from whom the packet was obtained declared that the man asked for arsenic, but suspecting his intention, he supplied only tartaric acid. Arsenic was, nevertheless, found in the stomach, but Dr. Quain found none had passed into the intestinal canal. He inferred that arsenic had been introduced by a stomach-pump or similar means after death. This proved to be the case. The medical officers at the hospital had endeavored to conceal their error in diagnosing arsenical poisoning by introducing a dose.'—'Christian World.'

A report is current that an attempt is being made to amalgamate the whole of the bleachfields in Forfarshire and Fifeshire.

At the last annual meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society a resolution protesting against the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, at the public expense, was adopted.

Dr. John Hunter presided at a meeting held in Glasgow to raise a fund to endow a cot for invalid children in one of the local hospitals in memory of the author of 'Alice in Wonderland.'

A man who appeared before the Westminster County Court pleaded as an excuse for non-payment of a debt that he had eighteen chi' 'ren. Some were married, but they had children, and grandchildren were as expensive to him as his own.

The Klondike fever has even attacked the agriculturists of the Vale of Monteith. Mr. Finlay Mitchell, Gartrenich, a well-known farmer in the Rob Roy country, and a sergeant in the Queen's Own Yeomanry, are leaving shortly for the Canadian El Dorado.

A mine in Ayrshire was flooded by an inrush of water. Nineteen men were entombed all through one night. Sixteen were eventually rescued. One man who was amongst the sixteen rescued, could have saved himself at the first inrush, but 'not being a married man,' he volunteered to go and warn the men working at a distance of their danger.

In submitting the annual report of the Glasgow City Mission, the Rev. John Renfrew, referring to intemperance as a hindrance to mission work, said the most pitiful thing about it was the apparent increase of drunken wives and mothers. At an early hour of the day as many as four or five women were found gathered in one house for the purpose of indulging in strong drink.

At Paisley a man was charged with being drunk while working on a tall chimney stack. He was seen by an excited crowd swaying about and was ordered down by the police. His employer said it was the practice of these men to take drink before ascending chimneys 'to give them courage.' The magistrate dismissed the accused on his promising not to take liquor next time he was engaged on such duties.

A 'Scottish Anniversary and Historical Society' has been formed in Glasgow for the 'cultivation of the spirit of patriotism, irrespective of creed or political party; the interchange of Scottish memories and sentiments with brother Scots, both at home and abroad; the endeavor to keep fresh in the public memory Scotsmen who have honored their country by a noble life and conspicuously noble service; and, for this purpose, the erection where needful of statues or memorial tablets.' Mr. Theodore Napier, Mr. Charles Waddie, and the Rev. Jacob Primmer are among the honorary vice-presidents.

The recent sale in London of autograph letters of Burns, bears further testimony to the avidity with which collectors are seeking for relics, personal or otherwise, of the Scottish bard. They brought fifteen guineas each, a price, considering the quantities of Burns MS. constantly coming into the market, which is certainly of the most generous character. Four pages of autograph lines, one of them being the same as he scratched on one of the windows of Gibb's Inn (now the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling), from his poems, which were sold at the same time, went for sixteen pounds.

A new journal entitled 'Scottish Life,' edited by the Earl of Rosslyn, will shortly appear. It is a penny paper about the size of 'Truth,' and containing twenty-four pages in a pink wrapper. Thirty-two thousand are to be guaranteed of the first number, and the editor hopes to 'appeal to readers in every branch of Scottish society, as well as to a large proportion of the working classes.' He writes in the first number: 'My sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, offers you an interesting story and among other writers' names are the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., Lady Randolph Churchill, the Countess of Warwick, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, M.P., etc.' The Countess of Rosslyn will undertake the subjects dealing with women's affairs of a household, family, and fashionable nature. This is a curious experiment and a bold one.—'British Weekly.'

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

We note with a degree of satisfaction, says 'Christian Work,' that a whole company of cadets at West Point have been punished by causing a pail of ice water to empty itself on the brand new uniform of an unpopular officer. The offence was traced to the members of a certain company, and threats and persuasions having failed to induce the company to reveal the individual culprits, the whole body were found guilty of a breach of discipline, and ordered to remain in quarters for thirty days. There might seem to be a lack of proportion between the punishment and the crime in this case, but the penalty will be considered none too severe, when it is remembered that it was directed at the silly and senseless custom of hazing. Several scandals and difficulties of serious proportions have been brought about at West Point in years past because of the hazing practices, and there ought to be an end of such fool business if it takes all the military power at the Point to do it

THE ALLEGED SECOND MOON.

Dr. Waltemath, who asserts that he has discovered a second moon, which circulates round the earth, was born in the city of Bremen, and since the days of his early youth has been occupied

DR. GEORGE WALTEMATH.

with astronomical matters. He studied at Gottingen, and was lecturer at the technical schools, and for many years a lecturer for the propagation of science and useful knowledge throughout Germany. Since 1883 he has been studying the disturbances in the moon's motion.—'St. James's Budget.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Mrs. Thos. McCann, Mooresville Ont., writes: "I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and lost appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite has returned, and I am better than I have been for years. I would not be without Burdock Blood Bitters. It is such a safe and good remedy that I am giving it to my children.'

CADBURY'S COCOA, ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS

Special offer to 'Witness' Subscribers for the

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION.
KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION.
FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION.

The publishers of the 'Witness' have completed arrangements with one of the oldest and best seed houses in the Dominion to supply the 'Witness' Collection of Seeds for 1898.

The seeds have been carefully selected as most suitable for all parts of the Dominion and comprise the new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables.

No packages of seeds can be exchanged from one collection to another.

HOW TO SECURE THE SEEDS FREE.

Send a list of eight subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1898 at seventy cents each, and secure offer No. 1, the Farm Garden Collection, free, the value of which is $1.75.

Send ten subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at seventy cents each and secure offers No. 1 and 2. A subscriber renewing for the 'Weekly Witness' and sending a new name along with $2.00 will secure the Farm Garden Collection free.

A list of five subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1898 at seventy cents each, the sender will receive free Offer No. 2, the Kitchen Garden Collection.

Send four subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at seventy cents each for the remainder of 1898 and secure the Flower Garden Collection of Seeds free, the value of which is $1.25.

Offer No. 1.
The Farm Garden Collection.

$1.40 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth Wax or Butter	.05
Beans, Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.05
Beet, extra early Intermediate	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Cabbage, Premium flat Dutch	.05
Carrot, early horn	.05
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, Impd. long green	.05
Corn, sweet, early market	.10
Corn, sweet, evergreen	.05
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk Melon, earliest of all	.10
Nasturtium, dwarf	.05
Onion, selected yellow Danvers	.05
Onion, Silverskin, pickling	.05
Peas, new Queen	.10
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, Triple Curled	.05
Radish, Olive Gem, white tipped	.05
Radish, half-long Scarlet	.05
Pepper, long Red	.05
Spinach, long standing	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Squash, Vegetable Marrow	.05
Tomato, New Canada	.10
Turnip, Early White Stone	.05
Turnip, Purple Top, Swede	.05
Sage	.05
Summer Savory	.05
Total	$1.75

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of New Giant Chilian Salpiglossis, price, twenty cents.

The Farm Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 75c.

Offer No. 2.
The Kitchen Garden Collection.

$1.10 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth Red German Wax	.05
Beet, extra early intermediate	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, improved long green	.05
Corn, sweet early market	.10
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk melon, earliest of all	.10
Onion, selected, Yellow Danvers	.05
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, triple curled	.05
Peas, New Queen	.10
Radish, Olive Gem, white tipped	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Tomato, new, Canada	.10
Turnip, early stone	.05
Total	$1.10

In addition to the above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a package of New Giant Chilian Salpiglossis price, twenty cents.

The Kitchen Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 45c.

Offer No. 3,
The FlowerGarden Collection.

$1 15 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898,

	cents.
Aster, giant flowering, mixed colors.	15
Sweet Mignonette	.05
Pansy, new giant flowering, mixed	.10
Zinnia, mamoth double, all colors	.10
Nasturtium, tall, mixed	.05
Portulaca	.05
Candytuft, all colors	05
Morning Glory	.05
Pinks, Double, China	.05
Balsam, Improved double mixed	.10
Marvel of Peru	.05
Verbena, mammoth flowering	.10
Stocks, large flowering, ten weeks	.10
Sweet Peas, the finest selection	.10
Phlox Drummondi, all colors	.05
Petunia, finest, all colors and shades	.10
Total	$1.25

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a package of new Giant Chilian Salpiglossis; price, 20c.

The Flower Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 40c.

ADDRESS

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office. Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weak Lungs
Recent Progress of Medical Science.

Extract from Dr. Robert Hunter's lectures on the lungs have been published from time to time in this paper for the purpose of informing the public of the real nature of lung diseases and the discovery of a successful treatment of the lungs by Antiseptic Medicated Air Inhalations. No truth of medical science has been more conclusively proven and established than that Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh of the Lungs have been and are being radically cured by this treatment, while even Consumption, the most dreaded of all lung complaints, is arrested and entirely eradicated by Dr. Hunter's most recently discovered germicides, which kill and expel from the lungs the bacilli of tuberculosis. From all parts of the Union come the grateful acknowledgments of patients whose lives have been saved by Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Mendenhall, of Harper & Brothers, New York City, says: 'I took the grippe. It was neglected and resulted in pneumonia, which left my lungs in a wretched condition. I was treated by five physicians without any benefit. I was away from business a year and four months, coughed and expectorated quantities of matter. I could not walk a block without complete exhaustion when Dr. Hunter took charge of me. I am as stout and well as ever to-day, and ascribe it all to Dr. Hunter's skill and the healing, life-saving power of his antiseptic inhalations.'

Any subscriber of the 'Witness' who is interested, can obtain this book free by addressing Dr. Hunter at 117 West 45th street, New York. 6

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

DAIRY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The sixth session of the Dairy School at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, closed on March 25. The number in attendance was one hundred and ten. The majority of these remained for the full term of three months; and forty-eight wrote for certificates, with the following results:—

Passed in all subjects and ranked according to standing in general proficiency:—1, T. A. Wiancko, Sparrow Lake, Muskoka, Ont.; 2, Miss G. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; 3, C. W. McDougall, Guelph Ont.; 4, J. W. Fotheringham, Courtice, Durham, Ont.; 5, A. M. Wheaton, Upper Sackville, N.B.; 6, Miss M. Millar, Guelph, Ont.; 7, H. J. Bell, Oxley, Essex, Ont.; 8, William Hope, Palermo, Halton; 9, S. J. Taylor, Singhampton, Grey, Ont.; 1, E. E. Kennedy, Welland, Welland County, Ont.; 11, Miss L. Shuttleworth, of Guelph, Ont.; M. Reninger, Riversdale, Bruce, Ont., and N. Jamieson, Hillsdale, Simcoe, Ont.; 14, A. F. Sutherland, Holyrood, Bruce, Ont.; 15, J. J. Clark, Tatamagouche, N.S.; and G. W. Empey, Culloden, Oxford, Ont.; 17, J. McCready, Harriston, Wellington, Ont.; 18, A. Campbell, Aberdour, Bruce, Ont.; 19, Alva Cook, Cotswold, Wellington, Ont.; 20, Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Ont.; 21, T. Brunskill, Gladstone, Middlesex, Ont.; 22, A. N. Cruikshank, Toronto, Ont.; 23, R. W. Hodgins, Shawville, Que.; 24, Miss M. Forbes, Brampton, Peel, Ont.; 25, A. H. Cook, Toronto, Ont.; 26, E. Hinman, Grafton, Northumberland, Ont.; 27, J. Babb, Carlingford, Perth, Ont.; R. A. Murray, Brooksdale, Oxford, Ont.; and J. A. McPhee, Kilworthy, Muskoka, Ont.; 30, A. D. Riddell, Shakespeare, Perth, Ont.; 31, P. Callan, Innerkip, Oxford, Ont.; 32, E. Mathison, Kincardine, Bruce, Ont.; 33, E. G. Marshall, Guysboro, Norfolk, Ont.; 34, A. G. Hyland, Singhampton, Grey, Ont.; 35, Miss F. Ridgeway, Guelph, Ont., and John Lough, Toronto, Ont.; 37, D. Martin, Crieff, Wellington, Ont.

Proficiency list in special course in Butter-making and Milk-testing:—1, H. Hunter, Spencerville, Grenville, Ont.; 2, A. Bunnett, Belleville, Hastings, Ont.; 3, R. Struthers, Owen Sound, Grey, Ont.; 4, J. D. Malcolm, Sheffield, Wentworth, Ont.

HONOR LIST.

Cheese Making.

(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Murray; 2, Fotheringham; 3, Alva Cook; 4, Wheaton; 5, Callan; 6, Clark and Empey; 8, Babb; 9, Kennedy; 10, Brunskill, Riddell and Wiancko. Class II.—1, Campbell; 2, McCready; 3, Sutherland; 4, A. Warwick, Wingham, Bruce, Ont.; 5, Cruikshank and Jamieson; 7, Hope; 8, Beninger; 9, Hodgins and Taylor; 11, Miss Millar; 12, Miss McCrae, Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. Bell; 15, Miss Maddock and Mr. McDougall; 17, Marshall; 18, McPhee; 19, Hinman; 20, Lough.

(2) Written Examination.—Class I.—1, Miss McCrae and Mr. Wiancko; 3, Wheaton; 4, Fotheringham; 5, McDougall; 6, Miss Millar; 7, Callan, Clark and Taylor; 10, Kennedy; 11, Empey; 12, Sutherland; 13, Babb and Alva Cook; 15, Bell and Brunskill; 16, Campbell. Class II.—1, Cruikshank; 2, Murray; 3, McCready; 4, Miss Shuttleworth; 5, Jamieson; 6, Hope; 7, Beninger; 8, Hinman and Riddell; 10, W. Kent, Woodstock, Oxford, Ont.; 11, Miss Maddock; 12, McPhee; 13, Hodgins and Marshall.

Butter-Making.

(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. Wheaton; 3, Fotheringham; 4, Miss Millar and Miss McCrae; 6, McDougall and Wiancko; 8, Clark and Taylor; 10, Miss Forbes and Mr. Bell. Class II.—1, Bunnett, Campbell and Hope; 4, Beninger, Callan and Hunter; 7, Empey and Riddell; 9, Miss Maddock, Miss Ridgeway and Mr. Brunskill; 12, Babb, Murray and Sutherland; 15, Jamieson and P. Reddon, Mildmay, Bruce, Ont.; 17, McCready; 18, A. Cook, Cruikshank and Lough; 21, Hinman and Kennedy; 23, Marshall, McPhee and Struthers; 26, T. Gibson, Toronto, Ont., and Hodgins.

(2) Written Examination—Class I.—1, Wiancko; 2, Miss McCrae and Mr. Dougall; 4, Miss Millar; 5, Bell and Beninger; 7, Hope and Taylor; 9, Fotheringham; 10, Empey; 11, Sutherland; 12, Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. Kennedy; 41, Miss Forbes and Mr. A. H. Cook; 16, Mathison; 17, H. Galbraith, Ellesmere, York, Ont. Class II.—1, Hunter; 2, Wheaton; 3, Brunett and Malcolm; 5, Jamieson; 6, Miss Maddock and Mr. Hinman; 8, Babb; 9, A. Cook and Cruikshank; 11, McCready; 12, Miss Ridgeway and Mr. Campbell; 14, Callan; 15, Brunskill, Hyland and Struthers; 18, Clark; 19, Marshall and McPhee.

Milk Testing.

(1) Practical Work—Class I.—1, McDougall; 2, Miss McCrae; 3, Fotheringham and Wiancko; 5, Miss Millar; 6, Miss Shuttleworth; 7, Wheaton; 8, Campbell; 9, Bell and Hope; 11, Miss Maddock; 12, Kennedy; 13, Beninger and Taylor; 15, Clark. Class II.—1, Miss Forbes and Miss Ridgeway; 3, Empey; 4, Sutherland; 5, Hinman; 6, Mathison and Reddon; 8, Bunnett and Jamieson; 10, Marshall; 11, Hunter, McCready and Struthers; 14, Hodgins; 15, A. Cook and Murray; 17, Babb and Cruikshank; 19, Callan, Brunskill and Riddell; 22, Malcolm; 23, Galbraith and Lough; 25, A. H. Cook and McPhee.

(2) Written Examination—Class I.—1, Miss McCrae and Mr. Wiancko; 3, McDougall; 4, Fotheringham; 5, Wheaton; 6, Beninger and Hope; 8, Miss Millar, McCready and Taylor; 11, Bell; 12, Hunter; 13, A. H. Cook. Class II.—1, Kennedy; 2, Campbell and Jamieson; 4, Struthers; 5, Miss Shuttleworth, Marshall and Hinman; 8, Bunnett, Empey and Hodgins; 11, Miss Maddock, Mathison and McPhee; 14, A. Cook and Malcolm; 16, Babb and Clark; 18, Hyland and Sutherland; 20, Galbraith; 21, Brunskill; 22, Miss Forbes and Mr. Rough.

Cream Separators.

(1) Practical Work—Class I.—1, Wheaton; 2, Wiancko; 3, Miss McCrae, Miss Millar, Hunter and Bunnett; 7, Bell, Clark, Fotheringham and Jamieson. Class II.—1 Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. McCready; 3, Miss Maddock and Mr. McDougall; 5, Brunskill and Murray; 7, Struthers; 8, Hope and Malcolm; 10, J. Purdon, Rockfield, Leeds, Ont., and Riddell; 12, Lough and Taylor; 14, Miss Forbes, Miss Ridgeway and Mr. Campbell; 17, Babb and A. Cook; 19, Kennedy and Sutherland; 21, Beninger and Hyland.

(2) Written Examination—Class I.—1, McDougall; 2, Miss McCrae; 3, Wheaton and Wiancko; 5, Fotheringham; 6, Bunnett; 7, Hope; 8, Bell; 9, Brunskill; 10, Miss Millar and Mr. Hunter; 12, Campbell, Clark and Jamieson. Class II.—1, Hyland; 2, Kennedy; 3, A. H. Cook; 4, Malcolm; 5, Beninger and Struthers; 7, Cruikshank; 8, Mathison and Sutherland; 11, Miss Maddock; 12, Alva Cook; 13, Miss Shuttleworth, Hodgins and McCready.

Dairy Lectures—Class I.—1, Wiancko; 2, McDougall; 3, Miss McCrae; 4, Sutherland; 5, Wheaton; 6, Kennedy; 7, Bell; 8, McCready; 9, Hunter; 10, Miss Millar and Mr. Fotheringham. Class II.—1, Empey; 2, Alva Cook; 3, Hodgins; 4, Miss Maddock; 5, Bunnett; 6, Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. Jamieson; 8, A. H. Cook and Cruikshank; 10, Taylor; 11, Galbraith; 12, Hope; 13, Beninger and Purdon; 15, Clark; Malcolm and McPhee.

Outside Lectures—Class I.—1, McDougall; 2, Miss McCrae; 3, Wiancko. Class II.—1, Fotheringham; 2, Beninger, Empey and Jamieson.

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. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR 1897.

This report, the twenty-third of the important institution to which it relates, is to hand earlier than usual, sufficiently so to make it of special practical value to the farming community, and I take great pleasure in calling attention to it with as little delay as possible. It is highly satisfactory to learn that the year's history now chronicled has been one of uninterrupted peace and prosperity; a condition of things which has reigned for four consecutive years, and in reference to which one can hardly refrain from exclaiming, 'Esto perpetua!' The college has seen many dark and troubled days in the past. Like its human founder, it seems "born to trouble as the sparks fly upward,' but after a struggling infancy, it appears to have entered upon an era of progress and prosperity that cannot but be very gratifying to all who have had faith in it, and worked hard for it.

The attendance of students during the fall term of the year now reported, Oct. 1, to Dec. 22, was twenty-seven more than during any previous term since the college was opened twenty-three and a half years ago. At the present time every bed in the residence department is occupied, and twenty-seven students are lodging outside, most of them in the immediate neighborhood of the college. The total number on the roll during 1897 was two hundred and seventy-five — two hundred and twelve in the regular course, and sixty-three in the special dairy course, the great majority being farmers' sons of the very best class. By act of Parliament, each county council in the Province has power to send a student free for tuition. Of those on the roll for 1897, sixty were nominated by county councils, and, as a consequence, were exempt from payment of tuition fees. One hundred and seventy of the students came from the Province of Ontario, sixteen from other provinces of the Dominion, two from Bermuda, twelve from England, two from Scotland, and one from the United States. Notwithstanding a steady, persistent effort from the outset to keep the college out of the arena of politics, it has been found impossible to do so altogether. Every year it is closely scrutinized and sharply criticized by the Opposition. It is not faultless. Every work of man has its weak places, and there are spots in the sun. I own to a natural inability to be impartial in regard to it. What parent can be other than partial in judging his own child? But I cannot help expressing the opinion that the institution stands criticism wonderfully well, and am bold to say that it justifies its right to live by a single paragraph in the report which now lies before me, if there were nothing else that could be said in its behalf. The paragraph referred to relates to,

FIELD EXPERIMENTS.

The work in this department is growing in importance from year to year. The experiments with varieties of wheat, oats, barley, peas, corn, turnips, mangels, potatoes, carrots, green fodders, grasses, clovers, mixtures of grain, etc., have been carried on systematically and persistently on well defined lines for seven or eight years, on plots in different parts of our fifty-acre field, and under climatic conditions which have varied with the years. Hence the results now begin to indicate very clearly which varieties are best adapted to the soil and climate of the college farm; and the co-operative experiments throughout the province, carried on simultaneously by the College Experimental Union (largely under the direction of our experimentalist) go to show that the varieties which have done best at the college, give the best results all over the province. In this way some excellent foreign varieties have been introduced, tested and distributed throughout the province —varieties which yield from six to eight bushels per acre more than any varieties previously grown. In oats and barley alone, the varieties introduced and distributed by our experiment station have, within the past four or five years, paid to the province a good deal more than the entire cost of the college for the last ten years.

I quote the above from the President's portion of the report, and large as is the claim set up it is amply sustained by proof, as may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to go over the figures given in this record. To take the one item of oats, of which about two and a half millions of acres were grown in Ontario during 1897, let anyone calculate what it means to raise the average yield per acre five bushels per annum. This is but a moderate estimate of what has been done by those who have participated in these experiments. Upwards of one thousand varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, within the past twelve years, and six hundred have been grown for at least five years in succession. Nearly all the Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties imported by the Experimental Department from different parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the United States, have been included in these carefully conducted experiments. Some of the new varieties have done exceptionally well, and have already been distributed over Ontario through the medium of the Experimental Union, with very gratifying results. The Siberian oats, Mandscheuri barley, Herison Bearded Spring Wheat, and the Mammoth Cuban Yellow Dent, Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, and the Salzer's North Dakota varieties of corn, which are now becoming so popular in Ontario, were imported by the Experimental Department, and after being thoroughly tested were distributed in small quantities.

The present system of co-operative experimental work in agriculture, was started in 1886, with sixty plots, which were situated on twelve different farms in Ontario. Since that date, however, the work has increased from year to year, and in 1897 there were 11,497 plots, which were situated on 2,835 farms.

Farmers, not only throughout the Province of Ontario, but all over the Dominion should take an interest in these experiments and should endeavor to find out what varities of grains, grass, clover and roots are best adapted to their own localities. Hoping that many readers of the 'Witness' may be inclined to take a hand in this work, I have much pleasure in copying the circular issued by Mr. Zavitz, inviting them to do so. It reads as follows:—

Interested persons in Ontario who wish to join in the work, may select any one of the experiments for 1898, and inform the Director at once of the choice made. All materials will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, but he will be expected to conduct the test according to the instructions sent with the seed, and to report the results of his test as soon as possible after harvest.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1898.

1. Testing nitrate of soda, superphosphate, muriate of potash, mixture, and no manure, with corn.
2. Testing nitrate of soda, superphosphate, muriate of potash, mixture, and no manure, with mangels.
3. Growing three leguminous crops for green fodder.
4. Growing three mixtures of grain for green fodder.
5. Testing four varieties of millet.
6. Testing four varieties of grasses.
7. Testing four varieties of clovers.
8. Testing three varieties of buckwheat.
9. Testing three varieties of spring wheat and one variety of spring rye.
10. Testing four varieties of barley.
11. Testing five varieties of oats.
12. Testing four varieties of peas.
13. Testing three varieties of beans.
14. Testing five varieties of carrots.
15. Testing four varieties of mangels, and one variety of sugar beets.
16. Testing two varieties of Swedish and two varieties of fall turnips.
17. Testing six varieties of corn.

Material for either No. 1 or No. 2 experiment will be sent by express, and for each of the others by mail. The supply of material being limited, those who apply first will be surest of obtaining the desired outfit. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted.

Particular varieties need not be mentioned, as all the kinds to be distributed are those which have done exceptionally well upon the trial plots in the Experimental Department.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director.

Agricultural College,
Guelph, March 21, 1898.

Although 'interested persons in Ontario' are specially mentioned in the foregoing circular, I do not think it is designed to restrict applicants to that particular province. Last year there were several experimenters from other parts of the American continent, including one, at least, from the United States.

Since the report of the College went to press, the much to be lamented death of Prof. Paton, has taken place, hence the sad occurrence is not mentioned, nor a fitting tribute to his memory inserted. I cannot close this notice, necessarily brief, and limited by the urgency of the season, on the subject of field experiments, without expressing my sense of the great loss which has been sustained by the College and the country at large by the demise of such an able officer, and such a thoroughly good man.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

There will probably be a dearth of farm help in Ontario during the coming season. The Klondike craze has drained the country of its surplus population upon which farmers usually rely.

When one has ten or fifteen acres ready it is better to get the seed into the prepared ground than to wait until more is ready. The early sown grain made a better crop for us last year than that sown later.

Extra cultivation and extra harrowing will always pay providing other conditions are favorable, and though it will pay to sow as early in the spring as possible, yet it will be injurious to do so before the land is in perfect condition for receiving the seed.

We have over-cleared the land, and on many a farm there is waste land that should never have been cleared. Now that it is cleared, it should be planted with forest trees again. The youth of the country must be taught to take better care of trees, to preserve them from destruction and to plant a tree for every one that is cut down.

The following figures of the quantity and value of certain exports from New Zealand for the twelve months ending December last are supplied by the Department of Trade and Customs: 'Butter, 98,518 cwt., value, £400,445; cheese, 77,216 cwt., value, £164,938; frozen beef, 50,404 cwt., value, £53,062; mutton, carcases, 1,660,972, value, £919,837; frozen lamb, carcases, 1,027,416, value, £502,205.

Without clover the maintaining of the fertility of the farm becomes a most serious question. With this crop successfully grown, says Mr. Jamison, in the 'Commercial Gazette,' we can lay a foundation for profitable grain crops, pave the way for increased animal growth on the farm and make a progressive growth in the amount of manure produced, this, in its turn, increasing the volume of clover grown.

On many farms during winter a good deal of waste is allowed to accumulate around the back door. Old cabbage leaves, slops and all such stuff is thrown out and left to decay. In the first place, this is wrong, and not tolerated by any good farmer. But whenever done the early springtime is the season for cleaning up. Various diseases may be traced to foul conditions around the house. Poison quickly reaches the well and sickness follows. Clean up!

The proverbial 'oldest inhabitant' will freely admit that a more trying season than the present has rarely, if ever, been previously experienced. From all parts of the colony accounts of the distressing heat that has prevailed for several days have been received, and at the time of writing there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a change to cooler weather. To add to the general distress and discomfort, bush fires of an unusually serious nature have again broken out, and Gippsland, the western district, and the Cape Otway Peninsula are more or less enveloped in flames.—'Australasian.'

The press drill gives much better satisfaction than the broadcast seeder. A neighbor borrowed our press-drill and as some of our land was prepared for sowing before he had finished his piece of wheat, we used a broadcast seeder, but think with the press-drill it would have made at least two more bushels per acre. We find that the seed comes up much better, especially if the ground is somewhat dry. After sowing the ground should have a good harrowing. One gets in such a hurry here that this is often neglected.

As a rule a larger yield of grain and a better sample can be obtained by early sowing than by late sowing. Usually in late sowing a larger bulk of straw is obtained, but the straw is very much weaker than from early sowing, the grain inferior, and the yield deficient. The reason for this is that the plant has not sufficient time to mature before the ripening season comes on, whereas with early sowing the plant has every opportunity to develop, and if conditions are favorable returns will be much surer. However, farmers should guard against sowing too soon or before the soil and air are sufficiently warm to promote rapid growth.

There has been a great deal written just now about growing sugar beets. If the farmers would grow sugar maples on the waste places of the farm, in groves for shade for the stock, and in windbreaks to serve as protection for the house and barns, they would soon have a source of supply for sugar that would nearly meet the demands of the farm home for sugar, or if the product was marketed as syrup the proceeds would buy a very large share of the sugar needed. Most farmers could make the larger part of this sugar supply just as easily as they raise their own potatoes.

To renovate land, farm-yard manures and green crops must be supplied, and along with these a judicious rotation of crops and deep breaking of the land is helpful, not to say necessary. If fertilizers be applied on fields quite sterile the yield of crops will be increased, of course, but it comes mainly from the plant-food supplied, after which the land is still more reduced than had no fertilizer been used, simply because the food supplied invigorated the plants and they drew so much the more from the already impoverished soil. This shows the utility, not to say necessity, of saving and applying all available manures, as well as growing green crops to renovate and sustain the soil.

Farming on shares has advantages as well as disadvantages. The owner of the farm gets more money out of it than he could by farming it himself, supposing, of course, that he is not blessed with boys to do the work without hiring help. That is to say, where the owner has to hire extra labor for all the work incidental to raising and harvesting crops, he will save money, as a rule, by getting some good man to farm for him for a share of the crop. The trouble often is to get a good man. They are not plentiful. There are more of the other sort. Unless care is taken, the owner will bargain with one who is 'no good,' and who will make nothing (but trouble) for himself or the owner either.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Some of the incidental advantages of cement floors are that they afford no harbor for rats, save all the liquid manure, never become saturated so as to cause an offensive smell in the stable, and when hardened are indestructible, and, I believe, will last a century.

In England, where some years ago the practice of dehorning was declared illegal, the subject has been under renewed discussion, and at a recent conference of the cattle transit committee nearly every witness testified to the advantages of dehorning. They found the cattle were rendered more tractable, settled down to a 'peaceable and contented mode of living,' and accommodated themselves much more easily to ship or rail transit and to the feeding 'court.' The opinion was unanimous that the operation should be performed while the cattle were calves, as at that stage the horns were tender and easily removed.

Mr. A. C. Williams, of Iowa, a very prominent breeder of Poland Chinas, says: 'Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from Oct. 1 until the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food per acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. Artichokes also produce an immense quantity of tops, of which cattle, horses and mules are very fond, and which makes excellent food when properly cured. A chemical analysis of roots shows them to be superior to carrots, parsnips, mangels, sugar beets and turnips, both as flesh and as fat-formers.'

I believe it is a bad plan to bother around a sow when she is farrowing. Have everything fixed up a week beforehand and the sow in her pen so she will get fully acquainted and contented. When I see them commence to make the necessary preparations to farrow, I give them a fair feed, mostly drink, then they will be contented and will not suffer for drink or food for some time. I do not like to feed them soon after they farrow, they are better kept perfectly quiet. The first time or two a sow gets up after she farrows is when the pigs are killed. They are yet sick, and in their pain forget their young and they will often throw themselves down on the litter, killing half of them. The same sow after she is over her pain will become careful. A sow that gets up and down at farrowing should be watched, but not bothered. I believe that there are more pigs killed by the sow being 'fussed' with than would be killed by the sow if let alone. I know it is a temptation to 'fuss' around at such times, but as a general rule if everything is fixed to their convenience beforehand they are better off alone. For a few days after the pigs are born the litter should not be changed for fear of upsetting the sow, unless she is of a very placid disposition; but when it is safe to clean out the sty the operation should be carried out daily. Little pigs will not thrive if the straw becomes wet and foul.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure, constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

R.J.C.—1. What steps can be taken by a Canadian boy to become a civil engineer? 2. What is the length of time required for a course? 3. What books can be profitably studied at home, where can they be purchased and at what cost? 4. How can a person become a military engineer in Canada? 5. Can a Canadian boy become an officer in the British Navy? Ans.—1. Write to McGill University, Montreal; Toronto University, and the Royal Military College, Kingston, for their calendars which will be sent free. These will give you full particulars as to (2) the length of course, (3) the best books to study (they may be obtained at any bookstore, as for instance Wm. Drysdale, Montreal), and (4) how to become a military engineer; 5. Yes.

REVENUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

J.H.R., Denton, Montana.—1. What is the total revenue of the British Empire, as represented by the Home Government? 2. What are the sources from which it is derived? 3. What amount is derived from each source? 4. What is the total amount of the expenditure? Ans.—The 'Statesman's Year Book' for 1897 gives the amount of revenue for the year ending March 31, 1896, as being £102,134,996 (say, $510,000,000). 2. Customs, £20,763,413. Excise, £26,826,754. Estate and succession duties, £11,639,900. Stamps (exclusive of fee stamps), £7,339,231. Land tax, £1,020,801. House duty, £1,486,948. Income and property tax, £15,982,843. Total revenue derived from taxes as above, £85,058,890 (say, $425,000,000). In the second division fall those revenues not derived from taxation as follow: Post-Office, £11,465,370. Telegraph service, £2,835,749. Crown lands, £519,068. Interest on Suez Canal shares, £689,525. Fee stamps, civil department, Bank of England investments, miscellaneous, £1,566,394. Total revenue derived from sources other than that of taxation, £17,076,106 (say, $85,000,000). 4. National debt service, £25,000,000. Civil list, consolidated funds, annuities, pensions, salaries, courts of justice, etc., etc., £26,601,357. Army, £18,460,000. Navy, £19,724,000. Total, £99,785,357 (say, $98,000,000), total expenditure for year ending March, 31, 1896. The army and navy expenses are for the whole regular forces of the Empire; the civil list expenses are for the British Isles only. The National debt also only rests upon Great Britain and Ireland. The revenues as above are derived from Imperial sources only.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL BURGOYNE.

A Subscriber.—Please give an account of the life of General Burgoyne, the hero of Saratoga. Ans.—General Burgoyne could scarcely be called 'the hero of Saratoga,' as he at that place surrendered his army to General Horatio Gates, of the United States service, who, together with General Schyler, outmanoeuvred the British. According to Washington Irving the credit for bringing about the surrender of the British, is chiefly due Schyler, although Gates was the superior in office. Burgoyne, however, was a clever politician, and a good soldier, and won much distinction on European battlefields. Previous to the surrender at Saratoga, which took place on Oct. 17, 1777, he had captured Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Edward. Colonial warfare was, however, ill adapted either to his abilities, or his tastes, for he was addicted to luxury and dissipation. An article published in 'Harper's Magazine' (of October, 1881, we think), throws much light on the campaign of Burgoyne in 1777. The statements therein made, though sometimes highly colored, are probably in the majority of instances, correct. It is stated among other things that he once ordered out a scouting expedition, which was over two thousand strong, and accompanied by several field pieces, the approach of which could be heard at a considerable distance. At another time he is said to have ordered the army to camp for the night in the midst of a huge camp merely to suit his personal convenience, and in order that he might indulge in a carouse. It is but fair to his memory to state that he surrendered at Saratoga to a vastly superior force, even assuming the American account to be correct, which states that the British army numbered at the time of the surrender 5,804, the American, 10,817. According to British accounts the discrepancy was still greater, Burgoyne's army numbering but 3,500, while that of Gates's amounted to 20,000. It is, at any rate, certain that Burgoyne's army had, before the surrender, been for some time waning in numbers, through the continued desertions of the colonists (Loyalists), while that of Gates's had increased. The subject of our sketch was born, according to some accounts, in 1723, according to others as late as 1730, which cannot be correct, as he entered the army in 1740. Earlier biographies stated that he was a natural son of Lord Bingley, but this is now believed to be a mistake. In 1743 young Burgoyne eloped with a daughter of Earl Derby. From 1747 to 1756 he lived in France pursuing a life of pleasure and ease. He then returned to the army and in 1762 took Alcantara in Portugal. In 1774 he was sent to America, and was made commander-in-chief of the expedition against the revolted colonists, which operations during 1777 we have given some account of above. On his return to England after the surrender at Saratoga he resigned all his appointments. He soon after changed his politics and went over to the Whigs, having in earlier life sat in parliament as the representative of Midhurst in the Tory interest. In 1782 Burgoyne was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and the Whigs being in power was restored to favor. In 1787 he was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. General Burgoyne was also an author of some merit, his drama, 'The Heiress,' attained a considerable success. It was published in 1776. In 1775 he wrote 'The Maid of Oaks.' He also wrote several clever pamphlets. Burgoyne was a fairly successful general and would have attained a much greater celebrity, had he been more regular in his life and habits. He was also a successful politician. See 'Political and Military Episodes from the Life and Correspondence of the Rt. Hon. John Burgoyne,' by E. B. de Foublanque, published in 1876. The subject of our sketch died June 2, 1792.

HISTORY OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

M. R., Waterloo.—1. Please give a short history of lighting by electricity. 2. When and where were electric lights invented? 3. At what place were they first in use? Ans.—1. Many men of science in bygone times were more or less acquainted with the properties of electricity. Otto Von Guericke, who lived between 1602 and 1686, made some discoveries. He cast a globe of sulphur within a glass sphere, and then mounting the ball of sulphur upon a revolving axis produced electricity by pressing against it; having previously broken off the glass surrounding the sulphur. Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727) used a globe of glass instead of one of sulphur. He was the first to use glass for this purpose. In 1705 Francis Hawksbee communicated to the Royal Society of England the result of experiments made with what he called mercurial phosphorus. He showed that light could be produced by passing common air through mercury placed in an exhausted receiver. The air rushing against the mercury blew it against the sides of the glass containing it, producing the appearance of a body of fire, consisting of numerous glowing globules. This phenomenon had been previously noted by others, but Hawksbee suspected that it was due to electricity and remarked its resemblance to lightning. He too used a revolving glass globe rubbed by the hand for the production of electricity. Stephen Gray (1696-1736) also made experiments with electricity and remarked, as did Hawksbee, that the phenomena resembled lightning. He also thought that a process could be discovered by which the electrical forces might be conserved and their power and light giving properties increased. M. Dufay 1699 to 1739 made experiments by which he sent electrical discharges along a wetted pack-thread 12,586 feet long (two and a third miles) the cord being suspended from glass tubes. Ans. 1 and 2. Sir Humphrey Davy produced electric light from carbon points in A.D. 1800. It was later on applied to practical purposes by M. Jablochkoff, Siemens, Professor Tyndall, Edison and others. In 1848 Petrie constructed a machine for regulating the supply of electric light. In 1856 Professor Tyndall used John Duboscq's electric lamps in giving a course of lectures on color and light before the Royal Institution. In 1858 the works of the New Westminster bridge were illuminated by an electrical process. In the same year and in 1859 the electric light was used (experimentally) at the South Foreland Lighthouse at Dover, England. In 1861 the French Government ordered eight different lighthouses to be thus illuminated. In 1876 M. Jablochkoff brought out his 'electric candle.' In the same year electric light was used in photography by H. Van der Weyde; and Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co., of Stockton on Tees, used Siemen's Electric Light for bridge building purposes. In 1878 Mr. Stayton reported that electric light was more expensive than gas and not suitable for the illumination of the streets of London. In the same year, however, it was adopted in the lighting of Westminster Palace, The Lizard Lighthouse, Woolwich workshops and the Gaiety Theatre. In 1880, on June 19, a committee of the House of Commons reported that the electric light was too expensive and as yet not adapted for general use. Yet in the same year it was used for the British Museum, the Thames Embankment and for Victoria Railway Station. In the same year Siemens showed that electric light affected vegetation in the same way as the light of the sun. In 1881 the municipality of Godalming adopted electric light and this appears to be the first instance of its general use. On Aug. 18, 1882, the Electric Light Act was passed by the British Parliament. In the same year it was used at Bell Bros. mines at Newcastle. In 1884 it was used for houses in Colchester and New Brighton. In 1888 it was ordered to be used for theatres only in Spain. In 1890 it was generally used in Milan, Paris, Tours, Rome, New York, Marseilles and in other places. In the summer of 1891 it was first adopted permanently for that portion of London lying between the Mansion House and Blackfriars.

HIGH NOON THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

C.W.B., Pembroke, and J. S. Grafton, N.B.—Where did high noon (12 p.m.) begin on the earth on June 23, 1897 (Jubilee Day)? This is asked with reference to the singing of the National Anthem, which was to be performed at that time throughout the British Empire. Ans.—As the sun is always at its meridian at some part of the earth's surface, and as the British Empire extends all around the world, it follows that the sun is always at high noon at some part of the Empire. This is expressed by the popular saying, 'the sun never sets upon the Queen's dominions.' In each place the National Anthem would be sung at 12 p.m. on June 23, the most easterly places would, of course, be the first to swell the chorus, as the sun passed on from east to west. The British Isles would come first; then the West Indies, then the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc., etc. So that throughout the whole twenty-four hours, 'God Save the Queen,' would continue to be sung throughout the British dominions, but at no two places at precisely the same time. You might begin the chain at any part of the Empire, and continue it westward. We began in the British Isles as above. Arrangements might, of course, have been made for raising the chorus at the same time in every part of the Empire, but that would have fixed the celebration at an inconvenient time in many countries, as some would have had to take part about midnight, others in the small hours of the morning. Instead of this it was arranged that each place should raise the chorus at 12 p.m., by its own local time.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

APPOINTMENTS OF NEW TRUSTEES.

Subscriber.—A minor's share of the personalty of an Ontario intestate was some years ago lodged in a bank in the name of two trustees, who now wish to be relieved of the trust. A relative of the minor, living in Quebec, is urged to take out letters of guardianship with the object of becoming the trustee, and thus relieving the present trustees, a course which he understands to be against the letter and spirit of the Ontario law. Could not the trustees be relieved through an application to an Ontario court for the appointment of an official trustee? Would not this be the most economical as well as the most convenient method of relieving the trustees? Ans.—No. The present trustees may legally, by writing, appoint any other person or persons to be a trustee or trustees in their place.

VETERINARY.

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

ST. VITUS DANCE IN DOGS.

Mrs. McK.—I have a pug nine months old. About two months ago it was taken with twitching or trembling of the limbs almost like St. Vitus dance. It is getting worse all the time. Perhaps you could give us some advice how to treat it and what kind of food to give it, and if there is any cure for such, and what would be likely to cause this trouble. It has been worried by dogs several times quite badly. I thought that this might have caused this nervous trouble. I have given it new milk and sulphur sometimes, but it still gets worse. Ans.—There is no doubt but the worrying you say your pet dog received from other larger dogs has made matters worse, but the disease, 'St. Vitus' Dance,' is often caused by in-breeding and a dog affected with it cannot be entirely cured of it. Boiled oatmeal with milk and a little sulphur is good diet, but flesh meat should be avoided as much as possible. Bread, mixed with soup or gravy, would be suitable for a change of diet occasionally. A daily run out in the open air during dry weather would be also suitable, and care should be taken that the place where the dog lies down most is not damp and cold. A medium heat is necessary. Owners of young dogs very frequently kill them with kindness by feeding them with too much strong food and giving them as much as they will eat of it. Young dogs should be fed sparingly and get as much liberty, for exercise, in the open air as possible. A piece of stick sulphur broken up and put into an iron vessel with two or three quarts of water would be very beneficial for dogs if kept where they would have to drink it occasionally.

CATTLE LICE.

W. N. — Will you kindly tell me in your paper, what is the probable disease that is affecting my cattle, from the following description of the disorder. The disease, as it makes its appearance in the head, begins by taking off the hair in patches, and gradually extends over the entire body of the animal, and in a short time the skin becomes scaly and scabby, and in severe cases becomes quite raw. Ans.—Your description leads to the inference that your cattle are suffering from the effects of lice, or minute ticks. As it is certain to extend to the cattle of other owners, with which they mix on the range, you should keep them confined to your own fields or fenced lands. The treatment consists in thorough washing with soap and water, and dressed with a mixture consisting of: Sulphur, four lbs.; linseed oil, two gallons; oil of tar, one pint. Mix. Apply daily, and wash off every second day. Whitewash the buildings and the fences. As soon as you can, remove them to the open prairie, but kill the insects first by washing and dressing as above. You should report such a disease to Colonel Herchmer, who will send a veterinarian to attend to it.

SICK DOG.

Subscriber.—I have a collie dog about one year old. The first day or two he would hang around me; I could not keep him out of my way. Then he became powerless in spells and stupid, and when he lay down he lay straight out. I tied him up, and he would then walk around a few times, and turn his head one way and another as if looking for some thing, yet he never offered to bite; not vicious. I thought he might have been poisoned. Is he going mad? He does not froth at the mouth, but eats well. We have to put it up close, where he can smell it, as he does not appear to see or hear. He has been that way for eight or nine days. Ans.—Your dog appears to be so far gone that it is almost useless to try to effect a cure. A painless death with morphine would be the most suitable medicine.

ANOTHER SICK COLLIE.

W.S.S.—I have a valuable collie dog affected with lumps—one as large as a garden plum, growing just beneath the skin on the belly, on side of shoulder, and on the forearm, numbering five or six in all. I cut one open thinking it was a tick, but found it to be only a white, hard, gristly substance clinging fast to the flesh. Please tell me what you think is the trouble, and the cure and oblige. Ans.—Blistering might reduce the lumps, but it will be difficult to remove them altogether. A druggist can supply the ingredients necessary for a suitable blister.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

CHARCOAL.

Many of the poultry articles tell us to feed pounded charcoal, which is very good for them, but no one has told us how to make it. A few years ago when hog cholera was so bad, an old man went through this part of Nebraska and showed the farmers how to make a very good charcoal for the hogs. It is equally good for both hogs and chickens, and between them a pile will not last very long. I made some when I cleaned up the yard in the spring, and I will have another cleaning soon. But the right way is to go into the hogyard when it is dry and rake up a big pile of corn cobs. Set it on fire all round and rake it over so as to burn as even as possible. When it has burned down to red coals rake together in a small pile and throw oats on it to put out the fire; rake oats and coals around, and if they are still burning pile up again and throw on another pail of oats. I have seen the men use two and three bushels of oats for their piles, but two or three pails will put out what I burn. After it has cooled off gather it up and put it away in barrels in a dry place, and it is good for all winter. On no account use water in putting out the fire as that ruins the quality of the charcoal. The fowls will not leave one of the charred oats; they all disappear, so they are not wasted if you use a good many.—Ida Blanchard, in 'Am. Poultry Journal.'

UTILITY FOREMOST.

No one for a moment will think of questioning the importance of or necessity for recognizing the power of heredity. Quality is only maintained by intelligent breeding in systematic lines. All this is and must be admitted. At the same time there is demanded to-day in all lines and among all classes the standard of utility. To this supreme test all classes of stock, all products must be brought. Nothing else will suffice, nothing else endure. No matter how choice the breeding, unless backed by utility, unless the animal will reproduce what will be of equal or greater value than itself or yield a net profit to its owner over and above the cost of keep, its breeding is worth no more than that of the meanest scrub. Utility alone can settle the value of blood. There may be danger that the craze may be carried too far, but at present there are no evidences of this, until the standard of production is greatly increased and the prepotency of breeding stock more firmly established. Before the fact of utility is fixed it will be necessary for breeders to make certain that each and every animal is being so cared for that it can do the best of which it is capable. Many a flock of hens condemned by the breeder would pay a good profit if given the opportunity. Utility covers the breeder as well as the breed. —'Maine Farmer.'

ONLY ONE BREED.

Many farmers make the mistake of trying to keep two or three breeds of chickens on a farm when not supplied with separate buildings and yards to keep the flocks distinct. They would not think of doing this with thoroughbred sheep, hogs or cattle. Purity and perfection can only be obtained by breding distinct varieties. Let the farmer choose the breed that he thinks will suit him best, and with a little care he can scarcely go far wrong; secure good, healthy stock and give it reasonable care. He will then quickly discover that there is a vast difference between well bred poultry and the 'scrub.'

If the results as shown by the egg basket, are not so much greater than he had been accustomed to securing, let him test the difference by dressing two or three of his 'good chickens' and compare their plump carcasses with those of the 'mongrel' birds. If his eyes and his teeth do not decide in favor of the thoroughbred he may be given up as a fit subject for prayers of his wife.—'Poultry Age.'

GRIT.

One of the neglected natural supplies in the poultry yard is grit; especially where the soil is clay or fine sand. If good strong egg shells are wanted, crushed oyster shells should be provided. If there is not a sufficient quantity of grit of some kind within reach, then indigestion will be the result. Many supposed cases of cholera are nothing more or less than indigestion. Crushed granite or flint are kept by poultry supply houses. Crushed crockery ware, glass or china answers every purpose. Grit they must have in some form. Indigestion naturally brings on other diseases. Crop-bound is often caused by indigestion. To keep the fowls in a healthy condition, the digestive organs should be in a natural condition, which may be kept up with grit food.

Ducks may be kept in close quarters and do not require exercise and a range like chickens. Their legs are not strong and they cannot stand running around.

LOSS IN POULTRY.

Where the loss in the poultry business occurs is given by the 'Poultry Keeper' as follows:—

The loss in keeping poultry is mostly in the winter season, and results from keeping over until spring stock that consume food without giving any return. Such stock consists, usually, of immature pullets, over-fat hens, surplus cockerels, late hatched chicks and moulting hens. The food is not the only consideration in the matter as the room is also taken up and occupied. A dozen laying hens in the entire flock have the duty of convincing their owner that poultry pays, while the others eat their share of the food and refute the impression made by the profitable members of the flock. Nearly all poultry houses contain unprofitable stock, and the only reason for permitting such is the expectancy of each beginning the work of egg production daily. There is no half-way house in the matter of poultry-keeping, and but little reliance can be placed on the future. It is the ever present that we must meet, and no one should attempt to wait for a profit. The best hens that are known will find it difficult to recover lost time, and this is more applicable to the surplus stock that give no promise of production until the spring rolls around. Loss of time is loss of profit, and the safest and surest mode of voiding loss is to keep no unproductive stock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DUCKS LAYING SOFT EGGS.

N.H.—Could you tell me what is wrong with one of my ducks. I have two ducks and a drake (Pekins). One started to lay March 10; she laid two eggs all right, but since then she has been laying unshelled eggs; she has not laid one with the shell on since, and she lays nearly every day. She has only stopped two or three days that I know of since she started. Frequently she lays the white of the egg in the morning and the yolk in the afternoon, and several times the yolk has broken while being laid. This has happened very often lately. The ducks seem to have plenty of grit; the floor of their house is covered with broken plaster, and the ashes are all thrown where they can get them, and I have given them oyster shell, I feed mash in the morning and scraps of meat and corn and peas through the day. The other duck laid three eggs and was the same as the first one then, but seemed to get all right again and is laying now. Ans.—Lack of grit and too fat. To oblige birds to seek for grit in the droppings or from the earth floor of the pen is uncleanly to say the least. To expect eggs without hen-teeth in abundance is useless. Broken stone, brick or crockery ought to be placed in shallow boxes or troughs where the birds can reach it at all times. There is evidently something wrong in your feeding, or perhaps your ducks may have been frightened. Pekin ducks are very timid and easily scared. Give them lime water to drink freely and mix clean coarse sand in the mash, with ground bone, a tablespoonful for each duck, do not feed too much as they will get too fat and will not lay well, change the diet, feed less mash, and more solid grain; try feeding cracked corn and wheat dry for the midday meal; also be careful not to frighten them at any time. Keep as quiet as possible.

DISEASES OF FOWLS.

A.P.J.—Will you, through the poultry column of the 'Witness,' describe the different diseases of the lungs in poultry, including roup, pneumonia, consumption, tuberculosis and diphtheria. Also please give the causes, symptoms and treatment of the above.

ROUP.

Ans.—The word roup is probably derived from croup, an inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea in the human biped. Roup is a purulent, catarrhal affection of the air passages.

Causes—Roup is the result of close air, extreme variations in temperature, between day and night; damp houses, draughts, improper food, and filthy water. It is a contagious disease and large numbers have been lost from the thoughtless introduction of a roupy bird into a healthy flock. Overfeeding or underfeeding, stagnant water, anything in food or drink, that lowers the vitality of the fowl is one factor in the process that sometimes ends in roup. A damp location of the house; a leaky roof, or cracks that admit draughts, often lead to catarrh or roup. A henhouse that is cleaned out only semi-occasionally, especially, if damp, is a good breeding place for catarrhal diseases. In-breeding, the closer the more danger, weakens the vitality, so that catarrh too often finds a ready victim.

Symptoms—Roup begins with a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of nostrils and eyes, is characterized by redness and swelling of these membranes; the discharge first watery, and lastly, becomes muco-purulent. At first the discharge is thin, and breathing is not interfered with, but as the disease progresses, respiration becomes more difficult, from clogging of nostrils and throat. Early in the first stages of the disease, air bubbles appear at the nostrils, and often in the eyes; as the discharge thickens the nostrils become clogged; sometimes the exudation becomes cheesy, and from obstruction in the throat the bird dies. Emaciation appears as the disease progresses, caused by the fever and the loss of appetite. Some cases are ushered in by swelled heads and ulcers in mouth. These are often fatal. Sometimes when buying stock you think that the bird has had roup, but are not sure. Look under the wings, and often you will find the dried catarrhal discharge on the feathers left from the nostrils when the bird put her 'head under her wing.'

Course, Duration—A mild case of catarrh or 'cold,' will run along without any treatment for several weeks. If given good care, proper housing, and right medication, a week's time ought to see it well. A severe case, when there is swelled head and offensive discharge, if left to itself, will die in from five to twelve days.

Treatment.—When you find many remedies offered for the cure of a disease, you may be sure that it is a trouble that is dangerous to life. For the cure of roup, there are as many cures almost as writers, each one having a sure cure, 'warranted to cure or money refunded.' But, alas, they more often fail; yet much may be done to prevent, and in the first steps, to cure. Every 'cold' or slight catarrh should be early taken in hand. Local treatment is of first importance; constitutional, second.

If there is sneezing while on the roost at night, or a little watery discharge from the nostrils or eyes, inject with an atomizer the following solution: Extract of witch hazel, four tablespoonfuls; carbolic acid, three drops; water, two tablespoonfuls; four or five injections, or squeezes of the bulb into each nostril, and two squeezes into the mouth three times a day, will do much to relieve the catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes. Isolate the bird, giving soft food and water, containing ginger.

It is necessary, whenever a roupy bird is found in the flock, that the drinking dish be very carefully cleansed with boiling water in which a little carbolic acid is added. If you find a bird with the enlarged head, semi-thick mucous discharge, a dumpish condition, take two of Dr. Carl Seiler's Antiseptic Tablets; dissolve in four ounces of water; put it in a dish; dip the head into the solution for an instant, and then with a clean, soft cloth, wipe the comb and neck dry. Do this several times a day. Feed carefully and keep in a warm place in as even a temperature as possible.

For severe cases, characterized by enlarged head; canker in mouth, a very disagreeable discharge from the eyes and nostrils. Try this: Two of Dr. Seiler's tablets dissolved in two fluid ounces of water; put it into a small oil can, and inject into the nostrils until it passes into the mouth from the slit in the mouth. Use this two or three times a day. Give thirty drops of the muriate tincture of iron twice a day; also one-half grain of quinine, morning and night, and one teaspoonful of whiskey in severe cases. Professor J. Woodroffe Hill, F.R.C.V.S., recommends the early use of steam from carbolized water, the cleansing of eyes and nostrils with weak alum water. N. W. Sanborn, M.D., says an intimate friend of his, who had been raising poultry successfully for twenty years told him that he tried in vain nearly all the advertised cures for roup; at last he thought he would try coal oil. It proved successful. He was at one time visiting a friend, who was also an M.D., who had been using all his skill to cure his hens, who were dying every day; he told him that five cents worth of coal oil would cure them. The hens were taken and treated as follows: Fill a bucket three-quarters full of water; add slowly one gill of kerosene oil. This will remain on the water. Take the diseased bird by the legs and head, dip the head into the oil, so that the eyes are covered; a moment's pause, remove the head quickly, and wipe dry. The feathers may come off; surely will, if you are slow in taking off or in drying the bird; use fresh oil for every five birds. The treatmeant was successful in every case. If it were not on the first trial with me I would cut the head off just back of the comb and bury the body.

I most earnestly protest against the use for breeding of any bird that has had a severe attack of roup. In no case do it. You will surely lower the vitality of your stock and perpetuate disease.

PNEUMONIA.

This is an inflammation of the air cells of the lungs. In the large majority of cases it proves fatal. Every year seems to increase the belief that this disease is contagious.

Causes. — Close confinement to warm houses, followed by a sudden exposure to cold; long wet storms; coddling brooder chicks with the idea that care consists in keeping them where they cannot run on the earth, or out of the warm house, to pure and fresh air, they become tender and it makes them an easy prey to pneumonia. The open front scratching shed for both fowls and chicks will do more to prevent pneumonia than medicine will to cure it; there is always danger that bronchitis may extend to the air cells; chicks not feathered caught out in a heavy rain easily contract pneumonia, and such cases are usually fatal.

Symptoms—Bird is hot with short labored breathing. Every effort seems to be directed toward getting air enough to sustain life. Putting the ear to the chest walls, a crackling noise may be heard. The bird makes no effort to move about, but stands with lowered wings, panting for breath.

Treatment—Keep the bird in a room of about seventy degrees, with steam from boiling water if possible. Give every six hours one grain phenacetine and one grain sulpho-carbolate of zinc, mixed with bread crumbs to make a pill. Feed on raw egg and milk. Do not give quinine or spirits. Tincture of aconite in the drinking water, or one drop every two hours in the egg and milk will help to control the hard breathing. If successful in saving the bird, build up its strength with tonics such as nux vomica or quinine. The more I study poultry diseases and their treatment, the more convinced I am that the greater part of the time spent in curing sick birds, would prevent nine-tenths of all the troubles fowls are heir to. When will people learn that stagnant drinking water precedes many a case of 'cholera,' and filthy houses lead to many attacks of roup.

CONSUMPTION AND TUBERCULOSIS.

These diseases show symptoms, both alike and unlike. They may exist together in the lungs, or be found separately in two different organs of the body. Hereditary influence plays an important part in the causation of both diseases. Birds raised from roupy, weak or narrow chested stock, fall an easy prey to these troubles.

Damp quarters, unbalanced, or insufficient food, persistent in-breeding of weak birds, all tend toward a condition of body favorable to the production of tuberculosis or consumption. Conditions likely to produce roup are sure to lead to more or less consumption; and if the germs of tuberculosis are about the yards, that disease may follow.

Tuberculous persons or animals in the place are sources of danger not to be overlooked. Avoid both of these diseases by great care of young stock; not overcrowding or keeping them in damp or filthy houses, or yards; never breed from stock that has ever had any previous illness in any shape, no matter how far back; quarantine all the birds bought from outside sources. Better breed from strong, vigorous stock, that are a little off from fine points in feathers than to use some of the little 'beauties,' scoring high in the show room, but weak in stamina of constitution; weak bodies and poor health. In-breeding for 'points,' has caused many a fine flock to degenerate to that condition in which consumption and tuberculosis are easily acquired; also, that the persistent breeding from the same stock from year to year without any change of birds, either male or female, which is constantly being done by our farmers; no culling is done; no new male bird even is used; very often the only thing is an interchange of a cock or cockerel from a neighboring flock, breeding scrubs and disease, inherited perhaps for several years, it is shortsightedness; and will not pay; the risk is too great.

Consumption is a disease primarily of the lungs. It follows closely after pneumonia, bronchitis, or roup. Following one of these diseases, we notice that the cough continues, the body grows thin, the bird is weak and listless, and possibly diarrhoea sets in. The food is passed from the bowels in much the same condition as when eaten. When any of these symptoms are seen the bird should at once be put in a clean, dry coop. When satisfied that the trouble is consumption, kill and bury deep, or better still, burn the body to ashes. Treatment is useless, and a fatal end sure.

Tuberculosis is of a greater intensity than consumption. It differs from consumption by a higher fever, more pronounced cough, rapid wasting, quick breathing. It is a germ—bacillus—that takes an active part in the causing as well as the course of tuberculosis. A cow on the farm that has a persistent cough grows thin and has diarrhoea is a source of positive danger to any poultry that has access to barn, barnyard or pasture.

No sick hen should be allowed to remain with the flock even one night. Every poultry yard or plant, however small should have its hospital even though it be only a dry goods box. When you have a case of tuberculosis you should at once clean the pen and yard it was in. Do this thoroughly, using last of all a wash of carbolic acid, strong. This can be done by means of a tin hand pump, but best with a knapsack sprayer. The sick fowl should at once be killed and burned. Take no chances of further trouble from simply burying, but burn, burn, burn. If you wish to try medication in either consumption or tuberculosis give any good emulsion of cod liver oil, combined with hypophosphites, one-half teaspoonful mixed in one tablespoonful of mash three times a day, syrup hydriodic acid ten drops three times a day will help many a bad cough and in the early stages of consumption will sometimes arrest disease.

I desire to say just here, and impress it strongly upon every reader of this paper that to breed from any bird that ever had any severe illness of any kind is perfect folly and to sell eggs for hatching from such a fowl or to ship such a bird for breeding purposes is criminaly wrong and should be prevented by law. The ravages of tuberculosis in the human family are too patent to ignore its gravity in the lower creation and both fancier and farmer will best consult his own interests as well as the public good in studiously avoiding breeding from or purchasing birds of scrofulous or tuberculous taint, and in the event of the disease manifesting itself to dispose of stock by burning, thoroughly disinfect his ground, and after sufficient interval import fresh and pure blood and begin again. I believe that the time is not far distant when Mr. Fisher the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, will make up his mind to look into the matter of the growing evil existing among the farmers in regard to the prevalence of tuberculosis among their flocks for we have it in our province in a more or less degree, as I know from personal knowledge, having seen it and noticed it in the flocks of farmers along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, where I spent the greater part of last summer. I believe the time is not far distant when the public will ask for the inspection of the poultry brought into our markets and people will try to know something about the way farmers keep their fowls and feed them for eggs which they buy. Prof. J. Woodruff Hill, F.R.C., V.S. (Eng.) says: Scrofulous or tuberculous fowls are as unfit for human food as other creatures so diseased. For inasmuch as the nutritive work of the system is affected through deficiency in plasticity, depreciation and diminution of red corpuscles, etc., of the tainted blood; and the production of tubercle is alleged to be dependent upon a special taint in the blood, it must follow that a body or organism fed by such diseased blood is quite unfit for human consumption. Concerning the question of egg contamination, I should strongly object to eat a raw or lightly boiled egg from a tuberculous hen, but if the egg is thoroughly cooked no harm need be apprehended, albeit the idea of swallowing a boiled or poached diseased germ is not pleasant.

S. J. ANDRES.

LIVE STOCK.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
(Exclusively).
Stock and Eggs for sale from Imported and Best Canadian Stock, farm bred and very vigorous.
Eggs $1.00 per setting (13).
(Miss) P. J. COLDWELL,
Constance,
Huron, Ont.

LUMP JAW
NOW CURABLE.
J. H. FLEMING, Chemist, St. George, Ont., has a Remedy that quickly cures the most obstinate cases. Price $2, sent by mail. No cure, no pay. Valuable information and full particulars free. *Mention this paper.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Does it Pay to Paint?

There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

Ask the dealer for it.

If you would like to learn many points about painting, we'll send you an illustrated book free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT & COLOR MAKERS,
100 Canal St., Cleveland. 297 Washington St., New York.
3629 Stewart Ave., Chicago. 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Can.

2

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

K C WHOLE WHEAT **FLOUR**

Copyrighted 1898.

Prevents and relieves Constipation and Liver troubles. An appetizing, nutritious Family Flour, for Bread, Scones, Griddle Cakes, etc. Unrivalled in America or Europe. Pamphlet and Sample Free. Ask Grocers or write to Farwell & Rhines Watertown, N.Y.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

Correspondence invited. No charge for advice as to curability. P. Harold Hayes, M.D. Buffalo, N. Y.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

AN ANSWER MET.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some of your readers may be anxious to know how they can meet the answer of 'Oriental' in last Saturday's 'Witness.' Permit me to help them with a few concluding remarks.

1. If Jesus spoke Aramaic and not Greek with his disciples, as it is granted by all competent students and implicitly acknowledged by 'Oriental,' the favorite contention of Baptists as to the classical meaning of 'baptizo' becomes rather superfluous. It is not therefore 'unnecessary to drag in' the Syriac word for baptize.

2. I do not think it proper to discuss at length in a newspaper the primary meaning of emad and tabal, the only words found for baptize in the Peshito and the Septuagint. No scholar will see in emad a positive reference to immersion. No scholar will deny that Fuerst is one of the 'best authorities,' and that his explanation of tabal (fundamental signification: to moisten, to besprinkle) is supported by facts. Let me state one at least. In the Talmud there is a treatise, the tenth of the sixth Order of the Mishna, called Yom tebul, and translated the day of purification. It treats of the purifications required on the same day that defilement is contracted, and explains Leviticus xvii., 15; xxii., 6, 7. Now, these purifications consisted, according to the Hebrew text, in washing (not in immersing). Tebul (from tabal) has nothing to do here with immersion.

'Oriental' might perhaps find 'such a meaning compatible with the context,' in II. Kings v., 10-14. Itbol (verse 14) is properly translated 'lavit,' to wash, by the vulgate, 'in accordance with the context,' and not to dip, as in the English version.

My conclusion is that scholars disagree on the fundamental meaning of the word used by the Lord, whatever may be said to the contrary. We are then justified in asserting that baptism by immersion is not clearly taught by Christ; that it must not be held as binding Christians; that it cannot be a test of fellowship or a bond of union in the Christian Church. 'In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas; in omnibus caritas.'

X.

Montreal, March 30, 1898.

PROOF FOR PRESBYTERIAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'A Presbyterian' asks for an explanation of Luke xi., 38, where he thinks that the verb 'baptize' is used in the sense of 'pour.' Now, first of all, the verse must be accurately translated, which is not the case in the Authorized or Revised versions. It should be read thus: 'Now during the conversation a Pharisee invited him to breakfast at his house, and on entering he reclined. And the Pharisee, on seeing, wondered that he was not first baptized before breakfast.' The verb in the last clause, about which the doubt is as to its meaning, is in the passive voice, past tense, indefinite state, and must be translated as above. If, then, this be the accurate version in English, of course the word 'baptized' cannot mean 'poured,' for the meaning would not agree with the context. It cannot mean, either, 'he was poured,' or 'his hands were poured,' both of which translations would be nonsense. Thus grammatically we see that the word 'baptized' here must mean, what it means everywhere else, either literally or metaphorically 'bathed' or 'immersed.' Indeed, the only radical meanings given to 'baptizo' in Sophocles's Greek lexicon for the period 145 B. C. till 1100 A.D. is 'dip, immerse,' and the author, who is a native Greek, adds at the end of the paragraph: 'There is no evidence that Luke or Paul put upon this verb meanings not recognized by the Greeks.'

Lest, however, there should be any doubt as to the Jewish customs at the time of Christ, let me quote from the remarks of Dr. Plumptre, Professor of Divinity in the Anglican Church, on St. Mark vii., 1-9, where the evangelist explains the customs for the benefit of the Roman Gentiles. The professor says: 'The Greek verb ('baptizo') differs from that in the previous verse ("nipto"), and implies the washing or immersion of the whole body, as the former does of part. The idea on which the practice rested was one of ceremonial purity.'

Of course, it was a practice of the Jews to wash the hands before meals, but it was also their custom to bathe the whole body after coming from market, where they might be defiled or become unclean by contact with Gentiles. For confirmation see Dr. Meyer's commentary on the latter passage.

ORIENTAL.

SPRINKLING VS. BAPTISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 8 Dr. W. A. Mackay asserts 'Baptism by immersion was never heard of for 1600 years after the Lord commanded to baptize.' That would be A.D. 1633. Now in yours of March 15 the interesting extract from the Westminster Assembly by Mr. Anderson Rogers shows us that on Aug. 7, A.D. 1644, 'dipping' was so popular in that body that they had difficulty in getting a majority of one for its disuse. And yet this is only eleven years after the date when, according to Dr. Mackay, dipping was 'first heard of.' Surely Dr. Mackay must be astray in his figures. I hereto append a few extracts in reference to infant sprinkling. In A.D. 60 Paul writes (Rom. vi., 4): 'We are buried with him by baptism.' And again, A.D. 64 (Col. ii., 12): 'Buried with him in baptism.' If dipping is here referred to as baptism, the meaning of the figure is evident. But who can admit that sprinkling is an emblem of burial? In the case of the baptism of the Holy Ghost (Acts ii., 2) we read: 'It filled all the house where they were sitting.' Therefore that baptism was an immersion, i.e., a complete surrounding, above, below, and on all sides. Immersion is God's thought, and dipping or baptism is the most practical and the God-appointed way of giving to it figurative effect, and this cannot be said of sprinkling. In reference to the Greek word for baptism, having no allusion to taking out of the water again, and the implied drowning in consequence, Mr. Mackay is more puerile than facetious. Similarly our English words 'Dead and buried' have no reference to 'resurrection and life,' and yet no real Christian would attempt at the open grave to sever these two classes of thought which God has so intimately united. And baptism is God's appointed figure, first of the death and resurrection of our Lord, and second, of the death of our sinful nature and of our new life by the Holy Spirit. Sprinkling in infancy misses the mark, and leaves the parents and the officiating clergyman responsible for the new birth of the infant, which God will not accept for 'Every one of us shall give account of himself to God.' (Rom. xiv., 12.)

O. J. SHOWELL.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

(From 'Freeman,' of London, England, Jan. 1, 1892.)

The earliest use of 'pouring' for baptism was in the case of the sick or dying. Then Cyprian permitted aspersion, or pouring, for those who were not sick. The earliest authoritative decision was given by Pope Stephen II. At the council of Ravenna, A.D., 1311, dipping and sprinkling were pronounced equally valid. The provincial councils of England generally condemned sprinkling as insufficient. Immersion was ordered by the ecclesiastical assemblies at York, 1106, A.D.; London, 1200; Salisbury, 1217; Worcester, 1224. King Edward's Catechism orders trine immersion. Prince Arthur (son of Henry VII.), Queen Elizabeth and Edward VI., were all immersed. The change in England began with James I. and the influence of Calvin, and the Assembly of Divines. At Westminster 25 against 24 voted that sprinkling only should be named, and no reference be made to immersion. At the restoration the Rubrical Direction of the Episcopal Church ('dip the child') was again restored. The probable reasons of the decision of the Westminster Assembly were, the authority of Calvin and the fear that if sprinkling were not strongly affirmed, the Baptists would use the fact to denounce sprinkling as no baptism. 'Sickness' and coldness of climate are mentioned by Burnet, Grotius, Baxter, and others. 'Niceness of parents,' and 'pretence of modesty,' by Floyd and Wall. Some modern clergymen avow that he who has once immersed a child in public might be trusted never to do it again.

See 'Canadian Baptist,' April 7, 1892:

Cyprian called a council of 66 bishops at Carthage, A.D., 252, and decreed that an infant might be baptized as soon as it was born.

And now to-day, A.D. 1898, Christians are publicly declaring that the Lord never commanded baptism by immersion.

O. J. S.

Owen Sound, March 23, 1898.

ONE VIEW OF BAPTISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The subject of baptism discussed at some length in the last number of your excellent paper, seems to open the way for me to offer a few words which I have long wished to do. I will just volunteer the statement, that this 'controversy' which so agitates the minds of many, can never cease until a common sense, scriptural view of the matter is taken.

Jesus Christ is the first authority on all matters relating to salvation, and I cannot see that he ever authorized any one to baptize with water, or even intimated that such an ordinance should be continued among his followers, and, therefore, all this 'war' is of no account. Those who believe differently lay much stress upon his words in what we call the last great commission, 'Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' Matt xxviii., 19. (R.V.)

Let us put by all our preconceived notions, for a few moments, and take a sensible view of this utterance. He does not even mention water, and I cannot conceive how any intelligent person, unbiased, should put such a construction upon it.

Into that name, which is above every name, is to my mind, as different from into water as the great ocean is different from a private fount. But some will ask, 'Did not Jesus go into the water?' Yes, he surely did, and submitted to other Jewish ceremonies also, and fulfilled them, and took them out of the way, 'Having blotted out the bond written in ordinances that was against us,' 'nailing it to the cross,' so that I am now free from that bond. And the Apostle goes on to say in the second of Col., 'Why do ye subject yourselves to ordinances. Handle not, nor touch, nor taste,' (all which things are to perish with the using), after the precepts and doctrines of men.

Dean Stanley, Canon Wescott, Prof. Delitzsch and the most profound scholars and authorities of the Church unite in the testimony that water baptism was a Jewish institution universally observed in receiving proselytes into their communion, and so it became engrafted in the Christian Church. ('The Early Christian Church,' page 226.)

Some will say, 'Did not Christ's disciples baptize with water under his immediate direction? Yes, but we may remember that the Holy Ghost was not yet given. Not until the day of Pentecost. Others man ask, 'Can his followers baptize with the Holy Ghost?' The answer is both yes and no. Man can do nothing of himself. It is only God working in him to will and to do of his good pleasure. When Peter preached to the house of Cornelius the Holy Ghost fell on them. And when an evangelist goes to a certain place it is often reported that ten, twenty, or fifty have been converted, and some have been sanctified. It is not man's work, but God's. The apostle Peter seems to have adhered the most tenaciously of any of the apostles to these rites and ceremonies, and even went so far as to command the household of Cornelius to be baptized, after they had received the Holy Ghost. Let us see for a moment what he says about the matter further on. He wrote the general epistle which bears his name some twenty years after this event, and had abundant time to take a comprehensive view of the subject, and in the meantime Paul had 'withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed' about certain other matters. Gal. ii., 11.

He now writes in I. Peter iii., after referring to Noah being saved by water, 'The like figure whereunto baptism doth also now save us.' He is here speaking of a saving baptism in the present tense. Does any one claim that, that of water is saving.

'The answer of a good conscience toward God by the resurrection of Jesus Christ.' I have that answer of a good conscience toward God, without the water, and it would be sin for me to submit to the shadow when I have the substance because it would not be of faith, for it is written, 'Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.'

When all ministers of every name get an experience like that of Paul, and thank God that they have baptized no more than they have, and turn their attention heartily to the great commission in evangelizing the world, the millennium will no doubt soon come.

SAMUEL MILES.

East Farnham, Que., March 28, 1898.

'BAPTIZO.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Not to take controversial part on either side of the baptistic discussion, but only to call attention to a simple matter of fact, I desire space for a very few lines. Dr. W. A. Mackay makes the statement in his second letter that 'the lexicons are all against the Baptist system.' He says also that 'they all make a sharp distinction between the New Testament meaning (when they give any) and the classic use of the word.' And he gives a list of eleven such lexicons. I have on hand only one of the eleven which he has named—Greenfield's. I shall transcribe the definition from Greenfield, without adding or omitting a word, that it may be seen whether it is 'against the Baptist system,' or whether it makes a 'sharp distinction between the New Testament meaning and the classic use of the word,' or not: —

'Baptizo' (a. l.), to immerse, immerge, submerge, sink. In New Testament, to immerse, baptize, administer the rite of baptism (Mark i., 4, etc.); with the accessory idea of obligation imposed, to bind to the performance of some duty, to impose obligation by baptism (Matt. iii., 11; Luke iii., 16; John iv., 1, etc.); passive, to receive the rite of baptism, be baptized (Mark xvi., 16; Acts viii., 12, etc.); seq. 'eis,' to be baptized to any one, to bind one's self to honor, obey, and follow any one (Rom. vi., 3; I. Cor. x., 2; Gal. iii., 27); seq. 'eis to onoma tinos' (Acts xix., 5; viii., 16; I. Cor. i., 13); seq. 'epi to onomati tinos (Acts ii., xxxviii.; x., 48). To wash, perform ablution, cleanse (Mark vii., 4; Luke xi., 38). Metaphorically, to overwhelm with anything, to bestow liberally, imbue largely (Matt. iii., 11; Mark i., 8; Luke iii., 16); passive, to be immersed in, or overwhelmed with miseries, oppressed with calamities (Matt. xx., 22, 23; Luke xii., 50); whence 'baptisma,' what is immersed; hence immersion, baptism, ordinance of baptism (Matt. iii., 7; Rom. vi., 4, etc); metaphorically, misery, calamity (Matt. xx., 22; Mark x., 38). 'Baptismos,' immersion, baptism (Heb. vi., 2), a washing, ablution (Mark vii., 4, 8; Heb. ix., 10).' No comments are needed on the above. If the rest of the lexicons recommended by Dr. Mackay give similar definitions to those of Greenfield, there can be no doubt as to the testimony of the lexicons on this question.

J. R. JACKSON.

Kenmore, Ont.

DR. MACKAY'S LAST LETTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Kindly permit a brief reference to Dr. Mackay's last, as I am sure thousands of your readers are interested in the question at issue. First of all, I wish to express my deep regret that, through a typographical error I am made to say 'the whimsical utterances of Drs. Hodge, etc.,' instead of the 'controversial utterances, etc.,' leaving me open to the charge of discourtesy if not rudeness. There are other errors of the same kind which I shall not pause to correct.

In order to deal with Dr. Mackay's letter I must give an outline of the argument in my last. The lexicons and the outstanding professors of the Greek language are the supreme authorities on the meaning of the Greek word baptize. These all agree that water baptism was always an immersion in water and not a sprinkling or a pouring. Our Lord, in reference to the Christian ordinance, used this word in the sense it ever had, and not in the one it never had; but which another word expressed. The references to baptism in the New Testament are all in harmony with immersion and some of them are inconsistent with any other form. The Church historians are the great authorities on the practice immediately after the apostolic age, and they, so far as they give testimony, agree in declaring that immersion then prevailed, and that sprinkling and pouring were permitted only when immersion was impossible, and at a later date.

Now, if this line of argument is established, the Baptist position as to the original baptism is made out. Even though there might be some doubt as to New Testament teaching, if the word baptize meant immerse and not sprinkle or pour when New Testament writers used it, and immersion was the practice at the first dawn of church history, unless it could be shown that the references to baptism in the New Testament are absolutely inconsistent with immersion, this form of baptism must have been the New Testament practice.

How does Dr. Mackay attempt to break the force of this argument? Mark the significance of his outcry against the Greek lexicons. Why does he adopt the desperate resort of speaking contemptuously of the two most authoritative lexicons of New Testament Greek—those of Cremer and Thayer—by Pedobaptists both, and representing the best results of German and American scholarship? Why is he willing to make himself the amusement of scholars by saying these have been prepared to supply Baptist demand? Why is he also willing to adopt the statement that all modern Greek scholars, ready enough as they are to set aside the ideas of the past in other things, in reference to baptism, follow men who wrote three hundred years ago like a flock of sheep? Why does he not produce at least one lexicon to support the contention that baptism means affusion, if they are so plenty as the vague statement of Dr. 'Ditzler, the controversialist at large of the Southern Methodists, would imply? Why does he resort to the oft-repeated misrepresentation of Carson, as though his words admitted that the lexicographers were against him in contending that baptize meant immerse, when he declares they are all on his side in that definition; but merely do not agree with him that the word always expresses mode? Above all, why does he ask intelligent men of this century to close all the books which contain the results of centuries of study by specialists in Greek, and sit down with uncovered heads, as to the supreme authority over them all, of a pamphlet by W. A. Mackay, written in the fierce heat of theological controversy? The obvious reason is that Dr. Mackay has all expert authority against him, and knows it, and must therefore place himself in lonely grandeur as superior to them all. Is the reader prepared to accept Dr. Mackay as against the concensus of Greek scholarship or will he accept the concensus of Greek scholarship as against Dr. Mackay?

But what about the lexicographers making a sharp distinction between the classical and the New Testament usage of baptize? Dr. Mackay is equally unfortunate. Schleusner says that baptize is never used in the New Testament in the signification of 'tava' in Sammachus, Psa. lxviii., 5, to destroy by immersion, and goes on to define the Greek noun 'baptisma' as 'an immersion, a dipping in water, a bathing,' and proceeds, 'Hence it is transferred to the sacred rite which pre-eminently is called a baptism, and in which, formerly, they were immersed ('immergilantur') in water.' Stokins, another of those he mentions as making this distinction, declares of the Greek noun 'baptisma,' 'It denotes immersion or dipping of a thing in water that it may be cleansed or bathed. Hence it is transferred to designate the first sacrament of the New Testament in which those to be baptized were formerly immersed in water.' Let those who can find access to the other lexicons named examine them, and they will find that none of them justify Dr. Mackay's remark.

Just a word about immersion being a Romish invention. Scholarly men will be amused, but all the readers of the 'Witness' do not know the facts. I can but quote two testimonies from the learned authorities. I know Dr. Mackay will be impatient with me for this, because I do not accept him for the final authority here, as he desires me to regard him as to the meaning of baptize, but really I cannot.

The 'Edinburgh Encyclopaedia': 'The first law to sanction aspersion as a mode of baptism was by Pope Stephen II., A. D. 753. But it was not till the year 1311 that a council held at Ravenna declares immersion or sprinkling to be indifferent.'

Dr. Wall, the great apologist for infant baptism, in his 'Hist. Inf. Bap.,' II., p. 414: 'All those nations of Christians who do now, or formerly did, submit to the authority of the Bishop of Rome do ordinarily baptize their infants by sprinkling or pouring. But all other Christians in the world, who never owned the Pope's usurped power, do, and ever did, dip their infants in the ordinary use.'

And I may add the Roman Catholic practice and that of our Pedobaptist brethren both as to subjects and mode of baptism are in exact accord still, while Baptists differ from them in both respects.

If John Calvin has contradicted himself I am not responsible.

Dr. Mackay's final paragraph, in which he says that the lexicons, classics, all history, and the scholarship and piety of the world are against the Baptists, is quite rhetorical. The reader must judge whether it is anything more than rhetoric, and whether the line of argument in my letter has been broken at a single point. May the Lord preserve and advance all his truth.

C. GOODSPEED.

McMaster University, March 30, 1898.

P.S.—I would gladly reply to questions asked me if the good nature of the editor would permit.

DR. MacARTHUR'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This writer, while appreciating the courtesy of the 'Witness,' regrets the necessity of intruding himself upon the notice of its readers. Some of them may remember that a little time ago he delivered in Montreal an address before the Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec. Judging by the many echoes filling the air, it would seem as if some heavy blows had been struck in that address. The number of the wounded would indicate that some shots then fired took effect. Were the lecturer on that occasion speaking again in similar circumstances, he would repeat with additional emphasis every statement then made; he would have no modification whatever to make in a single sentiment uttered or form of expression employed. He is fortified at every point by the scholarship of all creeds and countries. He never before was so convinced, as since reading the replies of his critics, of the essential weakness of the position occupied by Rantists and Affusionists. Many of his critics seem to have experienced a baptism of prejudice and only a rantism (sprinkling) of knowledge; but others have been fair in their comments and fraternal in their spirit. In replying to his critics, he has the great regret that he has not the honor of their personal acquaintance. This honor he would greatly esteem. It has been his appreciated privilege, during all the years of his ministerial life, to reckon among his choicest friends representative men in all the leading denominations, as well as several bodies not usually called orthodox, and some in the Roman, the Greek and still other churches. He does not know, except inferentially, even the denominational relation of all his critics; he knows that each of them might say with Milton in 'Paradise Lost,'

'Not to know me argues yourself unknown,
The lowest of your throng.'

He accepts this possible application of this familiar quotation, though this but increases his disadvantage in any response he may make. Doubtless, his critics are skilful dilaecticians, trained in heroes. They have had no other motive, heroes. They have had no other motive, it will be assumed, than their desire to champion the truth, as they understand it. Their modesty, it will be acknowledged, is equalled only by their varied learning, and their mental sincerity only by their spiritual devotion. They are, therefore, it is assumed, men of vast erudition, and of the highest moral purpose. Still, it must be admitted that, apparently at least, they are self-appointed critics. Perhaps they have been chosen by their respective denominations as spokesmen of these different bodies of Christians; but perhaps not. They appear to be self-constituted censors of the address and speaker at the convention named. It is well at this stage of the discussion to hold these facts clearly in mind, to understand, as fully as it may be discovered, the raison d'etre of the criticism which these gentlemen have chosen to make. This writer is sorry even to seem to oppose brethren who are doubtless esteemed in the communities where they are known; but if he is obliged to subject them to any form of censure the fault is certainly not his. When he delivered his address he did not have them in mind, and was not even conscious of their existence. They have called attention to themselves, and have invited, have even challenged, any criticism which may now be given.

DR. MACKAY'S GREAT ACT.

We have all heard of Ajax defying the lightning, but Ajax in this heroic attitude is 'not a circumstance' to Dr. Mackay defying the world of scholarship. Behold him in his great act of challenging the lexicographers and trampling on the lexicons of all churches and centuries! We ought not, however, to be too much surprised at Dr. Mackay's temerity. It is well-known that great fathers in theological learning once denied the sphericity of the earth, declaring that it was perfectly flat, and had four well-defined corners. We know also that popes and learned men of various faiths once denied the heliocentric view of the planetary system, as promulgated by Copernicus in 1543. We know that even at this moment there is a negro preacher who declares with eloquent and repeated vociferation that 'De sun do move.' Dr. Mackay's denial of the scholarship of the world regarding baptism is perhaps not more remarkable than is the negro lecturer's denial of the entire Copernican system; and the negro's denial is certainly not more marked by notorious daring, not to use a plainer and possibly harsher word, than is the denial made by Dr. Mackay. If only Dr. Mackay's articles were marked by wisdom as they are by rashness, they would be remarkable productions; were only their extension of knowledge as great as is their intension of sectism, they would attract the attention of all religious thinkers and literary workers. The fact is that these articles mistake sciolism for scientism. Dr. Mackay's attitude is risible in the extreme; indeed, it is more than risible; it is cachinnatory, as it is promotive of immoderate laughter. It is a long time since such articles have appeared in any magazine or newspaper. But it is sad that the knowledge and reasoning which might be expected should entirely disappear in the limbo of a narrow denominationalism. When Dr. Mackay comes to reflect on the reckless position which he has assumed in opposing the scholarship virtually of the whole world, he may sincerely mourn the unfortunate 'kismet' which led him into an attitude at once so reckless and ridiculous. Were he simply opposing the lecturer who recently spoke to the Baptist Young People's Union in Montreal, his position would be one of neither great danger nor great honor; but when he assumes to challenge the lexicons and lexicographers of Germany, Britain, America and the world he has undertaken a task which might well give even as great a man as he cause for serious consideration; his position then becomes one of great danger and of no honor. He is not in any special sense contradicting this writer. He is running amuck of the scholarship of the world, and for such an undertaking he would need the courage of the greatest heroes, the patience of the gentlest saints, and the time of several Methuselahs; and even then his courage, patience and time would end only in utter defeat. He issues challenges and throws down gauntlets with reckless bravado. Dr. Mackay introduces as scholars who oppose the Baptist view of baptism the late Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, and Dr. J. W. Dale. Dr. Hodge was a reasonably learned theologian along the lines of recognized old school Presbyterian theology; but no one would think of giving him recognition among the great experts in the Greek language and literature. Dr. Mackay then strives to bring into the circle of scholarship Dr. J. W. Dale. This attempted introduction is simply marvellous. This writer is not unfamiliar with Dr. Dale's processes and conclusions, nor with the remarkable linguistic inventions with which those conclusions are given to an indifferent world. It is difficult to believe that even Dr. Mackay can, with any degree of sobriety, desire to place Dr. Dale in the higher ranks of the world's scholarship. Shades of Beza, Calvin, Melanchthon, Luther, Moses Stuart, MacKnight, Whitby, Bengel, Adam Clarke, Stanley, Cave, Grotius, Meyer, Alford, Bossuet, Neander, Tillotson, Wesley, Conybeare, Bloomfield, Kurtz, Ellicott, Kraus, Pressense, Schaff, Fisher, Riddle, make way for the admission to the honored ranks of scholars of Dr. J. W. Dale! Admission is asked for him by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, Ontario, and he is vouched 'by more than forty presidents of colleges in the United States.' Perhaps Dr. Mackay will act as glossarist for the great Dr. Dale. That any one ever claimed for him any sort of rank among the great scholars of the world remained to be the discovery of Dr. Mackay himself, and perhaps some of the college presidents of whom he writes. Verily, there is hope that the John Jaspers who declare that 'de sun do move,' may yet claim to rank with the great scientists of the ages! We read in Homer of the inextinguishable laughter of the gods; there would be inextinguishable laughter among the scholarly shades in their lofty places in the Celestial University if Dr. Dale were conducted to their presence and his dust-covered volumes were borne in by the Rev. Dr. Mackay for their perusal! It is enough to bring the shade of the learned Dr. Conant back to earth when Dr. Mackay draws from his words the inference that if there be no idea of emersion in the word immersion, there can be no putting into the water in that word. The very reasoning which Dr. Mackay adopts contradicts the position which he assumes. Does the word 'dip' imply that the person dipped, or baptized, was always to remain under the water? In the Anglican prayer-book the priest is commanded, except under certain specified conditions, to dip the child. Does that language mean that he is to drown the child? We read in the Septuagint Version, 4 Kings v., 14: 'So Naaman

went down and dipped, "Ebaptisato" (baptized) himself seven times in Jordan, according to the word of Elisha.' Does not Dr. Mackay know what Naaman did? Does Dr. Mackay think that he drowned himself seven times? What he did, as far as the act of dipping is concerned, is still done in baptism, according to the word of Elisha's Master and ours—the Lord Jesus Christ. Is not Dr. Mackay somewhat amazed at his own method of discussion? Could puerility be more puerile? Does not his language suggest that he must be ambitious to gain the reputation of being a jejune thinker, a puisny writer, and an irrelevant debater? Can any man congratulate himself on such reasonless reasoning as that which is here given with a flourish of trumpets and with an unfraternal reference?

Of course, Dr. Conant and Dr. Kendrick affirmed that putting into the water is the first thought of the word baptism; so, doubtless, both would affirm and every one else, except possibly Dr. Mackay, regarding the word dip. But does the action stop with this earlier part of the completed act? Whatever reasoning would be applied in that regard to the word baptizo, would be applied to the words dip and plunge, and to other words given by the most learned lexicographers as the equivalent of the word baptizo. Liddell and Scott translate the word baptizo, to dip. Grimm's Lexicon of the New Testament as edited by Professor Thayer, of Harvard University, which lexicon is regarded both in Europe and America as standing in the front rank of Greek New Testament lexicography, thus defines the word baptizo: (1) to dip repeatedly, to immerge, submerge; (2) to cleanse by dipping or submerging; (3) to overwhelm, etc. Now, according to Dr. Mackay's reasoning, we know not what this lexicon means. He does not seem to know the meaning of the word dip. If he will turn to the Standard Dictionary, Funk & Wagnalls, 1896, he will find the meaning of dip to be 'to immerse for a short time in any liquid; place in a fluid and withdraw again, as to dip a sponge in water; specifically, to baptize by immersion.' The Greek word baptizo means, according to the ablest lexicographers, as will be shown a little later at greater length, to dip, plunge or to immerse into any liquid. Then, as has just been shown, one of the very ablest and latest of English dictionaries defines the word dip to immerse, and specifically to baptize by immersion. Could language be plainer? But Dr. Mackay is determined to make dip equivalent to drown. His discussion of this word indicates a determination to drown his common sense in the mud of his obscure thought. Dr. Mackay's reference to Dr. W. H. Whitsitt suggests a historical rather than a linguistic question. It is entirely irrelevant to the present discussion, and Dr. Mackay's reference to the writer's presence in Montreal has nothing to do with the subject under examination, and has equally little to do with the proprieties of courteous argument and fraternal debate. Dr. Mackay may be left, according to his own choice, with the authorities he quotes, and especially with the great Dr. Dale, conspicuous in the midst of the number, to settle this distinctively linguistic question with the great scholars of all the ages. Naturally Drs. Hodge, Dale and Young wished to justify their denominational position; but their testimony in that respect is that of narrow sectaries rather than of broad scholars. Dr. Mackay is invited to enter the arena of scholarship with the intellectual and linguistic athletes of many countries and centuries. If scholarship can prove anything on any subject it has proved, by all the tests which can be applied, the scripturalness and historicity of the Baptist position. It would be difficult to name any subject of New Testament exegesis, whether it be the nature of the atonement, the inspiration of the scriptures, or the divinity of the adorable Redeemer, regarding which the scholarship of the world in its highest range and broadest sweep, is so nearly agreed as it is in making the Greek word baptizo mean dip, plunge, immerse.

THE CHURCH FATHERS.

The authorities now quoted were collated by the late and learned Dr. Barnas Sears in the 'Christian Review,' vol. III. One is at a loss to know what authorities to omit, so numerous, unanimous and weighty are the testimonies given by these Church Fathers regarding the meaning of the word baptism.

'We represent our Lord's sufferings and resurrection by baptism in a pool,' Justin Martyr, Questio; 13, 7.

'We are immersed in water; let down into the water and dipped. Peter immersed in the Tiber. It is indifferent whether one is baptised in the sea or in a pool, in a river or fountain, in a lake or the bed of a river.' Tertullian, de Baptismo.

'He who is immersed in water and baptized, is surrounded with water on all sides.' Cyril of Jerusalem; Cat. 17.

'The bodies of those that are baptized are, as it were, buried in water.' Basil the Great; 'Holy Spirit'; 15, 35.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND OF CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS.

The following and other authorities were collated by the Rev. W. W. Everts:

'The word "baptizo" is nowhere used in the scriptures for sprinkling; no, not in Mark 7, 4, otherwise than appears to some.' 'The words and phrases that are used and the fact that the rite was performed in a river, pool, or fountain, testify sufficiently to the practice of immersion.' Venema, Dutch Reformed. 'Church History,' vol. II., sec. 100; vol. III., sec. 138, 1777.

'The word "baptizo" proves that the administrator of baptism immersed or washed the persons baptized.' Magdeb. Centur.: vol. I., II., III., IV.; p. 382; 1562. German Lutheran.

'Ordinarily baptism is performed by immersion, and that to represent the burial of Christ.' 'Disputationes,' vol. III., p. 279. 1590. Bellarmine; Italian Roman Catholic.

'Baptism by immersion continued to be the prevailing practice of the Church as late as the fourteenth century.' 'Church History,' vol. II., p. 294. Doellinger, German Old Catholic.

'In baptism, we use immersion, to signify our death and rising again.' 'Life and Epistles of St. Paul,' vol. I.; p. 432. 1851. Lewin.

To the same purport are the definitions given by Joseph de Vincecomes, a French Roman Catholic; Starck, German Lutheran; F. Brenner, Rheinwald, Hoefling, and Mosheim, all prominent German Lutheran writers, as well as Waddington, G. A. Jacob, Conybeare and Howson, English Episcopalians; Pressense, (French Reformed), Riddle; F. X. Kraus, German Roman Catholic; and Schaff, American Presbyterian. Dr. Fisher, Professor of Divinity in Yale College; American Congregationalist, in 'The Beginnings of Christianity,' p. 565, says: 'Baptism, it is now generally agreed among scholars, was commonly by immersion.' Dr. Fisher does not seem to have heard of Dr. Mackay's opinion; perhaps he never learned that Dr. Mackay wrote a pamphlet on the subject. Had he read a few sentences from Dr. Mackay he would have learned about that pamphlet.

'We would like to know why Protestants, who profess to imitate so scrupulously the primitive Church, have not renewed the usage of giving baptism by immersion.' Encyclopaed. Methodique Theol. vol. I., p. 186.

'It is, however, indisputable that in the primitive Church the ordinary mode of baptism was immersion.' 'Chambers's Encyclopaedia.'

'The usual mode of performing the ceremony was by immersion.' 'Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. III., p. 303.'

'"Baptizo," to dip in or under water.' —Greek Dictionary, 1861, Liddell and Scott.

'The language of the New Testament and of the primitive fathers sufficiently points to immersion as the common mode of baptism.'—Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, 1861.

'"Baptizo," to dip, to immerse, to sink. There is no evidence that Luke and John and Paul and the other writers of the New Testament put on this verb meanings not recognized by the Greeks.'—Greek Lexicon, 1870; Sophocles. Attention is also called to the definitions given my Stephanus, 1572; 'Zanchius,' 1619; Lexicon Theol., Alsted, 1625; Universal Lexicon, 1698; Schleusner's Lexicon, 1808; Stroudza, 1816; John Henry Blunt's Dict., Doct. and Hist. Theol., 1870; Greek-English Lexicon, 1887—Thayer, and still others. From various 'Lives of Christ' many quotations could be given, but attention is simply called to a few: Neander, p. 316; DePressense, pp. 244, 250; Geikie, pp. 413, 414; Riggenbach, p. 230; Edersheim, vol. I. p. 284; Weiss, vol. I., pp. 307, 313; Scrymgeour, p. 17; Ewald, p. 34; Grimm, vol. II., p. 114.

Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Roman and other theologians add their testimony, and again one is embarrassed by the richness of the material available. These authorities are not Baptists; they give their testimony not as denominationalists, but as scholars.

'We cannot deny that the first institution of baptism consisted in immersion and not sprinkling.'—Keckerman, German Presbyterian.

'Immersion' and not sprinkling, was unquestionably the original form. This is shown by the very meaning of the words baptizo, baptisma and baptismos used to designate the rite.'—Dr. Philip Schaff, in Hist. Apos. Ch., p. 568. Dr. Schaff was a professor in a Presbyterian theological seminary. How unfortunate that he never heard of Dr. Mackay's scholarship!

Dean Stanley says: 'There can be no question that the original form of baptism—the very meaning of the word—was complete immersion in the deep baptismal waters; and that for at least four centuries any other form was either unknown, or regarded, unless in cases of dangerous illness, as an exceptional, almost monstrous case.'—Lect. on East. Ch., 2nd Lon. Ed., p. 117. Dean Stanley is as unfortunate as Dr. Schaff in regard to Dr. Mackay.

Similar interpretations as to the meaning of the word is given by Stapfer in Inst. Theol., vol. I., p. 3; Salamasius, in de Caes. Virorum, p. 669; Witsius, in Oecon. Foed., vol. IV., chap 16, sec. 13; Hospinian, in Hist. Sacram., vol. II., p. 30; Vitringa, in Aphorismi Sancti., p. 884; Heidegger, Corpus. Theol., p. 21; Reuss, in Hist. Chris. Theol., vol. II., p. 165; Scholten, in 'Die Taufformel,' p. 12; Cunningham, in 'The Growth of the Church,' p. 173; Wall, Hist. Inf. Bapt., vol. II., p. 424; Dean Goulburn, in Bampton Lectures, p. 18; also Archbishop John Tillotson, in Sermon 141, vol. II., p. 265; Luther, in Sacra. of Bapt.; Bechmann's Theology, p. 632; Hahn's Theology, p. 556; Bretschneider's Theology, vol. II., pp. 673, 684, 686; ase, in 'Libri Symbolici,' p. 548; Dens's Moral Theology, vo. V., p. 148. Rothe (Lutheran), in his 'Dogmatik,' says: 'The form of complete immersion of the candidate, we find always observed in the age of the apostles, and in the whole early Church.' Dollinger, in 'The Church and the Churches,' says: 'The Baptist position is incontrovertible from the Protestant standpoint, since they have the clear bible text for baptism, and church tradition decides neither for nor against.' He also seems to be ignorant of Dr. Mackay's bull against the comet. Professor Harnack, in the 'Independent,' of Feb. 19, 1885, said: 'Baptizein undoubtedly signifies immersion (eintauchen). No proof can be found that it signifies anything else in the New Testament, and in the most ancient Christian literature. The suggestion regarding a 'sacred sense' is out of the question. There is no passage in the New Testament which suggests the supposition that any New Testament author attached to the word baptizein any other sense than eintauchen—untertauchen.' We have here confessedly one of the strongest testimonies from one of the greatest of scholars. Bishop Bossuet says: 'To baptize, signifies to plunge, as is granted by all the world.' Bishop Bossuet evidently did not conceive of a Dr. Dale nor of a Dr. Mackay. Calvin says: 'The word baptize signifies to immerse; and it is certain that immersion was the practice of the ancient Church.' Calvin was something of a Presbyterian and of a scholar; but he had the great misfortune to live before Dr. Mackay had enlightened the world with his unique linguistic lucubrations. Dr. Paine, professor of Church History in Bangor (Maine) Seminary (Congregationalist), on being arraigned by some of his less informed brethren for admitting that the primitive baptism was immersion, said: 'The testimony [for immersion] is simple and decisive. No matter of Church history is clearer. The evidence is all one way, and all Church historians of any repute agree in accepting it. It is a point on which ancient, mediaeval and modern historians alike, Catholic, Protestant, Lutheran and Calvinistic, have no controversy.' Professor Paine clearly had not learned of Dr. Mackay's opposition to the scholarship of the world; perhaps even if he had known of it he might still choose to stand with the great scholars of all ages, rather than with the doughty Mackay, who in this discussion, to use a Scotch word, has become pitifully 'untenty.'

COMMENTARIES.

(Matthew iii., 6-16.)

'Baptism consists in the immersion of the whole body in water.' Scholz; German Roman Catholic. 'Baptizo is to dip; the body or part of the body going under the water is said to be baptized.' J. G. Rosenmuller, German Lutheran, 1815. 'He submitted to be baptized—that is to be buried under the water—by John, and to be raised out of it again, as an emblem of his future death and resurrection.' MacKnight, Scotch Presbyterian, 1843. 'The word baptizo, both in sacred authors and in classical, signifies to dip, to plunge, to immerse.' George Campbell, Scotch Presbyterian, 1848. These witnesses, it is feared, died before Dr. Mackay's pamphlet was published. 'The baptism was administered by the immersion of the whole person.' Dean Alford, English Episcopalian, 1859. 'And were baptized, immersed, in the Jordan, confessing their sins.'—Luke iii., 16. 'He will, so to speak, wholly immerse you in the Holy Ghost and in fire.' J. P. Lange, German Lutheran. Bishop Lightfoot's comments on this passage should also be consulted, as well as those of Meyer (German Lutheran), Calvin, and Adam Clarke. Those also of Theodoret, a Greek Catholic; Chancellor Est, a German Roman Catholic; John Locke, an English Episcopalian, on Romans vi., 3, 4, should be studied. On this latter passage Whitby comments as follows:—'It being so expressly declared here, and in Col. ii., 12, that we are buried with Christ in baptism, by being buried under the water; and the argument to oblige us to a conformity to his death, by dying to sin, being taken hence, and this immersion being religiously observed by all Christians for thirteen centuries, and approved by our Church, and the change of it into sprinkling, even without the allowance from the author of this institution, or any license from any council of the Church—it were to be wished that this custom might again be of general use, and Aspersion only permitted, as of old, in case of Clinici, or in present danger of death.'

J. J. Stoltz, German Lutheran, (1808), said: 'The original manner of baptizing by immersion was a beautiful picture of the fact that the former corrupt conversation had been abandoned and that a new life had been begun.'

The Baptist position on the question is further sustained by definitions in commentaries by Olshausen, first Am. ed. by A. C. Kendrick; Tholuck, 1834; Benecke, 1854; Stier, 1855; H. Ewald, 1857; J. P. Lange, 1867-82; Meyer, 1874; and K. Von der Heydt, 1882, all noted German Lutherans; and by Benj. Jowett, 1855; Bloomfield, 1855; Bishop Colenso, 1861; C. J. Vaughn, 1861; Webster and Wilkinson, 1861; and Bishop Wordsworth, 1864; all English Episcopalians; Godet, 1879, Swiss Reformed, as well as by many others.

A CURIOSITY.

One wonders why Dr. Mackay should be so bitter an opponent of baptism and so ardent an advocate of rantism. He is positively a phsychological curiosity. His bellicosity is simply taurine in its ferocity. The truth concerning baptism is the red flag which excites his fiercest ire. He makes up in fury of manner what he lacks in force of matter. He suggests to his readers that he is himself suspicious of the weakness of his cause, and so he increases the vigor of his affirmations. He 'doth protest too much.' The placidity characteristic of him who is conscious of truth gives place in Dr. Mackay to the acidity born of doubt and error. He whistles so much that he reminds us all of the effort he makes to keep up his courage in the linguistic fog in which he wanders. Nothing can surpass the perversity of his mind except it be the morbidity of his spirit. His articles are as condemnable in the court of gentlemanly amenity as they are at the bar of recognized scholarship. It is rare to meet in the circles in which one is accustomed to move with a sectism so intense and a scientism so limited. One can well imagine that Dr. Mackay will greatly enjoy the friendship and fellowship of his distinguished and scholastic friend, Dr. Dale. Can you not, Mr. Editor, cheer up Dr. Mackay a bit? Tell him to cultivate a little 'sweetness and light.' He ought to stop his discussions on logomachy long enough to take some lessons in good nature. It is hoped that he may yet improve in this respect.

OTHER CRITICS.

There is space only to refer, with great brevity, to other critics who have honored this writer with their comments. 'Anglican Presbyter' writes with courtesy; he recognizes the proprieties which ought always to be observed among Christian gentlemen; and his statements are interesting in themselves. In the early part of his article he uses these words, 'Now I am ready to grant fully and unreservedly the accuracy of Dr. MacArthur's position.' More, certainly, could not be asked than this concession. He, however, weakens his argument when he apparently makes the Jewish ritual virtually equal in authority with the command of Christ. All followers of Christ ought to regard his will as expressed in his word as the supreme law in the Church. No command of Christ can be considered by us as of little importance; his word is the end of controversy. 'Anglican Presbyter,' toward the close of his article, makes another concession which does honor to his historical knowledge and scriptural exegesis. He uses these words, 'Here I concede that we have no Scriptural statement as to infant baptism.' This statement is virtually the affirmation of the lecturer at the convention of the B. Y. P. U; but 'Anglican Presbyter' is in error in his implication that infant baptism has in some sense taken the place of infant circumcision. How does he know? Where does the Scripture so affirm? How can this substitution be applicable to both sexes? There is not 'another method of baptism,' as this friend suggests. There is 'one Lord, one faith, and one baptism.' To speak of baptism by immersion is tautological; it is simply saying baptism by baptism. To speak of baptism by pouring or sprinkling is utterly meaningless language; it is equivalent to saying dipping by sprinkling, or dipping by pouring. Nothing is baptism but baptism, and neither pouring nor sprinkling is baptism.

In marked contrast with the article just reviewed is that by the Rev. J. W. Waddell, Methodist minister, of Hensall, Ont. This brother has taken great pains to introduce himself into this discussion. His article is characterized neither by lucidity of thought, accuracy of statement, nor sweetness of spirit. He informs us that he is a Methodist minister. He may, therefore, safely be left to some of the authorities of his own Church.

In his note on Romans vi., 4, John Wesley uses this language:—'"Buried with him"—alluding to the ancient manner of baptism.' In a note on Col. ii., 12, Dr. Adam Clarke says: 'Alluding to the immersion practiced in the case of adults wherein the person appeared to be buried under the water as Christ was buried in the heart of the earth. His rising again the third day and their emerging from the water, was an emblem of the resurrection of the body; and in them, of a total change of life.' The late and learned Dr. George Crooks, Professor of Church History in Drew Theological Seminary, says in his 'Story of the Christian Church,' page 80: 'As to the mode of administering baptism (in the Apostolic Church) it is clear that immersion was generally practiced. . . . . On this point the opinion of modern church historians is concurrent.'

The statement of 'Anderson Rogers' gives the process by which the conclusion stated by this writer was reached. After Mr. Rogers and 'P.W.' have ended their remarks regarding the historic vote in the Westminster Assembly, they practically reach the conclusion stated in the lecture under discussion. Nothing is clearer than that the result of that vote was virtually to give a choice between baptism and sprinkling.

'Veritas' gives a long and rambling article which calls for brief comment. He brings together historical events utterly unrelated in logical sequence. His remarks regarding John Bockelsen and John Matthesen, are involved in hopeless obscurity. It would take several columns to relieve the subject from the confusion in which he leaves it. As well might he affirm that Jack Cade was the founder of English Liberalism, or that Cortez was the founder of the American Republic, as to connect some of the men of Munster, with the growth and present character of Baptists. J. S. Allen, of Murray Harbor, P.E.I., uses this sentence in his article, 'I pay no attention to human authors and scholarship.' The gentleman has taken quite unnecessary pains to remind us of this fact; one has only to read his article to have irrefragable proof of his inattention to scholarship, secular or sacred. Could anything be more infantile than his reasoning from the Great Commission that children were baptized? Does he not know that according to the commission all were to be made disciples before they were baptized? Points raised by 'A Presbyterian,' Charles Duff, and others, who have valorously come into the arena, are much more than met by the lucid article by Dr. Goodspeed, and by the comments made by C. H. Phillimore, N. Dare, C. L. Percival, Hugh Martin, Robert Turnbull, 'Onlooker,' 'Historian,' and others.

THE SIMPLICITY OF TRUTH.

We know that the Greek language is one of the most philosophic and accurate of all languages: it is rich in terms for the expression of various shades of thought. We may well believe that Christ and his apostles chose from the rich treasury of the Greek language the words which would most adequately convey their divine thought to the minds of men. It was not the divine intention that the New Testament should be an enigmatical book. Why then did the apostles and the Lord use always and only that one word 'baptizo,' to describe the act of baptism? This word is found many times in the New Testament, and no other word is ever used to designate the ordinance of baptism. The Greek has the word 'louo,' meaning to wash and to bathe; but this word is never applied to the ordinance of baptism. 'Nipto' is also found, meaning to wash parts of the body; but this word is never used in commanding or describing baptism. The New Testament also has the word 'brecho,' meaning to wet, to moisten, to rain upon; but it is never used to designate baptism. It also has the word 'rantizo,' which is used a few times, and means to sprinkle; but this word is never employed to describe baptism, for the simple reason that sprinkling is not baptism. A word meaning to pour is also found in various combinations; but it is never used to describe baptism, because pouring is not baptism. It also has the word 'katharizo,' a word meaning to purify; but it is never used to signify the act of baptism. Why is it that these inspired writers select always and only the word which, according to the consensus of scholars of all ages and creeds, means to dip or immerse, except that the act which they commanded or described was a dipping or an immersion and nothing else? It is not too much to say that if Christ and the apostles had wished to teach the ideas of baptism now held by Baptists, and with all the resources of inspired wisdom and of the wondrously philosophic and accurate Greek language at their command, they would have used exactly the words which they did use, and which are now found on the pages of the New Testament. Dr. Mackay and all who think with him would render their side of the question great service if they would show once for all, that if Christ had wished to teach immersion he would have used other language than that which he has employed. It may safely be said that if God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, according to our present knowledge of the languages of the world, had intended to teach the idea of baptism now held by Baptists, they could not have used words which would make their meaning plainer than the language which they employed. If they did not wish to teach the Baptist idea of this ordinance, then they have employed language which, with reverence be it said, has misled the scholars of the world in all ages of Church history. But they did not mislead the scholarship of the world; they did intend to teach that baptism was immersion and nothing else, and that pouring and sprinkling are not baptism, but a human substitute for a divine ordinance. Baptists are sometimes criticised because it is said they are sticklers for a mode of baptism. This is an utterly inaccurate statement of the case. Baptists care comparatively little about the mode of baptism. Persons may be baptized forward or backward; they may kneel and be baptized, or they may stoop and be baptized. All these modes are practised in different churches, and to some degree also in the Greek Church. Most Baptists, however, think that the symbol of burial and resurrection is best illustrated by having the candidate baptized backwards; but the mode is a matter of comparatively little importance. What Baptists contend for is baptism, and not something else, such as pouring or sprinkling, or any other human substitute for the divinely significant and profoundly instructive ordinance of baptism. They rightly attach great importance to its significant symbolism. There is no ordinance in the Christian Church so spiritually symbolic as baptism. It most suggestively and tenderly sets forth the idea of death, burial and resurrection. The old man is dead, and so is buried; but there has come a new life in Christ, and so the new man arises, as the Apostle Paul has taught us, to walk in newness of life. It is a thousand pities that so many of God's dear people rob themselves, by their failure to obey Christ's command, of the touchingly tender and profoundly spiritual lessons which the ordinance is designed to teach. An Episcopal rector recently said in the writer's hearing: 'Baptists have in one sense a stronger creed than that of any other Christian body; they baptize no one except he stand beside the baptistery and say "Credo." The baptism itself is a strong and beautiful creed: it proclaims death to sin, and a resurrection to a new life. It is the most instructive, significant and beautiful ordinance of the Christian Church. No one can read the New Testament account of the Apostolic baptism, and then witness a baptism in a Baptist church without seeing instantly the close relation between the inspired book and the divinely appointed act.' He then added with great fervor, 'Would to God the Episcopal Church had never departed from the primitive and apostolic baptism!' This writer immediately assured his Episcopal friend that it was not too late for him and his people to receive the apostolic and catholic baptism from one who is in the true apostolic succession of the ordinances established by Christ and the apostles. A similar opportunity is extended to Dr. Mackay and to all other Rantists to obey Christ in this beautiful, spiritual and divine ordinance. It is to be hoped that they will leave the conventicle of sectism, enter the temple of linguistic, historical and divine knowledge, and then bow in lowly reverence at the shrine of truth as taught by Christ and his apostles and by the scholarship of the ages.

R. S. MACARTHUR.

Calvary Church, New York City.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of March 8 appears a letter from W. A. Mackay, of Woodstock, headed, 'Rev. Dr. MacArthur and Baptism,' wherein Dr. Mackay, also I presume a clergyman, seeks to show that baptism is something different from what Dr. MacArthur had said it was; and without question the authorities adduced by Dr. Mackay look formidable enough. Besides, he says he has hundreds in reserve. Observe, the thing itself is no obscure or esoteric doctrine, it is a positive physical act, as clear and distinct as a problem in Euclid. The command is: 'Be baptized!' The question is: 'What specific act is required?'

Dr. MacArthur says the scholarship of the world is settled in its answer, while Dr. Mackay calls that statement reckless, and says it is a baseless heresy.

It must be abundantly clear that an intelligent heathen, who became attracted by the teachings of Christ, and desired to obey the command specified above, would be in a hopeless muddle as to what he ought to do.

How is it with the associated command: 'Repent'? Here we have an entirely different matter to deal with. This is no outward act, but a hidden movement of the mind. What does it mean? The answer of the major part of the Christian world is: 'Do penance!'

The voices of other segments I need not specify. It is enough to say they are variously but diametrically opposite.

What is the 'intelligent heathen' to understand or to do? Suppose he travels a little further and is confronted with the saying of Christ to Nicodemus: 'Except a man be born from above,' etc., a saying without question still more abstruse, what is he to understand?

Perhaps he invokes the aid of commentaries and picks up that one which says thus: 'Born again—or from above—i.e., through baptism, as a means, or instrument.' He is at once thrown back upon the problem which he has already found incapable of solution.

Of course, in his search through other authorities he would find explanations with which that just given are hopelessly at variance.

Evidently he would be in a position to sympathize with Pilate in his despairing query: 'What is truth?'

Pursuing his enquiries into the nature and meaning of the Lord's supper, also a physical act, he would find both the act itself and its significance as variously and discordantly explained as had been his previous experience in regard to baptism, in regard of the hidden meaning of which latter ordinance he would have found Dr. MacArthur and Dr. Mackay directly opposed, and both of them utterly repudiated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope of Rome!

Is it any wonder that the conversion of the heathen is so painfully slow?

ENQUIRER.

NOT A NEW MOON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 19 I noticed a paragraph intimating that Dr. Waltemath, of Hamburg, had discovered a new moon and that it would be visible on July 30 next. While I have no intention to detract from the merit of Dr. Waltemath, nevertheless I think it but just that credit should be given to whom credit is due. In the New York 'Tribune' of June 8, 1884, Professor E. Stone Wiggins wrote the following, which, in the light of modern discovery, is most remarkable. He said: 'For many years it has been my belief that our planet is accompanied by two satellites, a visible and a dark one, the distance of the latter from the earth being probably double that of the former.' From the same letter it appears to me that Professor Wiggins knew, as early as 1882, the period of revolution of our new satellite, inasmuch as he states that it and the moon were 'in conjunction with the sun' on March 9, 1883. I regret, Mr. Editor, that I have no data before me upon which I could base a calculation to test the truth of the latter fact. However, Professor Wiggins is justly entitled to the honor of being the first to draw public attention to the existence of the new satellite.

DUGALD MACDONALD.

Montreal, March 28, 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consumption.

50c and $1.00; all druggists. 647

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

FOR BRITAIN'S EMPIRE.

The Canadian Tariff Framed to Aid Imperial as Well as Home Interests.

CANADA'S SOUND COMMERCIAL POSITION.

Increase in the Duty on Sugar to Assist the British West Indies.

OUR RAILWAY POLICY AND PARLIAMENT'S OPINION CONCERNING RIVAL ROADS.

Ottawa, April 5.—The House of Commons spent all day yesterday on the private bill chartering the Corbin Kottle River Valley Railway into the Boundary Creek country, British Columbia. Mr. McInnes opposed the bill, and moved that the committee rise.

Sir Hibbert Tupper opposed and Sir Adolphe Caron supported the measure, and the old ground gone over in the committee on railways was again traversed.

Mr. Blair, in response to appeals to the government to declare its policy on this bill, reminded the House that constitutional usage forbade the government to tender its advice unless it regarded the bill as of sufficient magnitude to make it a government question. It did not regard it as of that character. Personally, he was in favor of passing this bill and of the people of the Boundary Creek and Kootenay country getting railway competition, which, without this railway, they would not get.

The motion that the committee rise was negatived by a vote of thirty to fifty, and the bill was at 10.15 reported with amendments, the principal one being the reduction of the capital stock from two to one million dollars. It stands for the third reading.

In reply to Mr. Douglas, the government stated that it was not the intention to withdraw the Mounted Police station at Moosomin.

Ottawa, April 6.—The House of Commons did not at three o'clock yesterday present the usual budget day appearance. Fully one-half the members were absent, and the public galleries were only partially occupied. Sir Richard Cartwright was leading the House, and Sir Charles Tupper was in his usual place as leader of the Opposition.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Fielding rose, amid Liberal cheers, at four o'clock. He congratulated the House and country on the result of the government's policy as enunciated in last year's budget. Increased prosperity and widening development marked every portion of the Dominion. Dealing with the financial operations he read the figures already published, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, showing a deficit of $519,000. Before leaving the financial year ending June, 1897, Mr. Fielding congratulated Mr. Foster on the happy failure of his gloomy predictions of last session respecting that year, as to which Mr. Foster predicted a deficit of $2,000,000 at least, and possibly $3,250,000. Mr. Foster predicted an expenditure in the first year of Liberal administration of $40,000,000; it had been only $38,349,000. These and other points made against Mr. Foster were cheered by the Liberals.

LIQUOR REVENUES.

In view of the plebiscite, Mr. Fielding thought it would be of interest to state the revenues from liquor in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows:—

Branch.	Quantity. Gallons.	Duty.
Customs (ales, etc.)	327,216	$ 65,345
Excise (ales, etc.)	6,540 335	1,026,652
Customs (spirits and wines)	1,396,000	2,406,000
Excise (spirits and wines)	2,782,000	4,732,000

This made the revenue from these two departments as follows:—

Customs	$2,471,000
Excise	5,759,000
Total revenue	$8,230,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The financial operations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, would result, from Mr. Fielding's estimate, in a total customs revenue of $21,000,000, compared with $19,478,000 last year; excise, $8,000,000, compared with $9,170,000 last year. From miscellaneous sources he estimatel a revenue of $10,300,000, or a total revenue of $39,300,000. The expenditure he estimated at $38,750,000, or surplus for the current year of $550,000. (Cheers.) In this estimate he allowed for the extra Yukon expenditure, for account of a vigorous policy by the Department of Agriculture, for additional interest on the public debt, and for additional outlay for extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, although Mr. Blair assured him that the increased receipts would fully offset the increased expenditure.

An hon. member.—Time will tell.

Mr. Fielding.—Our financial position is so strong that it will not be necessary to issue a treasury bill or to borrow money in any form. (Cheers.)

OUR 'NATIONAL DEBT.'

A statement of the position of the national debt showed that last year it had been increased by $3,041,000, and on June 30 last stood at $260,568,000. The estimated capital expenditure for the current year, ending June 30, 1898, was $7,506,000. Deducting from this $2,300,000 for sinking fund and the estimated surplus of $550,000, it left the estimated increase in the debt for the current fiscal year at $4,500,000.

NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

For the fiscal year beginning June 30, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899, Mr. Fielding estimated the receipts on account of consolidated fund at $40,500,000, and the expenditure at $39,124,000, an estimated surplus of $1,376,000. The expenditure included two new items of $296,000 for Yukon and $660,000 for operating the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. Without these the expenditure would be $38,068,000, or about the same as for the current year.

INCREASED PROSPERITY.

The statement made by the Finance Minister at the opening that the country was enjoying unprecedented prosperity was borne out by a series of returns which were read to the House. The first was the amount of deposits in the chartered banks and in the government savings banks, which include the post-office savings banks, showing that the deposits in the chartered banks had increased from $160,942,000 in June, 1892, to $201,141,000 in June, 1897, and were on Dec. 31, 1897, $222,042,000. The government savings banks deposits had increased during the same period from $39,329,000 to $48,934,000, and were on Dec. 31, 1897, $49,466,000. Adding the two together, they totalled $200,000,000 in 1892, and on Dec. 31, 1897, $271,000,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND AGRICULTURAL PROFIT.

Mr. Fielding quoted the earnings of the two leading railways in Canada up to Dec. 31 for the last two years as follows:—

	C.P.R.	G.T.R.
1896	$20,681,000	$18,731,000
1897	24,049,000	19,521,000

The increase was attributable chiefly to freight and live stock business. After showing how stocks and other securities had advanced in price since the defeat of the late government, Mr. Fielding went on to quote the trade returns, which showed an increase for the last fiscal year in the imports of over eight million dollars, and in the exports, which were the largest in the history of the country, of sixteen millions. He also read the returns for the last eight months ending Feb. 28, which showed an excess of imports over the same period of the previous year of $12,081,000, and of the exports of $26,450,000. This prosperity, he declared, was due to the prosperity of the agricultural classes. An effort had been made to build up the agricultural industry by protection and a cry of Canada for Canadians. That was a good cry, but he would place a limit on it if in our trade relations we would seek to enjoy the markets of the world at large. (Cheers.) He laid it down that if we would have prosperous manufacturers it must rest on the basis of agricultural development. Their efforts should be bent towards encouraging and developing the great agricultural industry of the Dominion. (Cheers.)

INTERESTS ON DEPOSITS.

After explaining the loan of last autumn, floated at the lowest rate of any loan since confederation, Mr. Fielding referred to the cost of money in Canada being a leading ground of complaint among the manufacturing and working classes. It was possible for the policy of the government to influence the money market. The original design of the government savings banks as a place of security for the deposits of thrifty working men had largely changed, and this was not now the case in a large number of depositors, and the government therefore came to the conclusion that it was not desirable in the interests of the business of the country to have an artificial value for money, and a year ago reduced the rate of interest on deposits in the government savings banks from three and a half to three percent. Since then the government had placed our own securities on the money market bearing two and a half percent interest, and had decided that it should not pay depositors anything in excess of that, and it was proposed to make a further reduction of another half percent, leaving it at two and a half percent.

Dr. Sproule—A grand stroke of business for the poor man.

Mr. Fielding—My honorable friend thinks there are a lot of poor men having money in the government savings banks, but there are more poor men paying the interest on those deposits. A large proportion of depositors will be able to look after themselves and the genuine small depositors have security and a fair rate of interest.

TARIFF POLICY.

In approaching the tariff policy of the government Mr. Fielding alluded to the tariff of last session, and recalled the predictions of Conservatives that by that tariff business interests were threatened, and that great industries would be destroyed. These predictions have been falsified, and to-day the cry was changed and the assertion was made that the reason why business interests had not suffered was because we had the same old policy and the same old tariff. Mr. Fielding declared that while they had guarded against any unreasonable disturbance, it was not the old tariff, but one that gave substantial reductions. Specific duties, which had run the tax on certain articles as high as sixty percent, had in most instances been removed. The Finance Minister read a list of about sixty articles taken from the tariff with the old rate of duty, the present rate, and the rate under the preferential reduction compared. The following examples will give a good idea of Mr. Fielding's list:—

	Old Tariff.	New.	Preferential after July
Books	6c	10 p.c.	7½p.c.
Brass goods	20c	30 p.c.	22½p.c.
Indian corn, bush.	7½c	free.	
Bicycles	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	22½p.c.
Soft coal (per ton)	60c	53 p.c.	39¾p.c.
Cotton fabrics	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	26¼p.c.
Cotton thread	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	18¾p.c.
Cotton clothing	32½p.c.	35 p.c.	26¼p.c.
Fancy Goods	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	26¼p.c.
Linen	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	22½p.c.
Common glass	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	15 p.c.
Hats and caps	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	22½p.c.
Hardware	32½p.c.	30 p.c.	22½p.c.
Pig iron, per ton.	$4.00	$2.50	$1.87
Machinery	27½p.c.	25 p.c.	18¾p.c.
Leather and manufacturers	17½p.c.	17½p.c.	13¼p.c.
Boots and shoes	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	18¾p.c.
Woollens	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	26¼p.c.
Clothing	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	26¼p.c.
Surgical instruments	15 p.c.	free.	p.c.
School slates	30 p.c.	25 p.c.	18¾p.c.
Iron pipe	$10.00	$8.00	$6.00
Iron nails	¾c	½c	⅜c
Wire nails	1 p.c.	3-5 p.c.	9-20p.c.
Hatchets & saws	35 p.c.	30 p.c.	22½p.c.
Hammers & tools	35 p.c.	30 p.c.	22½p.c.

Mr. Fielding also gave examples of the free list of articles hitherto taxed

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Dealing with the preferential policy, Mr. Fielding went over the ground, showing the situation and the obstacles of the German and Belgian treaties, vindicating the policy of the government in eloquent terms. He declared that there was no prospect now of the British people taxing their bread for the sake of Canada, but added: 'I do not say it will never be done, but if it is, it will come, not as a result of a huckstering policy on the part of any colony, but as the result of a grand imperial sentiment which will override all questions of economy, and nothing that has occurred in the colonial history has done so much to create and develop that sentiment as the measure we passed last session.' (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fielding reminded the House that on the fall of the Belgian and German

THE HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

treaties on Aug. 1 next, the claim of other nations to receive favored nations treatment will also fall, and Canada will then be at liberty to extend her preference to British countries alone, though the reduction of twenty-five percent will take effect from July 1, and for the one month from July 1 to Aug. 1 will have to be extended, as it is now, to a number of other nations. Mr. Fielding then submitted the resolutions carrying out this policy as given below:—

That it is expedient to repeal Section 6 of 'The Customs Tariff, 1897,' and to substitute the following section therefor:

6. The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in Schedule C to this act is prohibited; and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown, and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Minister of Customs may direct; and any person importing any such prohibited goods or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

The old section provided that goods so seized 'shall be destroyed.'

THE PREFERENTIAL CLAUSE.

That it is expedient to provide that Sec. 17 of the Customs tariff, 1897, shall be repealed on and after the first day of August in the present year, 1898, and that the following section shall be substituted therefor:

17. Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the following countries may, when imported direct into Canada from any of such countries, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff, set forth in Schedule D to this act:

(a) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(b) The British colony of Bermuda.

(c) The British colonies, commonly called the British West Indies, including the following: The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turk's Island and the Caicos Islands, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Tobago, British Guiana.

(d) Any other British colony or possession the Customs tariff of which, on the whole, is as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein referred to is to such colony or possession.

Provided, however, that manufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be bona fide the manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles to the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labor of such countries. Any question that may arise as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final.

AS TO OTHER COLONIES.

2. The Minister of Customs, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, shall determine what British colonies or possessions shall be entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff under clause 'D' of this section.

3. The Minister of Customs may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the intention of this section.

That it is expedient to provide that schedule D to 'the Customs tariff, 1897,' shall be repealed on and after the first day of August in the present year, 1898, and that the following schedule shall be substituted therefor:

SCHEDULE D.—BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

On articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any British colony or possession entitled to the benefits of this preferential tariff under section 17, the duties mentioned in schedule A shall be reduced as follows:

The reduction shall be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule A.

Provided, however, that this reduction shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule A., viz.: Wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicine and articles, containing alcohol; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Provided, further, that the reduction shall only apply to refined sugar when evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs is furnished that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in British colonies or possessions.

That it is expedient to repeal items 435 and 436 of schedule A., to 'the Customs tariff, 1897,' and to substitute the following therefor:

435. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope, one dollar and eight cents ($1.08) per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions of five-tenths of a degree, or less, not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree.

436. Sugar, n.e.s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumping drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope, forty cents (40c) per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree. The usual packages in which imported to be free.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

That it is expedient to provide that items 445 and 446 of schedule A to 'the Customs tariff, 1897,' shall be repealed on and after the first day of July in the present year, 1898.

That it is expedient to provide that on and after the first day of July, in the present year, 1898, the following items shall be added to schedule B to the Customs tariff, 1897:

636. Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act.

That it is expedient to provide that on and after the first day of July, in the present year, 1898, in addition to the excise duties at present levied on manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, there shall be levied and collected the following excise duties, that is to say:

(a) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, ten cents per pound.

(b) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture, in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, fourteen cents per pound.

Provided that the weight upon which such duty shall be computed shall be with reference to the standard mentioned in paragraph C of section 247 of the Inland Revenue Act.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding continued to say that the government, while gratified at the manner in which its policy had been received last session, did not make the mistake of supposing the tariff to be perfect. There were duties higher than some of them would like them to be and duties they hoped would not remain for a very long time; but there had been a general recognition among the friends of the government that the government should proceed in a spirit of compromise. Frequent tariff changes were not desirable. Tariff stability was highly desirable. If the government were undertaking a general revision of the tariff some of the representations made to it would be responded to, but it was not its intention to make any numerous changes in the tariff during the present session. In decrying the practice of what is called 'tariff tinkering' there was a possibility of going too far.

A FAIR WARNING.

He did not mean to convey the impression to the public that the government regarded the tariff as a finality. 'It must not be supposed,' continued Mr. Fielding, 'that the tariff is for ten years, or for five years. So long as there are high duties it must not be supposed that it is a finality and so long will we expect an agitation for a reduction. I am afraid there is no rest for the protective manufacturer. He will find eternal vigilance as the price of his protection. He must be on guard all the time against attacks. So long as there are high duties there will be consumers to protest against them and manufacturers will best regard their own interests if they realize that important fact. It is well if to-day they are in a position which affords them some comfort and if they apply their opportunities in getting their business on a basis which will be as little as possible dependent on a policy of high aid which has a tendency to bring them to look too much to legislation and too little to their own individual efforts. What a world of good would have been accomplished if all the time, the energy, labor and the money expended during the last twenty years in tariff watching and tariff wire pulling at Ottawa had been expended in the workshop, in the development of business and in the discovery of new inventions, in finding means for labor-saving machinery and in ascertaining what might be done with the waste products.' (Loud cheers.) 'We therefore say to him, he must never expect permanency in the tariff until the tariff gets down to a moderate point, and to-day many duties are so high that the government is not prepared to treat them as permanent. In saying this I am not actuated by any unfriendliness towards manufacturers. While they are in a good position to-day it would be a mistake for them not to realize that Canada has turned her face away from a high tariff policy and whatever progress is to be made in the future must be in the direction of greater freedom of trade.' (Cheers.)

RECIPROCITY WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Fielding dealt extensively with the position of the British West India Islands, and the imperial concern for their present condition, and future welfare, and announced that as an aid to the solution of the Imperial problem the government of Canada would extend the preferential tariff to the West Indies although under the strict limits of the conditions that they would not be entitled to come under the preference. The negotiations initiated by Mr. Chamberlain looking towards reciprocity with the West Indies had gone so very far, so far as Canada was concerned, and Mr. Fielding said there was not much to communicate, but without waiting for the completion of these negotiations they proposed to extend the preference to those islands.

There are between one and two million people in the British West Indies with whom we should have extended trade relations, but of the 330,000,000 pounds of sugar consumed in Canada annually only 25,500,000 came from the West Indies, our natural customers. The bulk of it came, unfortunately, from foreign countries which take little or nothing back from us. Mr. Fielding explained why the West Indian question was at present a grave problem for the Empire. This announcement was received with cheers.

The development of the beet sugar industry together with the system of bounties granted by Continental countries upon sugar operated against them. As the West Indies were British colonies and our natural markets, the government felt some of the Imperial responsibilities and was desirous to lend a helping hand to those colonies. While the duties imposed on imports into the West Indies were considerable they were not in any sense protective duties and were imposed largely on food products. Their duties on coal, for example, ran from sixpence a ton up to three shillings, and on flour ranged from three shillings to eight and in one case fifteen percent. On cheese it varied from a penny per pound to twenty percent. The government proposed without demanding any concession from what Mr. Fielding described as 'our somewhat hard-up neighbors,' and without insisting on a rigid compliance with the conditions, that on Aug. 1, the preferential tariff should be extended to all British colonies in the West Indies. The imports were now chiefly from the United States, but in Mr. Fielding's opinion there was no reason why, if attention were paid to the conditions of trade and the requirements of those markets, Ontario and the west should not supply cheese, butter, bacon, and other products to these colonies.

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

The present duty on raw sugar was half a cent a pound specific. Mr. Fielding explained by the polariscope sugar testing seventy-five degrees was taxed fifty-eight percent, and that sugar testing ninety-six degrees, and worth very much more, was only taxed at the rate of twenty-two percent, as against fifty-eight percent on the lower grade. That flat duty, therefore, operated inequitably, as the value of the sugar testing seventy-five degrees was eighty-six cents per hundredweight, while the value of sugar testing ninety-six degrees was $2.27. The tariff of the United States was graded so as to encourage trade in low grade sugar, and they had the polariscope test under which low grade sugars paid duty in proportion to their value. It was under another name an ad valorem duty. Mr. Fielding proposed to return to the polariscope system and impose a duty of forty cents per hundredweight on sugar testing seventy-five degrees, and adding one and a half cents for each additional degree. The average test of raw sugar used in Canada to-day is about ninety-two degrees, and on that basis, and applying the new rate, the duty will be sixty-five and a half cents per hundredweight on raw sugar, as against fifty cents under the tariff last year. It was therefore proposed to increase the duty on sugar in view of the necessity of keeping our finances in a strong position, although the new duty will be less than what prevailed a few years ago.

The purely British aspect of the preferential tariff will take effect on Aug. 1 next, and after that date, therefore, all sugar coming from British possessions will pay twenty-five percent less, which would bring the sixty-five and a half cents down to forty-nine and an eighth cents. Therefore, upon so much of the raw sugar as comes from the West Indies the rate of duty will be even less than it was at fifty cents. A fraction of more than half a degree would be counted as a degree. It was difficult to calculate the effect of this on the revenue, but it was expected to increase the revenue by a moderate sum.

It was also proposed to apply the polariscope test to refined sugar and to impose a duty of a dollar and eight cents per hundredweight on refined sugar testing eighty-eight degrees or anything below, and for every additional degree there will be one and a half cents added, as in the case of the raw material.

On yellow sugars testing eighty-eight degrees the increased duty will be eight cents per hundredweight, or ten cents, and on granulated about twenty-four and a half cents per hundredweight, or an increase of a quarter of a cent a pound. Granulated sugar at ninety-nine and a half will bear a duty of $1.24½, as against $1 now. The reduction under the preferential tariff shall only apply to refined sugar when satisfactory evidence is furnished that such sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies or possessions; that is to say, we shall not admit refined sugar made from foreign raw material, but refined sugar made from raw material grown anywhere within the British empire shall be admitted under the terms of the preferential tariff. (Cheers.)

In a glowing and eloquent peroration Mr. Fielding pictured the peace, harmony and prosperity that existed everywhere within the Dominion. At no time in the history of Canada had the people been more harmonious, confident, or more hopeful of the future of their country. Our natural industries were on a better footing than they ever were before, and the ships that have come to our ports during the past year have been insufficient to carry away the products of the land. He did not claim that all this was due to the government's policy, but if the opposite had been the case the government would have been blamed.

Speaking of the acceptance which the government's preferential tariff had met he quoted the following extract from a despatch from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain: 'I desire to add that the action of the Dominion Government and parliament in this matter, though, unfortunately, its full effect will be temporarily postponed, had been warmly welcomed and appreciated by Her Majesty's Government and by the people of this country as a measure which cannot fail to result in material benefit to the mother country and to Canada and weld together still more firmly the ties which now unite them.'

Mr. Fielding concluded with the following words: 'To-day we enlarge the sphere of that preferential policy. One step more only remains to be taken. I believe that step can be taken at no distant day which shall bring within the operation of the preferential tariff every colony and possession of Her Majesty's empire.' (Loud cheers.)

ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY.

Ottawa, April 7.—At six o'clock, after enduring for two hours the travesty of a debate on agricultural implements duty, the House adjourned until Tuesday next.

DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Davin resumed his speech in support of a motion that good faith on the part of the government with the farmers of the North-West should compel them to place agricultural implements on the free list.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

Mr. Roche supported the motion in a brief speech. Anything, he said, that tended to reduce the cost of production to the farmer meant more money in his pocket, and he saw no reason why agricultural implements should not be treated as raw material for the farmers, as other articles were for the manufacturers.

Mr. Craig, the Conservative member for East Durham, made one of the most peculiar speeches ever heard in parliament. He condemned the government for failing to help the farmers by taking the duty off agricultural implements; he also condemned it for taking the duty off binder twine.

Mr. Richardson moved an amendment to the motion that the duty on agricultural implements be reduced to ten percent.

On a division the motion to adjourn the debate was carried by forty-six to fourteen, the fourteen voting against it consisting of the following: Messrs. Douglas, Richardson, Davin, LaRiviere, Wallace, Taylor, McNeil, Erle, Sproule, Guillet, Wilson, Pope, Roche and Quinn. Sir Hibbert Tupper voted with the government.

THE APPEAL TO ROME.

Mr. Bergeron asked if a document concerning the Manitoba schools had been presented to the Pope or to the Sacred Propaganda, signed 'Wilfrid Laurier,' and if so, would the government bring it down?

Sir Richard Cartwright replied, 'I am not aware of any such document having been forwarded.'

SPAIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

The United States Consul Leaves Havana for Washington.

SPAIN YIELDS TO THE POWERS.

An Armistice Granted for Cuba, but the Cubans Desire Independence.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE PLACES UPON CONGRESS THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Despatches during the past week have been, as usual, full of contradiction. There have been tales that the Queen of Spain implored the British Queen and other European sovereigns to intervene. It has been stated that the Pope of Rome had decided to be an intermediary to secure peace. The action of the powers of Europe, initiated by their representatives in Washington last Tuesday, and formally laid before President McKinley on Thursday, in a diplomatic note urged peace very strongly. The despatches from Europe appear to show that Spain has never deemed the United States seriously intending war to back their plan of protest in Cuban affairs. Spain has had this hard fact clearly demonstrated by the powers, and the Spanish Government is now taunted by Madrid newspapers with having refused the Pope's advice to grant the armistice desired by the United States, only to yield to the union of the powers. General Lee has left Havana amid the jeers of the populace, and there appears to have been much bad manners shown by the Spaniards on the occasion of the Americans leaving the Cuban capital. In all the controversy the United States jingo newspapers appear to have been very prominent. Men have been shrieking for war with not the remotest thought as to its awful consequences, and their own responsibility in seeking to bring it about.

Madrid, April 9.—The ambassadors to-day, collectively called upon Senor Gullon, requesting that Spain grant the armistice so repeatedly begged for by the Pope. The cabinet then met. General Correa, Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, objected to the granting of an armistice on the ground that it would be disparaging to the Spanish arms. The representative of Russia, as a military power, replied that he considered it would be no disparagement. Objection was again made on the ground that there was no guarantee that the insurgents would accept an armistice. The representatives replied that in that case an armistice would mean only a suspension of hostilities, and insisted upon Spain offering to the insurgents a last chance of submission for the sake of negotiating peace. If the insurgents continued hostilities, the Spaniards would be allowed legitimate self-defence.

The ministry then unanimously agreed that an armistice be granted. The news of the granting of an armistice was received on the Bourse with satisfaction and a rapid advance in values quickly followed.

General Correa, Minister of War, after the council, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: 'We yielded to the prayer of the great powers, granting what we had refused to the United States.'

United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish Government to-day telegraphed to the Pope that in view of his urgent request, fortified to-day by a visit by the representatives in Madrid of the six great powers, they (the Spanish Government) have telegraphed to General Blanco in Cuba, instructing him to issue proclamations to-morrow, the duration of the armistice to be as he decides.

Washington, D.C., April 10.—The Spanish Government, through its minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, to-night delivered an important official document to the State Department, stating that the armistice which the Queen Regent of Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim to-day, was without conditions; that Her Majesty's Government had granted the liberal institutions to the Island of Cuba, which the coming Cuban Parliament would develop; recalling the condolence and sympathy expressed by the Queen Regent and her government on the disaster of the 'Maine,' and the horror this disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish Government to submit the 'Maine' question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

THE POPE PLEASED.

London, April 11.—The Rome correspondent of the 'Daily News' says the Pope, being awakened and furnished with the news of the granting of the armistice, declared that it was one of the greatest pleasures of his latter years, and expressed a confident hope of warding off war. At the Vatican it was pointed out that since the Queen Regent's personal letter to Queen Victoria, all the powers, including Great Britain, support Spain.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LEE.

Havana, April 11.—At one o'clock on Saturday afternoon Consul-General Lee, accompanied by his staff, boarded the despatch boat 'Fern,' and Consuls Springer and Barker went on board at five o'clock. The wharf, where they embarked was crowded with curious persons, but no discourtesy was shown to the officials. Shortly after ten o'clock General Lee, accompanied by the British Consul, called upon General Blanco to bid him good-by. General Blanco sent word by an orderly, that he was 'very busy,' and, therefore, could not see him. At 5.30 the American vessel began leaving port. The Spanish tug 'Susie,' towed out the schooner 'James H. Dudley,' which arrived here on Thursday last, with lumber, but did not discharge her cargo.

The steamer 'Evelyn' followed with about five hundred passengers and after her came the 'Olivette' with two hundred and forty-seven passengers. Among them were Miss Clara Barton and other representatives of the Red Cross Society, who have been engaged in relief work in the island. She was followed by the 'Bache,' with ten passengers, and last of all came the 'Fern,' with Consuls Springer and Barker, Consular Clerks Forca, Dolse, and Drain, correspondents Johnstone, Pepper, Redding, Akers, Franke, Dunning, Nichols and Scovil, Messrs. G. Lawton Childs and William Lawton, and Dr. Brunner.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, April 11.—The President's message read this afternoon in Congress, asks that body to authorize the president to take measures to secure a termination of hostilities in Cuba, and to secure the establishment of a stable government there and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes. The President says the only hope of relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with Congress and he awaits its action standing prepared o carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution. Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to Congress for just and careful attention with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.' The 'Maine' incident figures prominently in the message. The President argues that the wreck of the 'Maine' in Havana shows that Spain is not able to guarantee security to foreign vessels. Spain has disavowed any connection with that disaster and has offered to submit to arbitration all the differences which may arise from that affair.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Continuing, the President says: The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impossible. The only alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of one or the other party, or perhaps of both, a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted on March 27 a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiations of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief. The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of March 31. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution of the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until May 4 next, the Spanish Government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing repetition by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

ANNEXATION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

In my annual message of December last, I said:—'Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.'

The President then quotes at length from his last annual message, and gives as a precedent for the proposed action in Cuba the recognition of the independence of Texas by President Jackson in 1836. I said in my message of December last, continued the President, 'It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the grave issue of recognizing independence is in question for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

'Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation towards the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention, to end the war either as an impartial, neutral power by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interest concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been, an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and sustained by the blood of American citizens. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral power to stop war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational ground. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:—

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate, it is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty for it is right at our door.

Second.—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to determinate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs of Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined, where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation; the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglement thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

In my annual message to Congress in December last, speaking to this question, I said:—'The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United Sates will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interest and honor and to humanity.

WAR MUST CEASE.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder, with varying reasons, but it has not been and it is quite plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

When the reading of the President's message had been concluded in the Senate, it was at once read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House the message was sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee without comment.

London, April 11.—The Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'How seriously the situation is understood here is shown by the fact that Court circles already believe that Queen Regent Maria Christina may soon return to her native land. Suitable preparations are already making at the palace of her brother, Archduke Lugen.'

BLANCO'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 11.—The State Department to-day received General Blanco's proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities in Cuba. It was cabled to the Spanish Minister here and by him delivered to the department. The proclamation is as follows:—'His Majesty's Government, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by His Holiness the Pope, has been pleased to decree a suspension of hostilities with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoration of peace on the island, in virtue whereof I believe it convenient to order:—

'Article 1.—From the day following the receipt in each locality of the present proclamation hostilities are ordered to be suspended in all the territory of the island of Cuba.

'The details for the execution of the above article will be the object of special instructions that will be communicated to the several commanders in chief of the army corps for the easy and prompt execution according to the situation and circumstances of the case.

'(Signed) BLANCO.'

New York, April 11.—A special to the 'Herald' from Washington says: While the President's message, which goes to Congress to-day, recommends armed intervention, the word 'immediate,' it is learned, has been stricken out. Not only this, but the President in his comment on the new programme of Spain will indicate that she should be allowed an opportunity to prove her sincerity and ability to establish the new form of self-government which she now contemplates. Thus it would appear that Spain has gained at least delay by the new card which she has played. McKinley's wish may, however, not affect Congress.

A conference of leading Republican and Democratic senators was held last night at the residence of Senator Allison to discuss the form of resolution to be adopted. After the conference broke up one of the senators told me that it had been decided that the resolution should be substantially in these words:—

'Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that the President be and he is hereby empowered and directed to take such action as will bring to an immediate termination the hostilities in Cuba and to establish a stable government by and for the people of that island, and that he is hereby empowered and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States if necessary to bring about that result.'

FEELING IN MADRID.

The general tone of press comment here appears to be one of disappointment, it being alleged that the United States is getting everything she asked. The Spanish officials are throwing oil on the troubled waters by representing that the government has simply made submission to the will of the Pope, which carries tremendous weight with the people in this country. Besides, many families who are fast losing relatives and friends owing to the prolongation of the war, hail the prospect of peace with delight.

BRITISH WATCHFULNESS.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 8.—Major-General Hallawes, commanding the British forces in Jamaica, received a cablegram from the War Office at London to-day, instructing him to prepare quarters immediately for two thousand additional troops. They will be drawn from the Leinster Regiment at Halifax, from the West India Regiment at St. Lucia, and from the Barbadoes.

Halifax, N.S., April 8.—The Second Battalion of Royal Leinsters, now stationed in Halifax, have received sudden and unexpected orders to prepare to embark on May 5 for another station. It is unknown yet to what garrison they are to be transferred, but it is supposed that they will go to some part of the West Indies.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

AN AVALANCHE IN THE CHILCOOT PASS KILLS A NUMBER OF GOLD SEEKERS.

Skaguay, Alaska, April 3.—Via Seattle, Wash., April 8.—At about noon to-day, on the Chilcoot trail, at least thirty-one people met death, and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snow-slide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice which came down from the mountain side, upon the left of the trail, midway between the scales and stone house.

Skaguay, Alaska, April 9.—The horror on the Dyea trail is growing in magni- proceeds it becomes more apparent that proceeded it becomes more apparent that many more lives were lost than at first thought. It is now believed that between fifty and a hundred men were killed by the avalanche. Many bodies will never be recovered until the summer sun melts the tons of snow and ice that now bury them from sight. Two or three thousand men are working in relays of as many as can stand side by side shovelling away the debris in search of the dead and dying. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered and identified and twenty-five have been taken out alive.

Seventeen employees of the Chilkoot Railway and Tram Company who went up to the summit on the morning of the slide to work are missing and it is feared they are among the lost. It is estimated that ten thousand tons of outfits are buried under the snow and ice. There were several smaller slides before the death-dealing avalanche started.

About two a.m. a small slide occurred which buried several cabins. The alarm was spread and many people were endeavoring to work back to Sheep Camp when the big one came. The snow-storm was blinding and crowds were coming down by the aid of a rope when overtaken.

The exact location of the slide is given at two and a half miles above Sheep Camp, and a hundred yards above the Oregon Improvement Company's power house. Here an immense gorge rises at a very step incline, and it was down this the avalanche came. The telephone office here has been thronged all day and night with friends anxious to get some word of friends believed to have been in the disaster. Many people have gone from this city and Dyea to Sheep Camp to aid in the work of rescue.

J. A. Raines, of Maine, who was fortunate enough to be dug out alive, says: 'All of a sudden I heard a loud report and instantly felt myself going swiftly down the hill. Looking around I saw many others buried, some with their feet out and heads buried out of sight and others vice versa. When I struck the bottom I tried to run, but the snow caught me and I was instantly buried beneath thirty feet of snow and rock, being on the very verge of death by suffocation when I was reached by the rescuers. I think the slide occurred about eleven a.m. I am thankful to be alive to-day. Many, I presume, were saved by taking hold of a rope for hauling freight up to the summit. By this means forty or fifty were pulled out, battered and bruised more or less, but glad to be alive at any discount. I never want to nor expect to experience such an awful half hour again as long as I live.'

Victoria, B.C., April 11.—The following is said to be the correct list of dead so far as known at the sailing of the 'Ning Chow' on April 4 from the avalanche near Sheep Camp, on the trail from Dyea, reported on Saturday:—Thomas Cullers, Portland, Ore.; Stephens Stephenson, Seattle; Gus Lebarz, Seattle; E. B. Atwood, New York; L. Weidelin, Kansas City; D. Grimbs, Tacoma; Thomas B. Cullunder, Kirkland, Oregon; John Ottins, Idaho; Gus Seaborn, Seattle; O. F. King, Tacoma; A. Preston, Redding, Cal.; Frank Sprague, Seattle; C. P. Harrison, Seattle; W. L. Riley, Seattle; C. B. Reck, Sanford, Fla.; John H. Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore; Russ. Hepgardt, Baker City, Oregon; W. Carroll, San Francisco; John Merchant, Redding, Cal.; John Reidy, Kansas City, Mo.; Ed. Doran, Tacoma; Theo. Glenn, Spokane; Harry Holt, Tacoma; John Ritchie, Vancouver, B.C.; A. E. England, Spokane; J. B. Pierce, Tacoma; W. T. Clark, Idaho; G. F. Smith, Tacoma; Andrew Anderson, San Francisco; Walter Chapper, New York; Tom. Kinney, State of Oregon; E. P. Haines, Seattle; C. F. Shobert and partner, Seattle; William Warner, San Francisco; also twenty-two men of the Chilcoot Dragging & Transportation Company, inclusive of the chief engineer, fireman and a third officer of the company. The avalanche of which the above were victims occurred at a point known as Squaw Hill.

Toronto, April 11.—The following letter in part has been received by Mr. Tiffin, of the C. P. R., Toronto, from Mr. Allan Cameron, district freight agent of the C. P. R., Vancouver, B.C.:—'I am informed by Mr. H. B. Carter, general agent for Alaska, that owing to the mild weather at Wrangell and up the Stickeen it will be practically impossible for parties to reach Glenora before the river is clear of ice, which will be, according to reliable reports, about April 1. Therefore, parties and their outfits going to the Yukon via Glenora and Teslin Lake should wait for the opening of navigation on the Stickeen river, which will be about May 1. It is safe to say that not over twenty percent of those now on the trail will reach the lakes. There are no United States customs officers at Dyea, and entries must be made at Skaguay.

'The United States Government relief expedition landed at Dyea on Thursday, March 3, from the steamer 'Lucile.' The officers have made up their minds that it is impossible to get in via the Chilcoot Pass, and will be recalled.'

PREVALENCE OF SCURVY.

Toronto, April 11.—Dr. W. S. Richardson, of this city, who went to Dawson City, Yukon district, in August last, has written a letter to his father, in which he describes a phase of Klondike life which returned miners are either ignorant of or do not care to mention. It says: 'There will be a great deal of fever and scurvy here next summer. Scurvy is already prevalent, and will increase considerably because of the utter absence of the proper food to check it. There will not be so much want and starvation as was predicted, because so many have gone out and sold their outfits and are using their grub up carefully. Influential people here have had several meetings to organize some plan of relief for the large number of sick, and that certainly will require assistance next spring and summer. Although there is so much gold in this country, it cannot be denied that there are hundreds of men who will not earn enough to provide them with food when their present supply is run out. No one who thinks the matter over can form any other opinion than that there will be an appalling amount of sickness and want here next summer. Money has been subscribed here liberally, but one cannot treat patients with gold dust or feed them on it. An appeal has been sent out by the Presbyterian minister here to the Presbyterian Mission in the United States asking them to send help in the way of nurses, hospital supplies and food suitable for fever patients. The appeal will be published widely in the United States, and it is expected considerable assistance will be sent. I have been asked if there was any way of stirring up a movement in Canada for relief. I said that I would write to you and ask you to inform the Presbyterian Mission Board of what has been done. The weather so far has not been so very cold, and I pray heaven that it may continue moderate till winter is over, as even with the moderate degree of frost we have had, there have been dozens of frozen feet and hands, and some have lost their lives. This is the toughest country white men ever attempted to pioneer, and nothing will ever make it any better.'

THE ICE-BOUND WHALERS.

SUFFERING GREAT PRIVATIONS—EXPECTED LOSS OF THE VESSELS—THE RELIEF EFFORTS.

Nanaimo, B.C., April 7.—George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler 'Belvidere,' who has just reached here from the vessels imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow, Alaska, says that the steam-tender 'Jeanie,' the steam-whalers 'Orca' and 'Belvidere,' the schooner 'Rosario,' and a barque are near Point Barrow. He says that the men on the frozen vessels are suffering great privations on account of the scarcity of provisions, and are compelled to feed on the worst kind of fish and meat. The natives are disposing of their dogs at fifty dollars a head.

Tilton came south by way of Mackenzie and Yukon rivers, and was just five months and twenty-two days making the trip of two thousand miles to the Pacific Coast, during which he and his two Indian guides suffered excruciating agony from the effects of the intense cold. On his way out he met Lieut. Jarvis and the overland relief expedition. He directed them to the point at which the fleet is frozen in, but it was thought best that he continue on his journey to St. Michael's in order to make known the safety of the men with the fleet.

When Tilton reached the coast he chartered a steamer to take him and his guides to await a south-bound vessel. He was intercepted north of Sitka by the 'Albion' and was transferred to her and came south.

The United States rescue steamer 'Bear,' which is at Dutch Harbor, has not as yet been of any assistance to the whalers, who have been imprisoned in the ice since Oct. 10. No deaths had occurred among the whalers when Tilton started south.

Speaking of the prospects of the whalers, he said that beyond a doubt the vessels were total wrecks. As soon as the ice breaks, he says, the vessels will probably be ground into match-wood.

The whalers do not know that any efforts are being made to relieve them. There is a possibility that aid may be rushed overland by the route Tilton followed.

THE MANITOBA BOOM.

Winnipeg, April 6.—The report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration laid on the table by the Premier yesterday is a voluminous document. It first deals with the crop of 1897, which while a little less than the average, was rendered more satisfactory by the higher prices obtained and the favorable season for harvesting and threshing. Cattle prices have been good, which will be a further incentive to farmers to improve their herds. The outlook for the year is favorable. Over a thousand homestead entries were made in Manitoba in 1897, and the sales of land to settlers has greatly increased. The development of mining has given an impetus to provincial trade.

The cabinet ministers held a caucus with their supporters this morning at which the questions discussed were the budget and the proposed railway to Lake Superior. Rumors of an appeal to the country are again being circulated, but are only laughed at by the ministers.

Too Little Blood

IS THE SOURCE OF ALMOST EVERY AILMENT THAT AFFLICTS MANKIND

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

MAKE RICH, RED BLOOD, THUS RESTORING HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY.

READ THE EVIDENCE OF THOSE MADE WELL.

NERVOUS PROSTRATIOM.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure After Hospital Treatment Failed.

(From the Fort William 'Journal.')

In the town of Fort William lives a brave widow, who for years has, by dint of constant labor, kept the wolf from the door, and her little family together. From morning till night she toiled to provide comforts for her loved ones until nature at last protested

against such a constant drain on her strength, and so she began to lose health. Soon the slender frame became unable to bear its daily load of toil, and the poor mother was at last forced to give up the unequal contest, and become a burden where she had once been the chief support. Nervous prostration, heart disease, consumption and other names were given to her malady by physicians, but months passed during which she suffered untold agony, without finding any relief from her sufferings. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, extreme pain in the chest, loss of appetite and nervousness were some of the symptoms of the disease, gatherings that caused excruciating pain formed at the knee joints and other parts of the body, and at last she became perfectly helpless and unable to walk or even sit up. At this stage she was advised to enter the hospital, that she might have the benefit of skilled nurses as well as best medical treatment; but after spending some time there without obtaining any relief the poor woman gave up all hope of recovery and asked to be taken home. So emaciated and weak had she become that her friends were shocked at her appearance, and so utterly hopeless was her condition that it was like mockery to speak hopefully of her ultimate recovery. What then was the astonishment of all who had known her dreadful condition to hear that she had at last found a remedy whose magical power at once demonstrated the fact that where is life there is hope. The name of this remedy that worked such a wonderful change in such a short time was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking five boxes she was able to walk about and visit her friends. Her strength gradually but surely returned, and in a few months from the time she began using the medicine she was able to resume her work. The subject of this article, Mrs. Jane Marcelle, is well known, and her appearance to-day causes people to exclaim—wonders will never cease. She attributes her restoration solely to the virtues to be found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and her experience she hopes may put some other sufferer on the right road to health.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Mr. P. Lapointe, proprietor of the St. Louis Hotel, St. Anne de Beaupre, Que., says:—'My daughter Josephine is another of the many whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored to perfect health. She became very weak, lost her appetite, was pale, had no energy and was not able to do any work about the house. I called in a doctor, but he did not help her, and I feared that we would lose her. One day I read in a newspaper of a young lady whose symptoms were the same, who was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to employ them in my daughter's case. After using three boxes she was decidedly better, and after four more had been taken her health was fully restored, and she now enjoys as good health as any young girl can do.'

THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Mr. Peter McAvenny, of Clarktown, P.E.I., says:—'I consider my deliverance through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous. I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe which lasted for six weeks, and which left me completely broken in health. I was subject to night sweats and sleeplessness. My appetite had vanished; my stomach was disordered, and my blood had turned watery. Finally I was forced to take my bed, and recovery seemed almost an impossibility, and nothing the doctor did for me seemed to produce beneficial results. One day a friend who had received benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, induced me to try them, and I am more than happy to say they have completely restored my health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blessing to mankind.'

CONSTIPATION and PILES—CURED

Mr. C. H. Clark, Scotchtown, N.B., says:—'My occupation is partly that of a farmer and partly fisherman, but both expose me to all sorts of weather, and one case of exposure brought on a severe cold which left me in a precarious condition. To add to my trouble I was badly constipated and this gave rise to piles, which caused me great pain, and at times left me helpless. I tried quite a number of medicines without getting better and I was beginning to be discouraged About this time some one sent me a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them, and to make a long story short, my troubles including the constipation and piles have disappeared and I am as well and strong as ever I have been, and feel it my duty to add my tribute to the merit of this wonderful life-saving medicine.'

A CLERGYMAN'S LIFE

Has More Worries than the Public are Aware Of—Nervous Exhaustion the Frequent Outcome.

There is more worry connected with the routine life of the average clergyman than most people imagine. His duties are multifarious, and it is little wonder that he frequently becomes the victim of nervous exhaustion,

insomnia, etc. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more speedily upon the nervous system than any other medicine, and promptly restore the user to a normal state of health. Rev. Wm. Clark, a rising young Methodist minister, stationed at Orono, Ont., says: 'I have derived great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found that when I attempted to study I would become drowsy and could not apply myself to my work. My digestion was very bad, and my nervous system seemed to be out of gear. At first I paid but little attention to the matter, but found myself growing worse. At this time I was stationed at Fort Stewart, Ont., and was boarding at the home of a store-keeper, who advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to do so, and thanks to this medicine, I am again restored to good health. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

Weak and Depressed.

That is the way thousands of people feel during the Spring months. It is one of nature's signs that humanity cannot undergo months of indoor life in imperfectly ventilated buildings with impunity. Those who feel thus may not realize that there is anything seriously wrong with them. They doubtless think "Oh, I'll be all right in a few weeks."

But will you?

Breathing daily the poisonous gases arising from impure air your blood has become poor and watery, your nerves unstrung, your appetite fickle, the least exercise tires you, and you feel—as it is often expressed—"all out of sorts." In this condition your system is very susceptible to disease.

What you require is a tonic to help nature fight your battle for health. There is one always reliable tonic, and that is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These Pills do not purge and weaken like other medicines. They make rich, red blood, build up the nerves, and make weak, depressed and easily tired people cheerful, active and strong.

BUT YOU MUST GET THE GENUINE.

Imitations are always worthless, often positively dangerous. You can protect yourself against imposition by seeing that the wrapper around each package you buy bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed with red ink on white paper. Don't believe any dealer who says he has something else "just as good." He is only looking to the greater profit the imitation gives him. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont.

It is proved that

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE

Rheumatism.
Sciatica.
Locomotor Ataxia.
Anaemia (lack of blood).
Heart Troubles.
Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
St. Vitus' Dance.
Paralysis.
Incipient Consumption.
All Female Weakness.
Dizziness and Headache,
And all Troubles arising From Poor and Watery Blood.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Mrs. Chanley Thompson, Housey's Rapids, Ont., says:—'I was pronounced by a Peterboro physician to be in consumption. I was fearfully emaciated and looked and felt as if I had not a drop of blood in my body. I had scarcely strength enough to walk across a room. I could not sleep at nights for the pain in my lungs and the cough that racked me. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have restored me again to health and strength. They are the best medicine I know of, and I believe they saved my life.'

ALMOST KILLED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOP BALDWIN.

Friday's 'Daily Free Press,' of London, Ont., contains an account of a most narrow escape from death experienced on Thursday night in that city by His Lordship the Bishop of Huron. Bishop Baldwin was on his way in a cab to St. Paul's Cathedral, where he was to take part in that evening's service at the time the accident occurred. Near the corner of Maple and Richmond streets a southbound car passed the cab in which the Bishop was seated, and a short distance further down the driver of the cab started to cross the car tracks, in the direction of the Cathedral entrance. The southbound car, however, prevented him from seeing another car which was moving northward, and before the driver could clear the track, the step of the car caught the back wheel of the cab and tore off the entire truck. The cab was turned on its side. The driver was thrown on to the pavement and the horses took fright and ran away. Directly in front of the Cathedral they were captured by a policeman, and His Lordship was helped through the door of the carriage. He was unable to assist in the service, and was ordered home by a doctor, who found him suffering from a severe nervous shock.

The driver was dragged a short distance and had his face cut and back injured. The motorman of the northbound car, which was the one that struck the cab, immediately reversed the power but the machine was so badly damaged that the car had to be taken to the shops for repair. Owing to the accident His Lordship cancelled his engagement to preach in St. James's Church, South London, on Friday morning.

KILLED IN THE PRIZE RING.

Columbus, Ohio, April 8.—George Stout, of Philadelphia, who was knocked out by Oscar Gardner, the Omaha Kid, in a hot fight last night, died from the effects of the blow at the St. Francis Hospital, at 8.10 this morning. It was in the twelfth round that the fatal jolt was delivered. Stout fell heavily and never regained consciousness. His wife was summoned from Philadelphia, and is said to be now en route here. Gardner and his seconds, Mike Kelley and P. P. Sullivan were arrested. They will be held for murder pending the coroner's verdict. The knock-out blow was a short right-arm swing on the jaw.

RUSSELL SQUARE.

PROPOSED HONOR TO AN OLD-TIME PATRIOT.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness')

Toronto, April 9.—Mr. O. A. Howland, ex-M.P.P. for this city, has raised once more an important question, which ought now, in the public interest, to be prosecuted to a final and unquestionable settlement. In the early years of the history of Upper Canada, while Mr. Peter Russell was administering its government, after the retirement of Governor Simcoe, and pending the arrival of his successor, the block of land on which Upper Canada College stood until a few years ago, was set apart by the Crown as a public square for the use of the citizens of the capital, then in the early stages of evolution. It was called Russell Square, after the pro tempore head of the government, and it was used in accordance with the original intention, or rather, no other use was made of it, till 1829. In that year the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, by order-in-council appropriated it as a site for Upper Canada College, of which he was the instigator rather than the founder. Two years earlier the Rev. John Strachan had obtained a charter for the incorporation of a university, under the name of King's College, and the auspices of the Church of England and Ireland, and a year earlier Lieutenant-Governor Maitland had by the exercise of the authority of the Crown, endowed it with a grant of a quarter of a million acres of land. No one seems at that time to have questioned the right of the executive of the province to make such appropriations out of the public domain, or to establish and endow in this way academic institutions; certainly, if objections were raised they were never seriously pressed. Sir John Colborne may have thought that the right of the Crown to make of Russell Square a public park was equal to the task of recalling the grant in fact if not pro forma, and reappropriating the land to another public purpose. Curiously enough this right, which Mr. Howland now questions, has been assumed over and over again by the Provincial Legislature, not merely before the union of Upper and Lower Canada, but during the period of the United Parliament, and since 1867. To follow the matter through all its transformations would be, in an important sense, to write a history of

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

At the time of its foundation, it was the only institution of its kind in the province. There were private academies, and public grammar schools, but the Legislature had never singled out any of these for special endowment. It was the government's intention to make it more than a mere secondary school, and owing to the sectarian character stamped upon King's College the Legislature seemed disposed to co-operate with him in his plan of developing higher education. When, in 1837, the university charter was amended, with the Royal approval, the act passed for that purpose dealt with Upper Canada College, in relation to the University, which had not then any existence except in name. Meanwhile the College was the recipient of loans from the unused university endowment. Year after year its deficits were made up in this way, until its total liability to the university was, in 1848, ascertained to amount, including interest, to a very large sum. In 1849, at the instance of Mr. Robert Baldwin, then Premier, the Parliament of Canada passed an act secularizing King's College, and changing its name to the 'University of Toronto.' Unfortunately for the latter institution, the liability of Upper Canada College to it for loans and arrears of interest was cancelled by the same statute, and the Provincial University is suffering serious paralysis to-day owing to this curious and uncalled for piece of legislation. If the capital of the loans and the accumulations of interest could be secured they would be equivalent to an addition of one-third to the University endowment. When Upper Canada College was moved a few years ago to its present site, the old one was handed over to the University of Toronto, subject to large deductions of different sorts, which leave its net value comparatively small, and at present quite unusable as a source of revenue. The facts show, however, that the intention of the Legislature was to make partial, if belated, restitution to the University, and if Mr. Howland succeeds now in taking away what has been thus given the Legislature will very probably be asked to perform a simple act of justice in some other way. Fortunately for Upper Canada College as an educational institution, its present building and endowments are beyond the reach of trouble in the matter. If anything suffers loss it will be the University, and certainly that has done so much for Toronto that the citizens can well afford to leave it unmolested in the enjoyment of its lands, encumbered as they are.

DOWN TOWN PARKS.

Mr. Howland's object is to have Russell Square restored to its original character as a public park. This is, in itself, an attractive enough plan, but the necessity for it has largely disappeared in recent years. Not far to the west of Russell Square there is another square very little smaller. Quite near it, on the shore of the Bay is the still unimproved open space resulting from the consolidation of the railway termini at the union station. Directly between it and the Bay shore lie the Government House and old Parliament building grounds, which are sure to remain comparatively open to whatever use they may ultimately be appropriated; to the north lies the open square about the new armories, and at no great distance to the north-east the space about the new City Hall and Court House. If the city must have another breathing place Russell Square is not where it is most needed, and this fact greatly lessens the public interest in the matter. Moreover, there must be litigation before the city can obtain what has a dozen times been legislated away from it, for the province will not lightly surrender what it has for seventy years assumed to control, and the fear of costs, sure to be heavy, as the result of an adverse decision, will make the City Council reluctant to take the matter up with a determination to press for a decision. The city has done as well by getting Queen's Park out of the University's property, that it may just as well be chary about reopening the question of the relations of the two corporations to each other.

FAILURE FIGURES.

STRIKING DECREASES IN NUMBERS AND AMOUNTS.

The failure record of the United States, according to 'Dun's Review,' for the first quarter of the year, shows, in 'manufacturing,' a great decrease of $3,048,132, and in 'trading' of $4,921,216, compared with the lowest of the previous four years. The fall of nearly twenty-nine percent in manufacturing and nearly twenty-five percent in trading liabilities from the smallest of previous years, indicates a more general and extensive liquidation of commercial liabilities without failure than has been witnessed for a long time. Indeed, if records existed for comparison with earlier years, it might appear that the enormous liquidation which so astonished and gratified business men and bankers during the past six months was in fact unsurpassed in the commercial history of the United States.

Canadian failures for the first quarter of 1898 have been even more encouraging by their smallness than those of the United States. The decrease in number is relatively very large, two hundred and fifty-one, or about thirty-seven percent, and in liabilities the decrease is $2,243,933, or nearly forty-four percent. The relatively large increase in Newfoundland does not affect the general conclusion. In manufacturing, the failures were less than half in number, and less than a third in amount, compared with the first quarter last year, while in trading the decrease is nearly thirty percent. A relatively large decrease also appears in other commercial failures, and while the failure of certain private banks of Ontario swells the aggregate, it is of no importance in view of the heavy decrease in the main items of the account. It also seems significant that, while the amount of defaulted liabilities increases compared with last year in New Brunswick, and is not much less in British Columbia, it is nearly a million dollars less in Ontario, about a third less in Manitoba, and smaller by about a half in the other provinces.

CANADIAN FAILURES—FIRST QUARTER, 1898.

Provinces.	Total Commercial. No.	Total Commercial. Assets.	Total Commercial. Liabilities.	Manufacturing. No.	Manufacturing. Liabilities.	Trading. No.	Trading. Liabilities.	Other. No.	Other. Liabilities.	Banking. No.	Banking. Liabilities.
Ontario	225	$1,042,883	$1,276,300	64	$201,935	158	$1,068,866	3	$5,635	3	$443,307
Quebec	106	848,528	1,028,135	19	197,738	85	819,198	2	11,200	1	13,000
Brit. Columbia	19	160,530	101,980	4	25,500	14	76,260	1	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	35	83,790	162,579	5	17,200	29	144,779	1	600	.....	.....
Manitoba	18	182,183	213,947	3	8,050	16	206,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	17	88,259	145,308	2	2,500	15	142,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. E. I.	2	4,550	12,500	1	2,500	1	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	423	$2,305,663	$2,941,067	97	$456,424	319	$2,467,193	7	$17,435	4	$456,307
Total, 1897	674	4,160,571	5,185,000	187	1,402,226	471	3,531,329	16	251,435	2	80,000
Newfoundland	10	$35,425	$83,203	1	$2,500	9	$65,703	.....	$2,500	.....	.....
" 1897	5	4,000	10,706	1	206	3	8,000	1	.....	.....	.....

LETHBRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Lethbridge, N.W.T., April 8.—A portion of a new bridge near St. Mary's River fell or was blown down yesterday afternoon and hit eight men, one of whom, named Ferguson, from Renfrew, Ont., was killed and the others seriously injured. The men fell about sixty feet.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, April 11, 1898.

CHICAGO MARKET.

The stronger feeling which manifested itself on Saturday was not sustained to-day. This morning all lines opened weak, and with one or two exceptions remained at that. May wheat rallied and so did September, but that was about all.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and, the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	106	105½	106	105½	106
July	84⅝	84⅛	84¼	83¼	83⅞
Sept.	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝	77
Corn—					
May	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
July	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
Oats—					
May	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
July	23¼	23	23⅜	23	23⅛
Pork—					
May	9.87	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.80
July	9.97	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.87
Lard—					
May	5.12	5.15	5.17	5.15	5.17
July	5 27	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.23
Short ribs—					
May	5.20	5.15	5.17	5.15	5.17
July	5.27	5.22	5.25	5.20	5.25

PRICES AT OTHER CENTRES.

New York—Opening, 101¼ May, 88⅜c for July; closing, 101⅝ May, 88¼c bid July.

Detroit—Opening, 95⅝c May, 81¼c July; closing, 95⅝c May, 81¼c July.

Toledo—Opening, 98¼c May, 81½c July; closing, 99c May, 81½c July.

St. Louis—Opening, 78½c May, 77⅝c July closing, 100½ May, 78¼c July.

Duluth—Opening, 100 May; closing, 100½ May.

Milwaukee—Opening, 96½c July; closing, 96c July.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	40,000	666,000
Corn, bush	196,000	896,000
Oats, bush	152,000	588,000
Flour, brls	12,547	13,124
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	115,625	176,341
Corn, bush	155,025	225,406
Oats, bush	409,200	195,433
Flour, brls	10,327	2,157
Flour, sacks	26,557	27,512
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	12,000	1,000
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	31,000	.....
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	6,000	2,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	123,000	27,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	14,000	40,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	13,000	4,000

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	April 9, 1898.	April 2, 1898.	April 10, 1897.
Wheat, bush	102,296	93,884	515,745
Corn, bush	56,830	57,865	20,629
Peas, bush	149,814	143,088	216,438
Oats, bush	1,049,165	1,053,509	836,823
Barley, bush	39,748	40,365	42,324
Rye, bush	44,899	44,235	73,636
Buckwheat, bush.	74,706	71,854	85,285
Flour, brls	22,790	21,331	40,636
Meal, brls	255	293	2,916

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

The folowing table shows the stocks of grain in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	April 9, 1898.	April 2, 1898.	April 10, 1897.
Wheat, bush	102,296	93,884	515,745
Corn, bush	56,830	57,865	20,629
Peas, bush	149,814	143,088	216,438
Oats, bush	1,049,165	1,053,509	836,823
Barley, bush	39,748	40,365	42,324
Rye, bush	44,899	44,235	73,636
Buckwheat, bush.	74,706	71,854	85,285
Flour, brls	22,790	21,331	40,636
Meal, brls	255	293	2,916

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 11.—Wall Street—The stock market showed gains approximating a point at the opening for the leading Grangers and Internationals. Advances elsewhere were smaller, and some stocks showed losses. The London exchange being closed, no evidence was forthcoming of opinion there on the new developments in the Spanish question. Trading was in small volume here and somewhat hesitating in tone.

GRAIN.

The grain market is dull and unchanged, prices being largely nominal in absence of business. We quote:—

Oats	33c	to	33½c
Rye	56c	to	57c
Barley, according to sample.	41c	to	42c
Buckwheat	45c	to	45½c
Peas, cash	62½cto		63c

FLOUR.

One of the largest sales of the month was closed on Saturday when a shipment was arranged of 10,200 sacks of Manitoba flour for June shipment by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Further large sales are anticipated for July shipment. Thus while the local market is dull and featureless, it would appear that the foreign demand is active enough. The same company are consigning eight car loads to the West Indies by the 'Jura Castle,' sailing from St. John N.B. We quote

Spring patents	$5.30	to	$5.35
Manitoba strong bakers	4.90	to	4.95
High winter patents	4.85	to	5.00
90 percent patents	4.70	to	0.00
Straight rollers	4.50	to	4.60
Straight rollers (bags)	2.30	to	2.25

EGGS.

As was to be expected, the egg market is very dull this morning; supplies are heavy and the demand is flat; in fact, retail dealers are pretty well stocked for the present; prices range from 9½c to 9½c.

BUTTER.

The butter market continues firm, all the receipts that arrive being rapidly absorbed. Finest creamery sells at 21½c to 22c; good, 20c to 21c, and under grades, 19c to 19½c, but there is really very little else than the first two grades in the market.

CHEESE.

The cheese market continues dull, and prices are almost wholly nominal.

BEANS.

Market quiet. Prime pea beans in sacks 10 to 82½c in car lots, strictly hand picked 5c a bushel higher.

MAPLE SYRUP.

The demand for maple syrup is good, and prices are firm. We quote tins at 45c to 50c for small tins; large tins, 55 to 60c, and sap wood at 4½c to 5c per lb. Sugar is somewhat easier at 5½c to 6c per lb.

MEAL.

The demand for meal continues very light and prices remain unchanged at previous quotations, $4 per barrel, and $1.95 in bags for jobbing lots, and slightly easier prices for carloads on track.

FEED.

An easy feeling prevails owing to increased offerings and restricted trade. We quote as follows:—Ontario winter wheat, bran, $15 to $15.50; Ontario shorts, $17 to $17.50; middlings, $18 to $18.50; in bulk Manitoba bran at $15 to $15.50, and shorts at $17 to $17.50 per ton, including bags.

HAY.

There is a fairly active business doing in hay just now and prices are firm at $11 to $11.50 for No. 1, and at $8.50 to $9 for No. 2 per ton in car lots.

PROVISIONS.

There is a fair and steadily improving demand for smoked meats at firm prices.

We quote as follows: — Canadian pork, at $16 to $16.50 per barrel; heavy mess pork at $16.50 to $17; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 8c to 8½c, and compound refined at 5¼c to 5¾c per lb.; hams, at 11½c to 12½c; bacon, at 11c to 12c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 7.

There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 800 calves, 75 sheep and 125 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir to-day. There were also about 1,000 calves, sheep and lambs sold at the stockyard yesterday. The butchers were present in large numbers, but very few of them were wanting cattle as they had bought about all they require in the early part of the week. The highest price paid to-day for extra Easter cattle was 4½c per lb., or fully one quarter of a cent per lb. less than similar cattle sold for a week ago. Prime beeves sold at from 4c to 4¼c and pretty good stock at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. There were very few common stock on the market to-day and there seemed to be scarcely any demand for them. A very choice animal was sold in the early part of the week at a little over 5c per lb., and Mr. George Nicholson bought seven head of the best cattle offered here this season at 4½c per lb. The calves offered here to-day were mostly culls and sold at from $1 to $4 each, a few head bringing a little more. Some of the calves sold yesterday brought up to $13 each. Mr. J. Houle brought a car load of good sheep and calves from Maxville, Ont., which he sold yesterday at $6 each for the sheep (43 head), and $5 each for the calves (42 head); he also sold an extra spring lamb to Z. Senecal for $6.50. A lot of choice yearling lambs were sold yesterday at 6c per lb. Common yearlings sold to-day at about 5c per lb. Fat hogs sold to-day at from $4.70 to $4.85 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 11.

The live stock market is never of much account here on Easter Monday, and to-day was no exception. There were about 125 head of butchers' cattle, and a few calves, sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Very few sales were made during the forenoon, and prices continue about the same as on Thursday, quality considered. The highest price paid for cattle was about 4c per lb., but some were held for more. It is probable that more than half of the cattle will have to be held over for a future market. There have been no live hogs on the market since Saturday morning; the last sale reported was at 4¾c per lb.

DRY GOODS.

Montreal wholesale houses report fair business for the season and anticipate receipt of large orders from travellers, now that the period of Lent is over, and the weather promises to be exceptionally summerlike. Remittances are very good for the time of year.

In New York the course of business last week in the primary market differed in no appreciable degree from immediately preceding weeks. The demand was on a conservative scale in all departments, and dependent almost entirely upon current occurring requirements. The intense uneasiness regarding the complications with Spain have again overshadowed all other influences, and have exercised an effectual check upon voluntary business for future needs. There is 'future' business doing in both cotton and woollen goods, but it is of as imperative a nature as buying for quick wants, coming from manufacturing trades which have to make up garments of various descriptions in time for fall distribution. The tone of the market for cottons and woollens is distinctly dull, but as there is no temptation under prevailing conditions for buyers to force sales, prices are without quotable change. In the printcloth market there has, however, been a further decline, bringing the price of regular cloths down to 2c. There has been intermittent talk for some time past of a curtailment of production of print cloths, and the course of the market is likely to make the adoption of such a policy imperative shortly. Silk fabrics have been quiet but firm in prices. Linens are dull and unchanged. Hosiery and underwear quiet at previous prices. Carpets inactive.

Cotton Goods—The United States home demand for brown sheetings and drills has been indifferent all the week, but some fair orders have been placed for export. Heavy weights are steady in price, but light weights rule easy and irregular. Brown osnaburgs and ducks are inactive and easy. Bleached cottons sell slowly, fine grades under curtailed production are steady in price, but other qualities tend in favor of buyers. Wide sheetings quiet and unchanged. Cotton flannels in fair demand; cotton blankets quiet, but good business done up to date. Denims in moderate request, and sellers in one or two quarters easier to buy. Other coarse colored cottons have been quiet, with the demand readily. Kid finished cambrics are easier under print cloth influences, and demand still light. Approximate quotations at the close are: Standard sheetings, 4⅝c to 4⅝c; 3 yard, 4c to 4¼c; 4 yard, 3⅝c to 3¾c; bleached cottons, 4-4 leading makes, 6c to 6¼c; 6-4 squares, 3⅝c to 3¾c; kid finished cambrics, 2⅝c. There has been a further decline of 1-16c in print cloths, regulars selling at 2 cents, and in poor demand thereat at the close. Odd goods have been in moderate request on a relative basis. Fancy prints quiet and irregular. More staple lines in moderate request and easy to buy throughout. Fine specialties in steady demand at previous prices. Ginghams are as a rule in excellent condition, and with a continued demand have on some quarters a hardening appearance.

Woollen Goods—New business in men's wear and woollen and worsted fabrics has been on a limited scale in all grades, and the market has practically been without new features. Besides a much less enthusiastic view taken by buyers of the future of the market under normal conditions, buying is restricted by the all-prevailing uneasiness regarding the Spanish-Cuban question. There is no evident pressure on the part of agents to sell goods at the moment but in many directions they are distinctly easy to deal with in both dyed staples and fancies. The overcoating business is slow, and there has been less doing in clenkings than a week ago. Satinets and doeskin jeans have ruled inactive. The dress goods demand has proved quite moderate, and the market is barely steady in some quarters. Flannels and blankets quiet and unchanged.

The Yarn Market—The demand for American cotton yarns has been on a quiet scale this week, but prices are maintaining. Worsted yarns are slow and easy. Woollen yarns dull without quotable change. Jute yarns quietly steady.

CANADIAN FAILURES DECREASE.

It is gratifying to find that the decrease in Canadian failures, of the classes so far represented in the Dominion as to answer readily to changed conditions, gives ample assurance of improvement. In a few branches, such as iron, machinery, woollen, cotton, hat and chemical manufacture, the number of establishments is not so large that the occasional failures fairly test the influences generally prevailing. But in lumber, clothing, leather, brick and glass manufacture, and in milling, all industries well developed in the Dominion, failures have been smaller than in the first quarter of any previous year, as also in the unclassified manufactures. Among trading classes, also, there appears the same surprising unanimity of improvement which is observed in the United States, failures in ten of the fourteen classes being smaller for the quarter than in either previous year, while in clothing and hats they were larger than last year only, and in dry goods and jewellery larger than in 1896 only. The decrease in the unclassified trading failures, though not important in number, is more than 70 percent in amount of liabilities compared with the previous year.

In lumber the failures are 8 for the quarter just closed, against 16 for the corresponding period of 1897 and 14 for 1896; the liabilities were $25,997, $171,584 and $232,895. Clothing, taking the same order, shows 26, 44 and 43, and the liabilities $70,347, $104,827 and $158,368; leather shows 7, 14 and 21, and $36,000, $95,443 and $129,611.

FINANCE IN NEW YORK.

Henry Clews, writing upon the situation in New York says:—

Though standing on the very threshold of a great war, there is nothing whatever approaching a panicky feeling in financial circles. Our responsibilities have already been carefully weighed; it has been forecalculated what will be the drain upon the Treasury and the effect upon our foreign trade; and the situation is viewed with a full conviction that we are financially well prepared for whatever may come and can maintain our ability to keep our business interests under compact control and our industries reasonably active when our navy and our soldiers are engaged in the direful activities of war. It is a significant fact—which strengthens local confidence—that of the hundreds of millions of our obligations held abroad virtually none are being sent home through distrusts suggested by our situation; on the contrary, 'Americans' rank among the strongest securities on the markets of London and Berlin. Instead of being called upon to return capital to Europe, we are lending largely to foreign money markets, and gold is still flowing to New York, so much so that the Bank of England has during the week had to advance its rate of discount from 3 percent to 4 percent in order to check the efflux. Under these circumstances, the absence of alarm in Wall Street is not surprising, and it seems reasonable to expect that the declaration of war would not produce any very serious further decline in the price of investments.

CANADIAN LUMBER.

Liverpool, April 1, 1898.—The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 786 tons register, against 4,787 tons register, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the year 1896, 1897, and 1898 has been 43,817, 47,846 and 55,521 tons respectively.

Business during the past month has been quiet and the deliveries have been unsatisfactory. Stocks generally are ample for the season of the year, and although there is little change to report in values prices are with difficulty maintained.

Canadian Woods.—Pine timber—Of both waney and square the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, but the stock held over is too heavy though values are without change. Red pine is seldom enquired for, the stock is sufficient. Oak—The deliveries have been small, values are steady, but the stock issufficient. Elm has been in fair demand, prices are firm and the stock moderate. Pine Deals, Boards, etc.—The deliveries have again been disappointing and the stock is exceedingly heavy, although there is little change in value to report sales are very difficult to effect.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The import consists of a few small consignments by steamer from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., which have gone direct from the quay into consumption; the deliveries have been small, and the stock is too heavy; there is no change in value to report, but contracting for the coming season is difficult. Pine deals are dull of sale and the stock is ample.

Birch—Of logs the import consists of small shipments from Quebec via Portland, which are going direct into consumption. The deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and the stock is now reduced to a more moderate compass; values are steady. Of planks there has been no import; there has been more enquiry at firmer prices, but the stock is still too heavy.

Pitch Pine.—The arrivals during the past month have been 2 vessels, 2,594 tons, against 4 vessels, 3,351 tons, during a like period last year. Of hewn, the import consists of a parcel of about 250 logs from Mobile; there has been a good consumption, and stocks are not heavy. Of sawn, the import consists of one cargo to Manchester, and a part cargo to Liverpool, there has been a good consumption, and stocks show a considerable reduction from last month.—Deals and boards have again come forward freely, there has been a good consumption, but the stock is far too heavy for the requirements of the trade.

Oregon and British Columbian pine has not been imported; the deliveries have been more satisfactory, but prices are low and stocks heavy.—'Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.'

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 8.—To-day was an off-day at the western cattle market in consequence of the Good Friday holiday. There were about thirty carloads of stock, including 50 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs. The demand for export cattle was brisker than it otherwise would have been had not the accommodation on steamship lines been more than usually open.

Export cattle—Prices ruled from $3.90 to $4.40 per cwt.; bulls, light, $3 to $3.25; bulls, heavy, $3.40 to $3.75.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a slightly stronger feeling, and what cattle were offered, went off at a small increase. Ruling prices were all the way from $2.85 to $4.00 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—There is a quiet trade being done at $3.20 to $3.40 for light stockers, and $3.60 to $3.70 for half fat feeding steers.

Bulls—There is a fair demand for bulls for export at 3¼c to 3¾c per lb. Feeding bulls sell for 2½c to 3c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings were light, and a quiet trade was done. Lambs sell at from $5.25 to $5.90 per cwt.; sheep at 3½ to 3¾c for ewes, and 3c to 3¼c for bucks.

Calves — Firm. The general run of prices was from $5 to $6 each, common selling as low as $2, and some fancy veals touching nearly $10.

Milch Cows and Springers—Most of the stock offering is of poor quality. One cow was so inferior that it had to be sold for $20 to be got rid of. The ruling figures were from $25 to $40 each.

Hogs — Prices ruled if anything a shade higher. Choice singers brought as high as 4½c, while light and thick fat hogs stood at 4¼c. Sows brought from 3c to 3¾c, and stags 2c.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,871; more active and firm; steers, $4.50 to $5.20; oxen and stags, $3 to $4.50; bulls, $3.50 to $4.25; cows, $2 to $4; exports, 250 cattle; to-morrow, 1,066 cattle and 3,792 quarters. Calves—Receipts, 200; active and firm; veals, $4 to $6.50; city dressed veals, 8c to 10½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,014; sheep, steady; lambs a trifle firmer; unshorn sheep, $4 to $5.10; clipped, $3.50 to $4.25; unshorn lambs, $5.87½ to $6.25; clipped, $4.85 to $5; spring lambs, $3 to $5; few choice Jerseys, $5.50 to $6. Hogs—Receipts, 2,453; slow and lower at $4 to $4.30.

East Buffalo, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, light, only about two cars; fair demand for the few on offer and all were sold at full steady to strong former prices. Hogs—Receipts, 70 cars; market slow and trade was draggy at lower prices; good to choice Yorkers, $4.05 to $4.10; prime selected light Yorkers, $4 to $4.05; mixed packers' grades $4.07 to $4.10; medium weights, $4.10; heavy hogs, $4.10; roughs, $3.50 to $3.70; stags, $3 to $3.25; pigs, $3.25 to $3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 47 cars of fresh arrivals and about ten loads held over from yesterday's trade, the bulk of which were Canadas and heavy wool stock, such as the exporters do not want. The market was fairly active and strong for good handy grades of all kinds. Native lambs, choice to extra, $6 to $6.10; fair to good, $5.60 to $5.90; culls to common, $5 to $5.50; yearlings, fair mixed to choice wethers, $5 to $5.05; clipped lambs, $4.25 to $4.85; heavy do., $4.60 to $4.75; native sheep, choice to selected wethers, $4.90 to $5; good to choice mixed sheep, $4.50 to $4.75; common to fair, $4.25 to $4.45; culls to common sheep, $3.50 to $4; clipped sheep, $3 to $4.30; heavy do., $3.75 to $4.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, March 30.—The supply of fat sheep and cattle yesterday was much smaller than last week. The quality was about an average, and trade was rather better. Best mutton, 8d to 8½d; secondary, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 5d to 6d per lb. Bullocks, sold at £14 to £11, and heifers at £12 to £21 a head, or 36s to 33s per cwt., live weight.

Newcastle, March 30.—Yesterday's numbers—Cattle, 1,773; sheep, 4,900; pigs, 590; calves, 389. Fair trade. Prime heifers, 7s to 7s 2d; steers, 6s 6d to 7s; second class, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; coarse and inferior, 5s to 5s 6d. Pork, 4s 6d to 7s 6d. Mutton, 5½d to 5¾d. Lamb, 40s to 45s. Veal, 4½d to 9d.

Salford, March 30.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 2,453; fairly good trade. Sheep, 7,138; better business. Calves, 247; trade is firm. Quotations—Cattle, 4½d to 6¼d; sheep in wool, 7¼d to 8¾d; do., shorn, 6½d to 7¼d; calves, 6d to 8d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, March 30.—The demand for Irish butter was rather slow yesterday, and lower prices had to be accepted. Creamery butter met with a good enquiry. Supplies of Danish and Swedish were interfered with by the non-arrival of certain vessels, but there was a fairly good demand at about last week's quotations, and the market was well cleared of all qualities. Very little doing in Canadian. Prices—Finest Irish creamery, 98s to 100s; factory, 88s to 92s; choicest Danish and Swedish, 103s to 106s; fine, 96s to 100s; finest Finnish, 98s to 100s; fine, 92s to 96s; Canadian, 88s to 102s.

Cork, March 29.—Prime, 82s; firsts, 104s; seconds, 91s; thirds, 83s; fourths, 65s; superfine, 111s; fine mild, 100s; in market, 58 firkins, 19 mild, 4 boxes.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 11.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 27,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 12,592; shipments, 1,315; left over, 1,005; estimated receipts to-morrow, 22,000; market fairly active, 5c to 10c lower; light mixed, $3.70 to $3.95; mixed packing, $3.75 to $4; heavy shipping, $3.70 to $4; rough grades, $3.70 to $3.75. The receipts of cattle were 18,500; market good and steady; others weak to 10c lower.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, April 9.—White wheat, per bushel, at 78c to 87c; red wheat, per bushel, 78c to 87c; spring wheat, per bushel, 75c to 85c; peas, per bushel, 56c to 60c; barley, 33c to 39c; oats, 32c to 33c; corn, 36c to 39c; cloverseed, per bushel, $3 to $3.50; timothy fandseed, 75c to $1.50; white wheat flour, bri $3.60 to $3.75; strong bakers' flour, $3.50 to $3.65; dressed hogs, per cwt., $5 to $5.40; apples, per bag, of bushel and a half, 90c to $1; dried apples, per pound, 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag, 75c to 80c; butter, in rolls, per pound, 16c to 17c; butter in firkins, per pound, at 14c to 16c; eggs, per dozen, at 9c.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, April 11.—White wheat, 80c to 82c per bushel; red fall wheat, 80c to 82c per bushel; spring wheat, 80c to 82c per bushel; barley, 33c to 42c per bushel; peas, 55c to 60c per bushel; oats, 28c to 29c per bushel; corn, 42c to 50c per bushel; brant $14 to $16 per ton; shorts, $14 to $16 per ton; potatoes, 85c to 90c per bag; onions, 60c to 75c bushel; live hogs $4.40 to $4.50 per cwt.; flour, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 20 to 22c per lb.; eggs, 8c to 9c per dozen; hay, $6 to $7 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, April 9.—There was, as might be expected, a very large market this morning, but the very large attendance of buyers made a brisk demand. Eggs were in especially great demand, but the farmers expected it and had brought in a large supply. Quotations were as follows:—Hay, $8 to $10.50; straw, ton, $5 to $6; peas, 51c to 52c; oats, 30c to 31c; barley, 44c to 45c; butter, pail, lb., 18c to 20c; butter, rolls, 18c to 22c; butter, print, lb., 20c to 23c; eggs, fresh laid, 99c to 10c; potatoes, bag, 45c to 55c; apples, brl., $2.75 to $4; turnips, 20c to 30c bag; cabbage, 20c to 30c dozen; celery, 15c to 25c hunch; Onions, 45c to 70c bag; carrots, 25c to 30c bag; parsnips, 25c to 30c bag; chickens, live, pair, 50c to 70c; geese, 50c to 90c; turkeys, 12c to 12½c per lb; geese, 6c to 7c per lb.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., April 11.—Market quiet; flour quiet; cars straight rollers quoted at $4.10 west. Wheat, good demand and firm with sales of red winter at 86c north and west; goose quoted at 83c outside; Manitoba steady; No. 1 hard quoted at $1.06 asked, and $1.05 Owen Sound, and it sold at $1.10 North Bay. Mill feed steady at $12.50 for shorts and $10.50 for bran west. Barley nominal at 33c for No. 2; 35c for No. 3 extra, and 33c for feed outside. Buckwheat scarce and firm at 38c east, and 37c west. Rye steady at 48c west. Oats firm, white sold on the C.P.R. west at 29c to 29½c, and 30c on G.T.R. West. Peas are steady at 56c north and west.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

London, April 9.—The market was largely attended to-day. Grain deliveries were limited and wheat had no move above $1.38 per cental. Oats stood at 58c to 90c per cental. Peas were down to 90c per cental all around. Some few lots of barley were disposed of at 70c per cental. Rye, 35 3-5c to 36 2-5c per bushel. Corn, 44 4-5c to 46½c per bushel. Buckwheat, 28c to 29c per bushel. Beans, 30c to 60c per bushel. Barley, 23½c per bushel. A few spring lambs changed hands at $5.50 apiece. Dressed hogs were dull at $5.50 per cwt. A large number of turkeys were offered at 11c to 12c per lb. Eggs, 9c per dozen. Butter, 17c and 18c per pound by the basket. Fowls ranged all the way from 60c to 70c per pair. Maple syrup was scarce at $1 per gallon retail. Maple sugar was sold at 10c per pound. Potatoes were scarce at 80c per bag. A large supply of carrots, white, sold at 15c per bushel, and the red variety at 25c to 30c per bag. A large quantity of parsnips sold at 45c per bag. Cabbages were plentiful at 25c to 40c per dozen. Hothouse rhubarb was in good demand at 60c a dozen bunches. Young pigs were plentiful at $3.50 to $4.50 per pair. There was plenty of hay offered at $650 per ton.

SUMMARY.

Hong Kong despatches say that the United States has purchased the British steamer 'Zafiro.'

Manila advices say the insurgents are in possession of Cebu, one of the Phillipine islands.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has increased rate of discount from three to four percent.

A Paris despatch of April 8, says that the officers of the Court Martial have determined to sue Emile Zola, whom they also seek to have expelled from the Legion of Honor.

Quebec's ice-bridge across to Point Levis has broken up, and navigation will be in order now—which is unusually early. The ice went out with the tide on Sunday morning.

Democrats won the Chicago local elections on Wednesday. It was a fight by the people against corporations, and it is claimed that the reformers, led by the Municipal League, won.

The eightieth birthday of King Christian IX. of Denmark was celebrated on Good Friday. King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway arrived on the Swedish gunboat 'Swenskund' and congratulated the family.

A good deal of excitement existed in United States cities on Good Friday concerning a report that the United States war steamer 'Fern' had been blown up in Havana harbor in the same manner as the 'Maine.' The story was unfounded.

Australia's confederation is to be known as the Commonwealth of Australia, and the confederacy inserts in the preamble acknowledgment of God by using the words 'Humbly relying upon the blessing of Almighty God.' The federal capital has not yet been named, but it is to be upon federal territory.

Natal has offered, as a contribution to the Imperial navy, twelve thousand tons of coal annually, and Mr. Chamberlain has accepted the offer for Britain, with thanks. Natal also engaged to furnish facilities for coaling the fleet with the greatest speed when required.

Half a million of women have petitioned President McKinley against war, the W.C.T.U. having taken a strong lead in the matter. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, superintendent of the Department of Peace and Arbitration for the National and World's W.C.T.U., signed the document.

A story that Jack Carr, United States mail carrier in Alaska, had found a pigeon with a record from Andree, the balloon arctic explorer, is now denounced as a lie by newspapers in Victoria, B.C., while the Victoria 'Times' is quoted as saying at least that the story is vague. The 'Times' published five columns of Carr's adventures.

The woe in Newfoundland is further increased by the return of the 'Vanguard,' 'Leopard' and 'Labrador,' the first-named bringing back three and each of the latter two frozen bodies of the crew who had been caught in the awful weather of March 21, when forty-eight of the 'Greenland's' crew were frozen to death.

Fear was expressed in Munich on Thursday that King Otto of Bavaria, the insane king, was dying, as he became suddenly worse early last week. His eccentricities as early as 1875 were the theme of European public discussion. These developed into violent insanity, and the present regent, Prince Leopold, assumed his duties in 1886, June 10. Since then the King has been under restraint.

Two hundred reconcentrados recently are said to have been slain by Spaniards, who took advantage of them leaving Havana to go into the country to renew their labors. The despatch takes the trouble to say the story is true; and for that reason many will rather doubt it; as the worst is being said about the Spaniards.

Mr. Maxime Foster, of St. Paul, did not want to be late of rising on Wednesday morning in the Vancouver Hotel, Windsor street. Fortunately he had ordered that he should be called at a certain hour, or he would have been a dead man soon. He did not awake and open the door when called, and the door was broken open, when it was found that the young man had blown out the gas. He was unconscious and was at once given in care of the medical authorities, who saved his life.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh, and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

FREE

A positive, quick and lasting cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Poor Blood, Rheumatism, Corpulency, etc. Thousands of testimonials from grateful people who have been cured. We send the Medicine Free and post-paid. You have Doctors' bills and get well. Good Agents wanted. Write to-day. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.

TEL. 2346

JAMES HUTCHISON,

STOCK BROKER,

Member Montreal Stock Exchange,

18 ST. JOHN STREET.

Correspondents—Boston, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. New York, Messrs. Bangir, Magoun & Co.

A Scrap of History.

For 12 years this house has been making history—Wall Paper history.

It's a history that reveals all through its pages a determination for a National trade.

Step by step all the known resources of the Wall Paper world have been acquired.

We've surrounded ourselves with the best there is to be found in the broad field of Wall-paperdom. Artistic talent—trained buyers—experienced salesmen—shipping facilities—mechanical devices for the rapid handling of stock—and a perfect encyclopedia of ideas culled from the brainiest people in the trade.

This is part of the force back of this National business—another vital force is the tremendous stock we carry.

And all at the disposal of every customer.

The Wall Paper King

OF CANADA

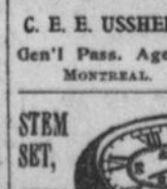
C. B. SCANTLEBURY

Belleville, Kingston, Winnipeg.

Belleville Store, 360 Front Street.

If it is not convenient to visit any of our stores, a postal card addressed to our MAIL ORDER DEPT., BELLEVILLE, ONT., will bring you samples of Wall Paper free by mail or express. State the rooms you want to paper, and the prices you wish to pay, and mention this paper.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE



BUY DIRECT from the Manufacturers. Save agents' large profits.

High Grade high arm Sewing Machines, from $18.50 to $23.00, delivered at any station within 500 miles of Montreal.

Up-to-date in every particular. Guaranteed for 5 years. Send for Special catalogue.

The BAILEY-DONALDSON CO., MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

IS THE ONLY DIRECT

Fast All Canadian Line

TO TAKE FOR THE

KLONDIKE and YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Lowest Rates. Fastest time.

Accommodation Unsurpassed.

Write for Klondike folder, containing latest information and large map, to

W. F. EGG, City Passenger Agent

129 St. James St., Montreal.

C. E. E. USSHER, or D. McNICOLL,

Gen'l Pass. Agent. Pass. Traffic Manager.

MONTREAL. MONTREAL.

STEM SET, STEM WIND

WATCH FREE

To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weaknesses, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14-k. gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, FREE nicely engraved, reills his time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 50 cents per box, $2.50 for 5 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 5 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO., 356 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER

—TO—

'WITNESS' SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber sending **ONE DOLLAR** renewal or new subscription to the Weekly Witness, for 1898, can have choice of **ANY ONE** of the following offers.

PICTURES.

Offer No. 1.—'Day's Work Done,' 19x18, a rural exquisite sunset scene.

No. 2.—'Roses,' 20½x13½, a cluster of pink and white of this favorite flower, by George C. Lambden.

No. 3.—'I'm a Daisy' (a prize baby), 16½x13, by Miss Ida Waugh, a picture of a beautiful blue-eyed babe.

No. 4.—'School In,' 15x18, by J. H. Dolph, representing pussy instructing her family of five—a pretty and amusing picture.

No. 5.—A pair, 'Cluck, Cluck' and 'Take Care,' each 13x8, both by A. F. Tait. Two handsome pictures illustrating the care and anxiety of 'Biddy' and her brood of chickens.

MOODY BOOKS—PAPER COVER.

No. 6.—'The way to God and how to find it,' So plain that 'He who runs may read.'

No. 7.—'Pleasure and profit in bible study.' Fresh, bright, deeply devotional and helpful.

No. 8.—'Heaven.' Where it is; its inhabitants; how to get there.

No. 9.—'Prevailing Prayer.' What hinders it. Nine essential elements to true prayer.

No. 10.—'Secret Power.' The secret of success in Christian life and work.

No. 11.—'To the work.' A trumpet call to Christians. Will prove helpful and inspiring to all Christian workers.

No. 12.—'Bible characters.' Studies of the characters of Daniel, Enoch, Lot, Jacob and John the Baptist. He makes the bible a living book.

No. 13.—'Sovereign grace.' Its source, its nature and its effects.

No. 14.—'Select Sermons.'—'Where art thou?' 'There is no difference,' 'Good news,' 'Christ seeking sinners,' 'Sinners seeking Christ,' 'What think ye of Christ?' 'Excuses,' and 'The blood.'

COOK BOOK.

No. 15.—The Standard Cook Book (paper cover), embracing more than one thousand recipes and practical suggestions to housekepers, fully illustrated. Compiled by Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick. A useful book for the kitchen.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Last week Miss Payson, of Nova Scotia, and Miss Powell, of New Brunswick, nurses of the Royal Victorian Order, who graduated from the Waltham Training School, passed through Montreal for the Klondike. They are to leave Ottawa about April 15, and go in care of the military contingent of Canada.

Mr. John Trayner, a young Englishman, clerk with Mr. Raphael Marks at the station, Coteau Landing, accidentally shot himself in the region of the heart while cleaning a revolver on Wednesday, and he was brought to the Montreal General Hospital in a special car. He had every attention given him, and has a fair chance for his life.

Mr. C. D. Hanson, well known in insurance circles, and captain of No. 1 company of the Prince of Wales Rifles, was struck down by a trailer in connection with a St. Denis street trolley motor on Wednesday evening. He was so injured that amputation of his left leg followed at the General Hospital. He bore his injury with great fortitude, showing he was an active, wiry man.

Little Sarah Mitchell Phillip, burned so dreadfully by her mother, who is blind, while pouring scalding water into a tub in course of her household duties, died of her injuries at the Western Hospital, and was buried at the Mount Royal cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. Great sympathy for the stricken mother was expressed by all who heard of the sad accident. The child was two years and three months old.

Mr. John Blyth, a prominent dry goods merchant of Brockville, and well known to the trade of Montreal, died somewhat suddenly at his rooms in the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday last. He was evidently hearty and well on Monday evening, and took a good supper, after which he went for a walk. He returned ill, and his case was pronounced pneumonia, both lungs having been affected. The remains were taken to Brockville for interment on Friday morning.

The Canadian Pacific Railway annual meeting was held on Wednesday forenoon. Sir William Van Horne, president, presided, and he blamed other lines for violating agreement in several matters that had precipitated the war of rates which has been in progress for weeks past. He declared that the treason had been discovered when the Yukon and tributary new travel had come to the front. He was sure the company had lost little or nothing, and pointed to increased earnings of $541,000 and to a surplus of $807,088 in the company's net earnings, after paying four percent dividend for the year. This surplus was carried to the reserve.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere's son, Edmund G. Joly de Lotbiniere, advocate, Quebec, writes regarding the efficacy of 'Quickcure' in curing toothache, healing wounds and removing pain, saying: 'Quickcure' has always relieved the pain instantly. I have used it constantly and will never be without it.

CONDUCTOR SNIDER DEAD.

WAS WELL KNOWN AS A LECTURER AND EVANGELIST.

Toronto, April 6.—News was received last night of the death at Windsor, Ont., of Mr. W. K. Snider, of 168 Huron street, one of the best-known conductors on the Grand Trunk. He had been for many years in the employ of that

THE LATE MR. SNIDER.

company, and it is safe to say was one of its most trusted officials. Mr. Snider was well known in religious circles as a revivalist and a lecturer, and was a very active Christian worker. He will be buried at Fergus, Ont.

THE REV. MR. McCAUGHAN ILL.

Toronto, April 11.—The Rev. W. J. McCaughan, of St. Andrew's Church, who has been ill, the consequences of a severe cold and overwork, left on Saturday for Atlantic City, N.J., accompanied by Mrs. McCaughan.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

CREAM—At 243 University street, on the 8th instant, the wife of Daniel Cream, of a son. 11

ELLIS—At Rockland, on March 31st, a son to Alexander and Mrs. Ellis. 5

GRAY.—On April 4, 1898, at 193 Gerrard street east, Toronto, the wife of Major Henry A. Gray, C.E., engineer in charge of Public Works Department of Canada, of a daughter. 6

LEWIS—At St. Mark's Rectory, Malone, N.Y., on Easter Sunday, April 10, 1898, the wife of the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, of a daughter. 11

MACVICAR—At Montreal, on March 27th, a son to the Rev. D. and Mrs. MacVicar. 9

NELSON.—At Malden, Mass., on March 30, the wife of David Ramsay Nelson, of a daughter.
Kirkcaldy (Fifeshire) papers please copy. 6

NOTMAN—At 61 St. Famille street, on the 3rd instant, twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Notman. 5

SHAW—On the 2nd instant, at 1260 Dorchester street, the wife of Dr. T. P. Shaw, of a son. 7

TRENHOLM—At Blue Bonnets, on April 7, 1898, the wife of J. L. Trenholm, of a daughter. 9

MARRIED.

BERWICK—BENNET—At 1601 St. Denis st. on the evening of the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., of St. Giles Church, assisted by the Rev. Robert Campbell, Dr. George A. Berwick, to Minnes Florence, eldest daughter of Wm. Bennet, Esq., all of the city of Montreal. 7

CHIPCHASE—ISAACS—At Burlington, Vt., on the 7th April, by the Rev. P. M. Snyder, W. L. Chipchase, of Montreal, to Lewa Frances Brown, daughter of the late Mr. S. Brown, of Cambridge, Vt. No cards. 11

HARPER—GLENNIE—In this city, by the Rev. Archdeacon Evans, Robert Jas. Harper to Miss Mary Ann Glennie. 5

HARPER—MEIKLE—At the Methodist parsonage, Morrisburg, Ont., on April 6th, 1898, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Isaac Newton Harper, to Miss Dora Meikle, both of the Village of Chesterville, County of Dundas, Ont.

HENRY—WARNER.—At the residence of the bride, on March 31, 1898, by the Rev. G. Weir, B.A., Thos. Henry, Esq., of Finch, to Mary M. Warner, of Avonmore, Ontario. 9

JONES—ROSS—On the 6th instant, at 706 Albert street, by the Rev. D. Winter, pastor of the Western Methodist Church, Albert Jones, to Mrs. Catherine Ross, all of Ottawa. 11

KERR—MILLER—On April 6, 1898, at Elmwood, Dundee, Que., by the Rev. D. McDonald, D.D., Hyndman H. Kerr, surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, to Grace A. L. Miller, daughter of Samuel M. Miller, Esq. St. Paul and New York papers please copy.

LORD—HAWK.—At St. Stephen's Church, on April 7, by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., Homer Louis Lord to Mildred Carrie (Millie), eldest daughter of J. Hawk, Esq., of Stanbridge East, Que. 9

MACDONALD—HEDLEY—On March 30, '98, at the English Church, Nelson, B.C., by the Rev. H. S. Akehurst, Grace Whitney, daughter of the late William Hedley, Esq., to Reginald M. Macdonald, barrister, formerly of Toronto. 5

McDOUGALL—FRASER—At Whitby, Ont., on Tuesday, April 5th, 1898, by the Rev. R. Keefer, of Linwood, uncle of the bride, Miss Flora, eldest daughter of W. A. Fraser, Esq., to Mr. James McDougall, of Mount Forest. 7

McRAE—GRAY.—At 324 Markham street, Toronto, April 2, 1898, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. Gilray, the Rev. W. W. McRae, to Ella, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Gray. 6

PATERSON—LESLIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Clinton, Ont., on April 6, 1898, by the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Rev. Jas. J. Paterson of Arthur, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Leslie, Esq. 9

DIED.

BARBER.—In this city, on Friday, 8th inst., Edith May Best, wife of John Barber.

BETHUNE.—At her residence, 184 College street, Toronto, April 5, 1898, Jane Frances Ewart, widow of the late Robert Henry Bethune, of the Dominion Bank, aged 60 years. 6

CARDWELL—At Orillia, Ont., on Sunday, March 27th, 1898, W. G. Cardwell, eldest son of C. H. and Betsy Cardwell, of Plantaganet, Ont.
'Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep.'
From which none ever wake to weep.',

CLIFFORD—In this city, on Easter Sunday morning, Denis Clifford, a native of Killorglin, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 70 years.

DOAN—On April 8, 1898, at the residence of her son, R. W. Doan, 216 Carlton st., Toronto, Elizabeth Haines, widow of the late Ira Doan, of East Gwillimbury, in her 86th year.

DRUMMOND.—At Malvern, Ont., on April 7, 1898, Elsie Helen, beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, aged 5 months and 20 days. 9

DUPONT—At Quebec, on April 3, 1898, Mary Ann Chillas, relict of the late J. Francis Dupont, in her 89th year. 5

ELLIOTT—At Quebec, on April 4, 1898, Corinne Hamel, beloved wife of Dr. C. E. Elliott. 5

ELLIOTT—At Lachine, on Sunday, the 3rd of April, Robert Elliott.

GAUSBY.—At his father's residence, 78 Bismarck avenue, Toronto, George Alexander Gausby, in his 33rd year, of consumption. 6

GILBERT—At 4165 Dorchester street, Westmount, on the 7th instant, Amy Nuttall Gilbert, eldest daughter of the late E. E. Gilbert.

GILMOUR—At the Plaza, Rockledge, Florida, on April 7, 1898, John D. Gilmour, of Quebec. 11

GREEN—At Quebec, on April 3, 1898, James Harkness Green, in the 66th year of his age. 5

GRIFFIN.—At Quebec, on April 7, 1898, Patrick Griffin, stevedore. 9

HEDGE — On the 5th instant, Angeline Thompson, widow of the late Samuel Hedge, Esq., of this city.

HOWARD—At 4 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, on April 10th, 1898, Thomas Howard, Harbor Master of Montreal, in his seventy-second year.

JOHNSON—At St. Lambert, on the 4th instant, Francis William (Frank), aged 21 years and nine months, beloved son of Arthur Johnson and Martha Corfe.

KENNEDY.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Good Friday, of pneumonia, Mrs. Anna Butler Kennedy, relict Wm. Kennedy, of Waterloo, Quebec. 9

KERR—Entered into rest, on Sunday, April 3, 1898, the Rev. John L. Kerr, Methodist minister, Brussels, Ont., in his 72nd year. 7

KINGHORN—At Montreal General Hospital, suddenly, on March 22nd, 1898, Charles Morgan Kinghorn, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Kinghorn, of Leeds, Megantic, aged 25 years, 8 months and 16 days. 7

MACKERCHER.—At Nasonville, Wisconsin, on March 26, 1898, at the age of 92 years, Jane MacTavish, widow of the late Donald MacKeracher formerly of Scotch River Mills, Prescott Co., Ontario. 9

MACPHERSON—On April 8, 1898, in the private ward of Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, L. T. Macpherson, twin son of the late Daniel Macpherson, N.P.

MADDEN—On 8th March, 1898, in London, England, N., Sarah Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Madden, of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Middlesex, England, and stepmother of Mrs. James Shipperley, of N. E. Margaree, C.B. 11

McALLISTER—On April 7th, 1898, Charles McAllister, aged 37 years.
United States papers please copy. 9

PHILLIP—At the Western Hospital, on the 4th instant, Sarah Mitchell, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days, third daughter of George Phillip.

PITCAIRN—At Point Fortune, on the 3rd instant, Agnes Lamb, beloved wife of John Pitcairn, aged 57 years.

POTTER—At Kingston, Ont., at 12.20 a.m., on April 5, 1898, Elizabeth Stewart, wife of Jas. S. Potter, sailors' missionary, and mother of the Rev. James G. Potter, of Peterboro, and Alexander Potter, civil engineer, New York, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in her 56th year. 7

RAY—At Halifax, N.S., on April 3, 1898, Louisa Hall, third daughter of the late Walter G. Ray, formerly of Quebec. 5

RYAN—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Antigonish, N.S., on Friday, April 8th, Almira Harmon, wife of Cornelius Ryan, of this city.

SCHNEIDER.—At the Western Hospital, in this city, on the 5th instant, Mr. George Schneider, aged 60.

SNIDER—At Windsor, Ont., on April 5, 1898 W. K. Snider, conductor, Grand Trunk, aged 46 years. 7

TOLMIE—At the family residence, fifth concession, Roxborough, Ont., on March 29th, 1898, John Tolmie, aged 80 years, a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland.
His end was peace. 5

TRENHOLM—At Blue Bonnets, on April 7, 1898, Eliza A. Stevens, beloved wife of J. L. Trenholm, aged thirty-nine years.

IN MEMORIAM.

ELLIOTT—In loving remembrance of Robt. Elliott, who died at Lachine, on Monday, April 4th, 1898, aged 46 years and 7 months, son of the late Robert Elliott, of Montreal. 9

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the Pores.

Cuticura

Soap is sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

"How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY HUMORS Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by Cuticura Remedies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips Square.
MONTREAL.

SANITARY DIAPER CLOTH

sold in hermetically sealed bags, each containing 10 yds. Price for piece is

18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	27 in.
75c.	80c.	90c.	$1.10.	$1.25 each.

SAMPLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN NOTE PAPER.

The Colonial House Silurian, 5 quires for 25c.
3 packets Envelopes to match, for 25c.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE.

All our new Muslins have now arrived and we have a great variety of Designs and Colors.
Also White Organdies and Spotted Muslins.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

EASTER GLOVES.

All possible shades kept in stock.
Send a small cutting of goods, and we are sure to have the shade to match in Gloves.

SASH RIBBONS, NECK RIBBONS, &c.,
IN ALL THE LATEST EFFECTS.
Write for Samples.
Plaid Ginghams, Plaid Silks, Plaid Prints, Plaid Wool Goods, in all Colors. Write for samples.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

The Man who rides a Wheel only half enjoys its delights until he gets a

Rigby Porous Waterproof Bicycle Suit

In dry weather you would not know the cloth was water-proof, and in wet weather you can ride all day without getting wet.

The Rigby cloth admits the air but keeps out the rain. Any wheelman will see the great advantage of it at once.

Rigby Bicycle Suits

are made only by H. SHOREY & CO., Montreal, but are sold by all up-to-date clothing dealers.

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
Coat over coat can be applied.
No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating.
Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall.
Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain Tinting.
Pleases Painters as well as the general public.
Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush.
Sixteen beautiful tints and White.
Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk.
Ready for use by mixing in Cold Water.
No hot water being needed, Saves Time and Waste.
Full directions for use on every package.
"The Decorator's Aid" furnished painters, free.
Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors.
Beware of Imitations bearing similar names.
Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere.

THE ALABASTINE CO'Y. (LIMITED) PARIS, ONT.

ANYONE CAN BRUSH IT ON, NO ONE CAN RUB IT OFF.

NOTICE.

Steam users who are having difficulty with the precipitation of foreign matter in their boilers can have their **Scale and Water analyzed free of charge** by our special chemist, and we will, if required, manufacture a compound at a low cost to suit the water, guaranteeing no precipitation or corrosion.

Address **N. J. HOLDEN & CO., Montreal.**
The only Man'f'rs for Canada of 'Alpha' Boiler Compound.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1836 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

WANTED, Farmers' Sons or other industrious persons of fair education to whom $60 a month would be an inducement, I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

For Sale and Want Advertising
ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' has a sworn circulation of over

26,000 COPIES.

Twenty-six thousand families are a very great many and means that the 'Weekly Witness' must have about

150,000 READERS.

The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office.

Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one.

Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate.

Address
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers of the 'Witness,'
Montreal.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM First Prize Silver and White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Send for our new Catalogue. Address, ROYAL POULTRY FARM, Montreal.

S. L. WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Our Silver Laced Wyandottes are all well marked birds and include several first prize winners. Eggs, $2.00 per thirteen. ROLAND D. TAYLOR, Box 534, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

FOUR SELECT BREEDING PENS OF Barred Plymouth Rocks; none better in Canada; two dozen eggs, $1.50. JAMES H. ESDON, Currey Hill, Ont.

ROCKLAND POULTRY YARDS—EGGS for hatching from prize winning stock of Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and Red Caps. 13 eggs 50 cents. JOHN GRANT, Rockland, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN ESSEX, THE GARDEN OF CANADA, improved and wild lands for sale, specially adapted for dairying and growing corn, fall wheat, beans and all grains, roots, fruits, etc.; soil rich; terms easy. Apply to DOUGALL & DARLING, Solicitors, etc., Windsor, Ont. 11

FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRABLE Gentleman's Residence, solid brick, 13 rooms, bath, furnace, coachhouse, two acres, lawn, choice fruit and ornamental trees, wind-mill, etc. Situated on gravel road, near Grimsby village. Apply to E. J. CHAPIN, Grimsby, Ontario.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'WITNESS' of any period wanted. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal. 14

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every School District throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

AGENTS—"The Beautiful Life of Miss Willard," by her secretary and literary executor, Anna A. Gordon: introduction by Lady Henry Somerset; sells to everybody. Great snap. Prospectus fifty cents. Books on time.
Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, Toronto.

EWING'S
SELECTED SEEDS
—FOR—
FARM and GARDEN.
Also Flower Seeds and Plants.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Please send us your address and we will mail it free.
Headquarters for Choice Grasses, Clovers and Seed Grain, Farm Roots and Vegetables.
WILLIAM EWING & CO.,
142 McGill St., Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to Incorporate "THE BRITISH AMFRICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY" to construct and operate tramways by electricity or other motive power; and also to erect and operate systems for lighting and heating by electricty or gas, and telegraph and telephone systems in Dawson City, Fort Selkirk and at other points in the Yukon District, also in the North-West Territories and Northern British Columbia, with power also to acquire, construct and operate steam and other vessels for the purpose of carrying on a general freight and passenger transportation business in connection with the said tramways.
Montreal, 10th February, 1898.
HALL, CROSS, BROWN, SHARP & COOK,
Attorneys for Applicants.
GEMMILL & MAY, Ottawa Agents. 21

Life! Life! Life!
Cutler's Carbonate of Iodine Pocket Inhaler. Guaranteed to cure CATARRH and Bronchitis. All druggists. By mail $1.00. Address W. H. SMITH & CO., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

YOUR NAME nicely printed on 20 Rich, Gold Edge, Fancy Shape, Silk Fringed Envelope, Verse, Florals & Cards. This Gold Plated Ring and a 25 cent present all for 10 cents. Samples, outfit and private terms to Agents, 3c. Address STAR CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of "Witness."'