

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

OFFICERS FOR THE FOURTH CONTINGENT.

Full List of Appointments Given Out by the Government.

BOER LEADERS TO HOLD ANOTHER PEACE CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

Ottawa, May 5.—The list of officers of the fourth contingent, Canadian Mounted Rifles, as forwarded by the Minister of Militia for the approval of the War Office, is as follows:

THIRD REGIMENT.
In command—Lieut.-Col. V. A. S. Williams, R. C. D.
Second in command—Major D. I. V. Eaton, R. C. F. A.
Adjutant—Capt. C. T. Van Straubenzee, R. C. D.
Quartermaster—Lieut. W. P. Butcher, R. C. D.
Medical officer—Capt. S. R. Murray, A. M. S.
Veterinary officer—Capt. W. J. Neill, 45th Regiment.
Captains—W. Henderson, 48th; S. A. Mackenzie, 8th F. B.; W. W. Nasmyth, 46th; G. C. Arnoldi, 2nd F. B.
Lieutenants—J. H. Staples, 45th; Hector Read, 46th; F. N. Gibbs, R. O.; C.

Quartermaster—Lieut. James Hamilton, 22nd Regiment.
Medical officer—Surgeon-Captain D. M. Anderson.
Veterinary officer—Veterinary Captain S. Hadjwen.

Captains—F. B. Ross, 13th Regiment; J. M. Cairnes, 5th F. B.; G. B. Motherwell, 2nd C. A.; A. S. A. M. Adamson, G. G. F.
Lieutenants—W. A. McCrimmon, 7th; Ashley Cooper, R. O.; John Gortshore, 1st Hussars; E. O. Bradburn, 14th F. B.; D. D. Young, G. G. B. G.; R. A. Carman, 15th Regiment; J. C. Robins, 53rd Regiment; G. H. Irvine, 4th Hussars; C. O. Beardmore, 10th R. G.; D. F. McKinley, 39th; W. F. C. Sullivan, 60th C. A.; Geo. MacBeth, late captain 26th and sergeant R. C. R.; P. R. Ter-nan, late lieutenant 69th; F. S. Morrison, late private R. C. D.; Walter H. Bell, late private R. C. D.; Burton Holland, late private R. C. R.

AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., May 5.—There are 1,750 troops at the military camp in this city and the first regiment commanded by Col. Williams is ready for embarkation. The troopship 'Cestrian' will not sail for South Africa, however, before Thursday. Two thousand tons of coal are to be taken aboard.

Col. Williams held an inspection of the Third Regiment on Saturday afternoon and expressed himself as well pleased. He remarked on the good conduct of the whole camp, saying that since the men began to assemble there had been only two arrests. Besides the third regiment two squadrons of the fourth regiment under Col. Boulanger will sail by the 'Cestrian'. The officers selected their horses on Saturday. It is probable that there will be a mounted parade on Tuesday.

THE FOURTH CONTINGENT.

DATES OF SAILINGS ANNOUNCED FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 3.—Militia orders announce that the third, fourth, fifth and sixth regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, will embark for South Africa as follows:

May 8—Transport 'Cestrian'—Third Regiment and two squadrons of the Fourth Regiment, under Major O'Farrel.

May 15—Transport 'Winifredian'—Sixth Regiment and the headquarters and two squadrons of the Fourth Regiment.

May 20—Transport 'Corinthian'—Fifth Regiment.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Captain L. Dunn, of A. M. S., doing duty with No. 5 Field Hospital, in Quebec, has accepted an appointment as supernumerary medical officer to do duty with one of the Canadian Mounted Rifle regiments now in South Africa.

CANADIANS ILL.

A cable to the Governor-General from the casualty department at Capetown says that 666, M. Murphy, and 172, Albert Pearson, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, were reported dangerously ill at Johannesburg, on April 27, the former of wounds and the latter of enteric. Their fathers are, respectively, Connor Murphy, of Peterborough, and W. H. Pearson, of Maitland, Ont.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

HAS FURNISHED OVER EIGHT THOUSAND MEN FOR BRITISH SERVICE.

Ottawa, April 30.—Since the commencement of the South African war Canada has sent to the front 7,338 men, including the 2,000 now under way. On these there was expended \$2,000,000. There has in all been eight different corps sent out, as follows:—First contingent, infantry, 1,150, officers and men; Royal Canadian Dragoons, 379; first Canadian Mounted Rifles, 388; Royal Canadian Artillery, 539; Strathcona's Horse, 507; South African Constabulary, 1,208; Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, 935; 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th C. M. R. or fourth contingent, now under way, 2,000. Besides these, Canada has furnished a field hospital of 62 men and 16 nurses, and 1,004 men in the third provisional R. C. R. L., at Halifax. Including the 62 of the hospital corps and the 1,004 stationed at Halifax, Canada has furnished a grand total of 8,424 men for British service since the war began. Canada has also sent forty ladies to teach in the public schools of Africa.

MISSING CANADIANS TURN UP.

Ottawa, May 2.—Lord Minto has received the following cable from Mr. Chamberlain, dated London, April 30: 'Referring to your telegram of April 22, Kraus and McClintch have now rejoined.' These two men are members of the South African Constabulary, who were reported missing on April 22, from their corps, since March 27, Kraus belongs to Palmerston, Ont., and McClintch, to Montreal, where his father lives, at 314 Vallee street.

AN OTTAWA TROOPER'S EXPERIENCE.

Ottawa, May 1.—Trooper J. O. Scott, writing from South Africa to friends in Ottawa, relates the following sample of ill luck experienced by a well known



Bernard Partridge.

PEACE—'I WONDER IF THERE WILL BE A PLACE FOR ME AT THE CORONATION?'
—'Punch.'

Ottawa man. Dr. Jackson, of Ottawa, lost his rifle and stopped to look for it. He was captured by the Boers and his horse and saddle taken from him. He had only been released two hours when he was recaptured by four Boers and stripped of watch, money, boots, pants and coat. They gave him a pair of cotton pants and a pair of low shoes.

HORSES FOR THE FRONT.

Toronto, May 1.—Eight cars of horses for South Africa left Toronto yesterday morning by the Grand Trunk Railway. Forty cars of cattle also went east, followed by twenty-five more last evening.

WINDSOR MEMORIAL.

Windsor, Ont., May 1.—A fountain is to be erected by the surviving members of the first South African contingent to the memory of their late comrades, Sergeants Walter R. White and Harry Bayard Barr. The fountain will be placed in front of the postoffice, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000. A call for subscriptions made some time ago has been well responded to, nearly a thousand dollars being already pledged. Many offers for the contract are being received, one having come from Italy. The design is unique. It represents soldiers on the veldt in South Africa. A tablet below bears a suitable inscription.

ANOTHER CANADIAN ILL.

Lord Minto received word from Mr. Chamberlain yesterday that George Edward Stirling, of (A) Division S. A. C., was dangerously ill with enteric fever, at Potchefstroom, on April 26. His father is Mr. John Stirling, Grimsby, Ont. A cable to Lord Minto states that the next of kin of Private Thomas Bertrand Day is D. C. Day, Shallow Lake, Ont. Day took part in the Hart's River engagement, and the news of his death was given out by his released companions. His father, Mr. Daniel Day, is a school teacher at Shallow Lake.

BOTHA'S NEPHEW TAKEN.

London, May 3.—Despatches from South Africa report the capture of Commandant Manie Botha and twelve other Boers on April 3 near Frankfort. Manie Botha is a nephew of Commandant-General Botha, and was General De Wet's ablest lieutenant.

Lord Kitchener reports on Feb. 28 that Manie Botha had been killed, showing that there is a mistake somewhere. One despatch states that an engagement occurred on April 29 at Rockfont, in which a field cornet was killed and another wounded and one Boer captured.

It is stated that ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, recalled his wife from Europe after the peace conference at Klerksdorp. She and her chil-

dren started for South Africa a week ago.

RESULT OF VEREENIGING CONFERENCE TO BE DELIVERED DIRECT TO LORD KITCHENER.

London, May 1.—It is officially asserted that subsequent to the deliberations of the Boer leaders at Vereeniging they will proceed to Pretoria and deliver to Lord Kitchener their decision in regard to the peace terms they are prepared to accept.

FINAL DISCUSSION OF THE BURGERS FIXED FOR MAY 15.

Pretoria, May 1.—The Boer peace delegates are visiting each district in rotation. General Louis Botha is in the south-eastern part of the Transvaal, Acting President Schalk Burger, and General De La Rey are in the Western Transvaal; ex-President Steyn, of the Orange River Colony, and General De Wet are in that colony, and General Meyer is in the north-eastern part of the Transvaal. After these meetings there will be a combined conference at Vereeniging, on May 15, for a final discussion of the terms of surrender.

METHUEN CONVALESCING.

London, May 1.—Official advices from South Africa state that Lord Methuen is steadily convalescing, but it is believed that he will be lame always as a result of the wounds he received in the fight with General De La Rey's force prior to his capture by the Boers.

COST OF THE WAR.

London, May 1.—An official estimate of the total cost of the South African war to March 31, 1903, places the amount at nearly £223,000,000 (\$1,115,000,000).

REBELS SENTENCED.

London, April 30.—Sentence has been passed at Vryburg in the presence of a large parade of troops on nine local rebels captured in arms last month. Most of them had been convicted of joining the enemy a second time. One prisoner was sentenced to five years, two to seven years, two to ten years, three to fifteen years, and one to twenty years' penal servitude.

BANK BURGLAR DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., May 3.—Pare, the bank burglar, sent to Kingston penitentiary for three years for the robbery of the Dominion Bank at Napanee, died in the prison hospital on Saturday from gangrene. He was to have been released on Tuesday.

LONDON TOPICS.

King Edward and the Coronation.

(Special cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post'.)

London, May 3.—Everywhere preparations for the coronation are to be seen. The King has made known among the society leaders that he disapproves of the desire of many persons to let their houses to wealthy Americans or colonists, they themselves leaving town. The King is determined to spare no expense or trouble to make the occasion historic. If only peace comes, he should succeed. Meanwhile, from Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the police, comes the laconic advice, 'Do not accept invitations from strangers, particularly if they live at the best hotels or in handsome flats.' It seems that gangs of card sharps are arriving from America, Australia and the Continent.

Liberal Catholics here discredit the French scientist's photographic evidence of the authenticity of the Holy Shroud at Turin. Father Thurston, a well-known Catholic, shows that its authenticity has been disproved by a loyal son of the Church, Abbé Ulysse Chevalier, who cites the denunciation of the Chapter of Lirey by Peter D'Arvis for pretending to work miracles by means of the garment. This protest caused the shroud to be laid aside. Moreover, M. De Mély, an archaeologist of distinction, says, after examining the photographs, that impressions on the shroud form a proof of an engraving on wood printed on cloth. Altogether, the subject is curious, if only as an example of the persistence of a tradition or a mystery to the point even of deceiving journals like the 'Times' or the 'Lancet.'

Hopes of peace in South Africa strengthen as time proceeds. Meanwhile, a Johannesburg correspondent writes: 'No one would think that we are in the midst of war. All the stores are open in their splendid buildings. A cup of tea or coffee costs 6d., and any kind of cake is 3d. No coin less than a threepenny bit is used. Eggs have come down from 7s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per dozen. Soft sugar, the cheapest to be had, is 4d. per pound. So you've to buy three pounds at a time. Ladies think nothing of paying fourteen guineas for a plain gown.'

Advance accounts received here this week of the results of Prof. Behring's six years' researches into tuberculosis tend to discredit the conclusions of other German scientists which recently provoked a stir in English scientific and medical circles. Professor Behring claims to have proved that the bacilli of tuberculous people and of the murmur in cattle are of the same species. The morphological and biological differences in their appearance and size and virulence are explained by the difference in the adaptability of tuberculosis bacilli to the vital conditions of respective organisms. The similarity of the tuberculosis bacillus in man and cattle is proved by the chemical and physiological similarity in the nature of the specific poison of each. It is further shown by the immunity obtained in cattle against cattle tuberculosis by means of previous inoculation with bacilli obtained from human beings. Prof. Behring successfully rendered young cattle immune against virulent tuberculosis bacilli by means of previous inoculation with living tuberculosis bacilli of inferior virulence. He thinks this treatment will prove of inestimable value in combating the disease.

Lord Russell's 'free divorce' movement will hardly survive its curt and contemptuous dismissal in the House of Lords on Thursday. His bill proposed to enable a husband and wife who had lived apart for three years to obtain a divorce. The Lord Chancellor, as keeper of the King's conscience, and a pillar of Church and State, in a few angry words declared that such a proposal would abolish Christian marriage and was an outrage and insult to the House. Instead of adopting the usual negating motion and moving that the bill be read this day six months, the Lord Chancellor moved that the bill be forthwith rejected, and put the rejection proposal in an angry shout. Cries of 'Content,' 'Content,' came from all parts of the House. Lord Russell himself failed to say 'Noncontent,' and hastily left the House.

The statement of the government attitude towards the shipping combine quiets the alarms even of the ignorant public. They begin to realize the absurdity of supposing that the government can prevent American capitalists from securing a share of the Atlantic traffic. All it can do is to retain the call for war purposes of subsidized merchant cruisers. This they will do for three years, though grave doubts are expressed in high naval circles whether merchant cruisers will be regarded three years hence as worth subsidizing for naval purposes. Moreover, if the Americans mean to claim their share of Atlantic transport, Englishmen will be best pleased if, as apparently is Mr. Morgan's plan, they keep the steamships on the British register and under the British flag. The suggestions made in the House of Commons on Thursday that the government should create other steamer lines by heavy subsidies and revive the navigation laws are accepted as wild, unnecessary, and un-English. The chief concern of the government should be to keep the door open wide to the fullest and freest competition, confident that British industry will be able to hold its own. Above all, in the words of the 'Spectator' to-day, it must not 'rush head down, mad-bull fashion, upon a new commercial problem which probably will lose most of its terrors as it develops.' P. A. H.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Serious Turn for the Worse in Her Condition.

The Hague, May 5.—It was announced from Castle Loo at midnight last night that Queen Wilhelmina had been prematurely confined on Sunday evening. Prof. Rosenstein, Dr. Roessingh and the other doctors were in attendance. The Queen suffered intense agony.

THERE IS STILL HOPE.

The Hague, May 6.—Last evening passed quietly at Loo Palace, but Drs. Roessingh and Pot remained at the Queen's bedside. Baron Clifford, master of the Queen's household, said last night:

'Her Majesty's fever has not increased and we are quietly and hopefully awaiting the results of a good night's rest for the Queen. There is no cause for immediate disquietude.'

MGR. CORRIGAN DEAD.

NOTED NEW YORK PRELATE PASSES AWAY.

New York, May 6.—Archbishop Corrigan died at 11:40 o'clock last night. Although he had a good day yesterday, he was talking to his secretary, Father Curley, at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, his heart gave way at 11 o'clock. One of the trained nurses noticed the sinking spell coming on, and at once sent for Father Curley, who had left the room a few minutes before, and who at once had all the other priests from the rectory and cathedral assembled. All waited until the Archbishop breathed his last, five minutes later. The end was most peaceful.

The Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, D.D., was born at Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1839. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and at Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md., where he graduated in 1859. He was ordained to the priesthood at Rome in 1863, and in the following year received the degree of D. D. For several years he held the chair of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture at Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J., and became the president of that institution in 1868. Five years later he was appointed by Pius IX. to the See of Newark, and in 1880 was made coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, under the title of Archbishop of Petra. On the death of the Cardinal in 1885 he became Archbishop of the diocese of New York.

QUEER MISS CONSTANTIA.

(By L. C. Wood, in the 'Sunday Companion'.)

There was a group of sailors on the deck of a great Atlantic liner—a woman with her face hidden, convulsed with weeping. The captain with his head bowed, standing beside a 'something' covered by a flag, and the sighing of the wind amid the shrouds overhead.

Sorrow and silence, and then: 'I am the resurrection and the life—just the words, solemn, stately, beautiful, of our glorious Burial Service, until at a given signal the sailors raised the end of the burden under the flag, and all that was mortal of a human being rushed—down up in its canvas covering—into the great deep, and the captain's rich, sonorous tones rang out solemnly:

'We therefore commit his body to the deep, to be turned into corruption, looking for the resurrection of the body (when the sea shall give up her dead) and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ.'

He raised his eyes from his book as a light stir among the crowd arrested his attention, and his sunburnt face showed signs of deep emotion. It was only the widow, after all, of a steerage passenger; but the broken cry of her sorrow pierced to the very heart of the man.

'My husband! Oh, God in heaven, help me!'

There was a collection among the first cabin passengers that evening for the widow and her two children, a boy and a girl. Their case was desperate; she had only her passage-money and her children's fares paid to Queenstown. Her sole hope and support—her husband—dying of rapid consumption when he had been scarce four days on board.

It is a most lamentable case, the doctor said to the purser, who went with her to the captain; and he went with her in his good man and a father, with little, loving children of his own, set at once a subscription afloat. It spread and prospered. The second cabin passengers heard of its existence, and sent in their help; the first cabin re-doubled theirs. The ladies on board found marvellous things amongst their luggage and succeeded in getting a black gown for the widow, and a bonnet and cape.

The children remained in their rough blue serge, with their sweet, delicate faces looking paler than ever, and with big rings from sorrow round their dark, blue eyes.

'Beautiful children, so refined, so aristocratic-looking,' remarked a wealthy American citizen's wife, who had been in England several times, and prided herself in knowing a well-bred English child when she saw one. And then she made her way down to where the steerage passengers were sitting in the bows of the vessel and sat down beside the widow.

'Have you no ambition to rouse yourself, Mrs. Sygne? Why now, I reckon 'twould do you good, for when Josiah P. Higgins died I just pulled myself together and fixed myself up nicely, and was as spry as possible in no time.'

The small, sad face, which was turned to her with a weary, hopeless smile, grew wearier still. Ireland, where she was going, was an unknown land to her. It was all very well leaving her New-England home for her husband's country with him at her side; and if prospects were dark his face was always bright, and he had said he would go back to his father and tell him all, confess his marriage, and when the obstinate grandparent saw her two children she had felt so sure that love would overcome anger, and pity gain the ascendancy.

'What part of Ireland are you going to? You said your husband was Irish. Where do his people live?'

'I do not know,' was the sad, low answer. 'You do not know? That's queer. I reckon a husband should tell his wife where his people live.'

'There were reasons—family reasons,' the low, refined accents went on despairingly, 'and Robert's reasons were always good.'

A slow smile went over Mrs. Josiah P. Higgins's face. She had not looked upon the late Josiah in the light of an oracle—far from it. She had had her hand upon the helm of his daily life; she guided and steered their matrimonial barque. Her intellect and her reason were self-sufficient; in fact, Mr. Josiah P. Higgins was nowhere beside his wife—she was the superior being, the supreme head of affairs. He was simply the husband of Mrs. Josiah P. Higgins.

Advertisements.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous. The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure.

'I was greatly troubled with small boils, caused by working among the oil at the refinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me as the best blood medicine obtainable. I began taking it, and though many other remedies had failed to benefit me, three bottles of Hood's fully and permanently cured me.' ANGUS FISHER, Emerit street, Sarnia, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure, and keeps the promise.

and if he were not that he would have been nothing.

'I was the making of Josiah. I took him and woke him up,' she said to her friends. And those who knew him were bound to agree with her.

'Well, I never!' she exclaimed, on hearing the little widow's sadly-murmured eulogy. 'I shouldn't like to lose sight of you now,' she went on kindly. 'I kind of take an interest in you. You see, I have no children of my own, and these youngsters of yours have taken my fancy. Now, my dear child, you must let me help you when we get on shore. I know the American consul in Queenstown, and a few people in Cork, so I'll help—I'll reckon to see you along.'

She was a woman of energy. When the vessel came alongside at Queenstown she was ready with purse and hand to guide the trembling footsteps of the newly-made widow, and such was her energy that in an incredibly short while Mrs. Sygne was situated as housekeeper to an elderly gentleman, with a salary of twenty pounds a year, and her two children were placed upon the Protestant Orphan Society (an excellent institution in theory, but rather trying to the benefited in practice).

'Mother, mother!' The cry—the sobbing, wailing cry rang through her ears as she saw them off at the station. Bobby clinging to Lois, and Lois clinging to Bobby, and both with their arms frantically clutching their mother. It was only now they realised the true sense of orphanhood. Bereft of father, mother remained; and now it was 'Good-bye, good-bye, mother—mother!'

The clergyman of the parish had come for the terrified pair. He was a bachelor and a studious sort of person. Of course, children must cry when parted from their parents; but it never entered into his very obtuse mind that it was rather a trying thing on the whole.

He was not prepared for it; and when two tear-drenched, bedraggled mortals were handed out at the station nearest to the village of Donoughmore, in the diocese of Cork, his heart rather misgave him. They evidently belonged to a very superior class to that which usually entered the lists of the Protestant Orphan Society. Taking them each by the hand, he marched them to their destination—the cottage of the village sexton and his wife, which stood at the further end of the village next to the church gates.

II.

Now it happened that, as the rector of Donoughmore strode through the village street, a pair of grave hazel eyes watched him over the wire-netting blind of a very tidy house at the left-hand side going up the street.

The eyes belonged to Miss Constantia de Brazier. She was a woman of independent intellect and independent action, and one who took a keen interest in parish affairs and ignored the rector altogether. She was a devout Christian, going to church regularly, twice every Sunday, to the prayer-meeting on Thursdays, and to whatever other parochial function she approved of; but well Mr. Wells knew that while Miss Constantia sat so primly in her pew directly facing the pulpit, apparently most reverently listening to his sermon, all the while the maiden lady was coolly and quietly taking in all he said with reservation, and mentally comparing it with chapter and verse in her Bible.

She was a keen theologian, but one who had been taught in Heaven's school, and she was a 'character.' Donoughmore said 'Queer Miss Constantia.' 'What's he doing now?' she said to herself, laying her knitting down on the horse-hair-covered chair in her parlor window, and craning her neck round the corner of the blind, greatly endangering her cap and the arrangement of her back hair. 'Susan,' calling to her general factotum—'Mr. Wells is going to Mulready with the Protestant orphan children he promised them.'

'Dear me,' said Susan, hastily wiping her hands on her apron, putting on a clean one, and tottering down to the front door, where she surveyed the rector's retreating figure, and the shadowy-looking, crying children, with an interest born of generations of gossip.

'If Mulready can't feed himself and his wife, ma'am, I don't see how the children are to thrive.' 'I must go up and look after them,' remarked Miss Constantia, keeping her eye on the road. And when the rector appeared again she tapped noisily on the window-pane. He had learned to dread that quick rat-a-tap-tap, but knew better than to not obey the summons.

'Well, Miss de Brazier?' 'Well, Mr. Wells?' 'I was only going up with the orphans to the Mulready's,' he remarked, shifting on his chair uneasily.

'Yes. And on what are they to be fed?' 'Upon what the Society allow.' 'A large sum, truly.' Miss de Brazier's hazel eyes were fixed sternly on the representative of her church. He shifted under the gaze un- easily.

'There can be no objection, I presume, to me having the children here occasionally? I should like to teach them, and give them tea at least twice a week.'

'I do not know of any. I can appeal to the Society.' Miss de Brazier eyed her victim scornfully. She could not understand a red-tapeism which his want of decision and independence took refuge under. Prompt measures, decided action, was her motto.

'Well, will consider your permission sufficient.'

And then the conversation stopped; Miss de Brazier was weary of her rector's society.

'One of those upstarts!' she said to herself. 'His father was a butcher!' But again her Christianity asserted itself when she recalled to her mind that, after all, the Apostles were for the most part laboring men. It is very hard to get away from prejudices of caste, and Constantia could never forget that her family bore a proud Norman name, and had come over to Ireland with the Conqueror.

'We are not Huguenots,' she always explained, with a little pardonable pride in one who had seen, as she had done, better days; but she never mentioned her connections—that she considered beneath her, though various letters bearing monograms beneath a blazoned coronet were handed in by the postman, Johnny Kavanagh, who always retailed to the admiring assembly round the forge door,

half-way down the village street, that Miss Constantia was a 'very high-up wan intirely,' and that she belonged to the 'raal ould stock'—and there is no better judge of such matters than your thoroughbred Irish peasant.

That evening Miss Constantia finished her tea, and, putting on her bonnet and cloak, made her way round rather early to the sexton. It happened to be a Thursday evening, the usual evening for the prayer-meeting; but on that occasion the rector had elected to hold a 'Gleaners' Union,' an action of which Miss de Brazier, highly disapproved, on certain well-grounded opinions of her own.

'A pack of females holding forth, my dear, upon matters of which they can positively know nothing, and the rector sitting munched.'

So she took an extreme pleasure in stalking past the schoolroom, and going into Mulready's house, in the face of all the 'gleaners,' glorying in her independence.

'Well, Mulready, so you have the orphans?' 'Yes, ma'am. Begging your pardon, Miss de Brazier, miss, they are upstairs roarin' and cryin'.'

'May I see them?' 'Indeed I'd be glad, miss,' remarked Mr. Mulready. 'I'm heart scalded with them this minute.'

Up the crazy stair she went to an upper room overhead. It contained a table, a hanging press, a pile of old boxes, and two little beds. And on the one nearest the window the two orphans sat locked in each other's arms, weeping, sobbing, wailing.

'My poor lambs!' How soft the stern, hard-featured face grew; how motherly, how tender the touch of the gentle fingers, one child on her knee, her arm round the other. Soon the children had their heads on her neck and were smothering her with kisses, their lovely, refined faces drenched with tears.

'You are to come up to-morrow, both of you, and have tea with me, you poor scraps.' 'Poor scraps!' laughed Lois, ending in a burst of bitter crying. 'Father always called us that when he was dying.'

Miss Constantia did not answer; she had her hand under Lois's peary chin, and was scrutinizing the dainty beauty of the childish face.

'You are like some one—some one I knew and loved, little girlie,' she said, with a low, long sigh.

III.

'These children are well-born,' Miss Constantia remarked to the sexton, arriving down the rickety stair. 'What did you say their surname was?'

'Sygne, ma'am—begging yer pardon, miss, I mane, yer honor.'

'Sygne!' Miss Constantia's face assumed an air of premeditation. 'Sygne,' she said to herself as she reached her home, and 'Sygne,' she said out quite loud and shrill when she sat down on the sofa in the little parlor. Her canary, hearing her speak commenced singing at a great rate, and Susan came up from the kitchen.

'Susan, I have an idea.' 'Indeed now, ma'am,' remarked Susan, to whom Miss Constantia appeared as a person who had no lack of inspiration. 'And I mean to follow it up.'

Down came Miss Constantia's foot upon the ground, and she looked at Susan a little defiantly.

'Indeed now, ma'am,' said Susan a little awed and interested.

'Get me a cup of strong coffee, a slim cake, and a boiled egg. I have an im- mensity of work before me.'

She got out her box of papers, and remained sorting and setting, and arranging, and making sundry references upon a sheet of paper—foolscap paper. Supper came in then, and the cat, and Susan, and Miss Constantia still wore the air of a barrister investigating a case.

'To-morrow evening Susan, make a large cake with currants in it, a goose- berry, tart, and boil sufficient eggs for three.'

'Certainly, ma'am,' answered the faithful Susan; and the children would like some whipped cream.'

Miss Constantia did not hear her; she was deep in some flight of thought, a flight which made her sit gazing out of the window, quite neglecting the coffee, the slim cake, and the boiled egg.

Next evening Lois and Bobby, with their faces washed and their hair brushed till it shone again by Mrs. Mulready, appeared at Miss de Brazier's door. She opened it herself, her face smiling over a lace collar and a pink bow, kept in its place by a brooch set round with pearls. Lois's eyes were fixed upon the ornament, and she shyly laid her small fore- finger on it when Miss Constantia sat down between them on the sofa.

'Mummy has one just like that; and she gave me this to wear'—holding out a small locket tied round her neck by a narrow blue ribbon. Miss Constantia started, and took the trinket in her hand. It was a crystal with a broad band of gold round it, and inside was a coat-of-arms. Upstairs went Miss Constantia, and returned with a duplicate locket, and the two lay on the wrinkled palm of her hand.

'They are the same—the very same,' said Lois. 'Look, Bobby, the locket father gave mummy to give me.'

'Dears, will you let me keep this locket for one week, then I will return it to you.'

The evidence was all dovetailing and fitting in most beautifully, and Miss Constantia again assumed an almost legal manner. She dispensed the currant-cake and gooseberry-tart with an air of command; she treated the children to saucers of whipped cream with a preoccupied air; she saw them home to the sexton's door in silence, and enquired loftily if Miss and Master Sygne were properly looked after. The Mulready's stared aghast, and Miss Constantia went smiling down the street.

Next day she was up and off by an early train on a mysterious journey, having wasted the telegraph office beforehand, and the following morning, after she had taken her breakfast, she donned her bonnet, and, going out, went straight to the rectory, having a small box with the two lockets, the roll of foolscap paper, and a sealed note with a coronet on the flap of the envelope.

'I wish to take the little Synges from

the Mulready's,' she said, staring straight at Mr. Wells.

'My dear Miss de Brazier, this is most informal.'

For reply she handed him the note she carried, the roll of paper, and the lockets. The rector was crimson to the forehead.

'Ahem!—ah—my dear Miss de Brazier, your cousin, the Earl of Shandon, claims the orphans, Lois and Robert Sygne, as his grandchildren.'

'Precisely; I have come to demand them.'

'Oh—ah—in that case I have no objection. The earl is one of our patrons, and a large subscriber to the fund—ahem—ahem—'

Miss de Brazier smiled. Even a rural dean is not a being free from snobism. The coronet did its work—the children were handed over to Miss de Brazier. After due notice had been given their mother was communicated with, and Donoughmore worked itself up into a ferment of excitement, which only increased when a sad-faced, pretty woman in widow's weeds, accompanied by a person with a strong American accent, appeared upon the scene. Miss de Brazier's moment of triumph had come. She stood with averted face as the children rushed to their mother's arms, laughing and crying.

'Mummy, I am Lady Lois Sygne-Lindsay, and Bobby is Lord Killetra.'

Mrs. Sygne's tearful eyes were lifted in amazement at Miss Constantia; she turned with smiles and tears and seized her by the hand.

'It is perfectly true, dear lady,' she said quietly. 'Your husband Robert was my cousin, Lord Shandon's third son and my godson. At his christening his mother gave me this locket which you see, and placed the other round the child's neck. He was my idol—my dearest treasure. He always spent some of his holidays with me; and then, when at Sandhurst, something went wrong—he got into trouble, and went to America. There we lost sight of him, and as he never wrote, we concluded he was dead. And meanwhile his elder brothers died. Then your children came here. I traced the most extraordinary resemblance to Robert Sygne-Lindsay in little Lois, and then inadvertently made the discovery of the locket. The thing was done. It lay in a nutshell; and it only remained for me to gather up the evidence and communicate with the earl and with you yourself. Allow me, therefore, to congratulate you on the blessing which God in his mercy has seen fit to bestow.'

'I declare to goodness!' said Mrs. Josiah P. Higgins, 'didn't I always calculate and guess that the children were real English lords?'

Mrs. Sygne was in tears. She was thinking of Robert the unfortunate, the down-trodden, the man whom Fortune seemed to have fated to be a failure! but Miss Constantia divined her thoughts.

'He is at rest,' she said, her eyes beaming through unshed tears, 'and his children are provided for, dear heart. And I think God must have let him know. He has them safe.'

'You see, Donoughmore was right. Miss Constantia was a queer woman.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GRASPING AN OPPORTUNITY.

(Frank H. Sweet, in 'Good Cheer'.)

It was Edna's dish week, and she was denunciatory in her proclamation of the fact; but then her lamenting week was also a time for public dusting, as well as her week to do the chamber work. A career was what she wanted—something that would require courage, dash and brilliancy; and here she was tied down to dishcloth and duster and bed-making. Of course she was at odds with her prospects, and of course she was willing that the world should know she was.

Out among the branches of a cherry tree an oriole was pouring forth a tribute of gladness to the June sunshine and flowers, and upstairs she could hear her sister Bettie singing at her chamber work as she went from room to room. Alice was dusting in the parlor, and talking to Benny on the porch at the same time. Somehow, their cheeriness grated upon her nerves. How could they sing and laugh and banter when the world was so askew?

'Swish, swash; swish, swash,' grumbled her cloth among the dishes; and 'Sweet-sweet-sweetly,' sang the oriole in the branches. Why couldn't her life have been cast among the branches, she thought, instead of in the humdrum ways of dishpan and duster? Why could they not have had just a little more money, enough to carry her on from high school through college, and fit her for a career? Bettie and Alice wanted an education, also, but it did not matter so much for them. They would be contented, anyway. Well, it was hard; but there was no help for it. They must all be doing something to make money, for the family funds were getting low. If only she could find something ladylike and at good salary, perhaps she could yet win her own way to college. But she did hope that Bettie and Alice would not carry out any of their plans for growing and peddling vegetables, or canvassing for books, or picking berries to sell. Such work was so commonplace and vulgar!

'Clang, clang!' sounded the knocker, and the 'swish, swash' ceased in momentary curiosity as to whom the visitor might be. Then, as she recognized the familiar 'How air ye all?' of Farmer Jones, the hotel milkman, her cloth resumed its ineffectual labor among the dishes and her face its interrupted expression of discontent.

'Edna! Oh, Edna!' her mother called, a few moments later. 'Come out here, please.' The cloth stopped its circlings, and the long, delicate fingers were carefully dried with a towel which hung above the sink. Then, nothing loth, Edna walked languidly toward the front piazza. Even Farmer Jones and his probable errand of gossip were preferable to dish-washing. But this time the neighborly old man was evidently upon a real errand, for she could read in the kindly eyes the pleasure of the news he had come to impart.

'Mr. Jones says they need another girl

Advertisements. WHY WOOLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE. Sir, I have just come round myself to tell you that you have absolutely spoiled a pair of blankets on me.

I have! Yes, sir, you have! Surely you are mistaken, madam! I am not mistaken. I sent round my little girl a few days ago for a good strong soap to wash out some heavy things. In all innocence I used what you sent me, and the result is that my blankets are just the skeleton of what they were. They are ruined, sir, and it's your fault!

Yes, but I sent what I usually send in such cases. What you usually send! No wonder Mrs. Moore, my neighbor, complains of her clothes wearing out; I find you usually send her the same soap. But, madam, I always give my customers what they ask for. Had you named a particular brand of soap you would have had it.

Named a particular brand! How was I to know anything of brands? But I know better now, and I know what ruined my blankets—and my hands are in a nice plight, too! I can assure you, madam, that it is not my desire to sell anything that will be injurious to either the hands or clothing of my customers, and I shall be glad to know how you prove that what I sold you injured your blankets and your hands.

Well, I was telling Mrs. Neill my trouble, and she lent me a little cutting, and here it is; you can read it: "Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, describes the destructive property of soda upon wool very graphically.

"After mentioning how strong alkali such as potash and soda, disastrously affect cotton, linen, and wool, he says: "On one occasion I employed this property of soda in a useful way. There was a large quantity of new blankets sent to one of our hospitals, which, when given out, were said by the patients to be not so warm as the old blankets were, and that led to an investigation as to whether the blankets were genuine or not. They looked well, and weighed properly, and I got a blanket sent to me for examination and analysis. We found soon that there was cotton mixed with

the wool, and the question was as to separating the two, because they were thoroughly woven throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibre. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as a kind of skeleton—a sort of ghost—of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strong by themselves, affect woollen articles in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woollen fibre."

Now, I want to tell you that we neighbors have had a talk over the matter, and we are not going to have our clothes and hands ruined in this way. Several of our neighbors who know have proved to us that Washing Sodas, Potash, Chloride of Lime, and "soap substitutes" are most injurious to clothes and hands. "Free alkali" in soaps is practically the caustic soda that burns the clothes. Why, you dare not keep Caustic Soda in a tin canister; it must be in an earthen jar, or it will even corrode the tin! Now, it's for you to provide us with pure soap without free alkali, or we must find it elsewhere.

Madam, you enlighten me! So many soaps are advertised as pure, that I really took little heed to any difference between them. I have one, however, that has medical certificates of its freedom from free alkali. It is guaranteed pure; and the makers offer \$5,000 reward to any one who can prove it is not pure, and further, I am authorized to return the purchase money to any one finding cause for complaint.

Let me see it! Why, Sunlight Soap! It's a beautiful clean, fresh-looking soap, and this Octagon shape is very handy. Give me five bars.

Note by the grocer.—This whole neighborhood is using Sunlight Soap now. I have no more complaints. I have no room in my store now for resins concoctions of alkali poisons; but it is not the grocer's fault if the public are satisfied with common soaps. If the public ask for Sunlight Soap—octagon bar—we give them.

over at the hotel,' her mother began, hesitatingly. 'The manager asked him to find one, and he came here, knowing you girls wanted work.'

A quick color flamed to Edna's cheeks. She could typewrite; and, besides, she had a passable knowledge of bookkeeping. She wondered which it would be.

'What kind of work?' she asked, with such unusual briskness that her mother smiled at her approvingly.

'Why it—it—' Her mother paused and looked helplessly at Farmer Jones. 'Dish-washing,' he supplemented blun- tly. 'One of the girls they had was for- ever smashing things, so they discharged her. I told 'em I knew of three girls who was smart and neat and careful as old housekeepers. It's a good opening for one of you; a dollar a day, and pay every Saturday. Of course, you'll go.'

'Sweet-sweet-sweetly,' came the voice of the oriole from the branch, and 'Be it ever so humble,' sang Bettie, as she ran lightly down the stairs, her chamber work for the morning already finished. Edna's face grew scornful.

'No, I don't think I will,' she answered shortly. 'You might ask Bettie. Perhaps she will not be so particular.'

When the dishes were done that morning it was almost time to use them for dinner, and Edna realized rebelliously that in another hour she must do them all over again. At the dinner table she noticed that Bettie was absent.

'She's gone over to the hotel to wash dishes,' her mother said, answering her glance toward the empty chair. 'She seemed to think it was almost providen- tial, and said if she could keep the position throughout the season she would be able to go back to school next winter. I hope she will be able to, poor child; she is so ambitious.'

Edna stared a little, and dropped her gaze. But when she was back at her sink, with the dishes again towering above the rim of the great pan, her thoughts persisted in wandering away to Bettie, who was ambitious, and who might be able to return to school. Had she made a mistake, and was Bettie on the right road after all?

And when Bettie returned at the end of the week with a wonderful story of promotion from the kitchen to the linen department, this doubt grew stronger and more convincing, and for the first time mingled self-distrust with her arrogance and discontent. If she had accepted the position, might she not also have been thought too valuable to be kept in the kitchen, and been given oversight of the hotel linen and laundry, at fifty dollars a month? Fifty dollars! Why, that would— But the thought was too exasperating, and she resolutely shut it from her. Only when Bettie returned from time to time, she looked at her curiously, as though trying to discover something she had not seen before.

But that was not all. When Bettie came to her, five months later, and told her that they were going away to school, and would share her money equally, and that when they returned they were to help their younger sister Alice, her com- posure gave way entirely, and with it all her arrogance and discontent. And for the first time in years, perhaps in their lives, as the two sisters looked into each other's eyes, Bettie saw, even as did Edna, the pure gold beneath.

KINDLY TELL THE PREACHER. Any clergyman not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to your minister you will oblige the publishers.



To the Weary Dyspeptic. We Ask this Question:

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating.

The first step is to regulate the bowels.

For this purpose Burdock Blood Bitters has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derange- ments of digestion. It cures Dys- pepsia and the primary causes lead- ing to it.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

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

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

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

FROM TORONTO TO THE WEST.

Innumerable books have been written on the beauties and material resources of Canada; most of them are not worth reading, but there are exceptions. One of the exceptions is 'From the Great Lakes to the Wide West,' by Bernard McEvoy. It is a series of letters written to the Toronto 'Mail and Empire,' on a trip from Toronto to Victoria, B. C. The first duty of a journalist is to be interesting; that of a traveller is to be instructive. Mr. McEvoy succeeds in being more interesting than most travellers, and more instructive than most journalists. He is dutifully effusive about all the kinds of beautiful scenery he encounters, but his heart is really in his work when he is describing the industrial progress of the West. Beginning with the great chair factory at Owen Sound, he gives vivid pictures of the varied enterprise, at Sault Ste. Marie, farming in Manitoba, the fur trade in the North-West, and the coal and gold mines of British Columbia. He is particularly struck with the Clergus works at Sault Ste. Marie. He says:—

Much has been said about the big pulp mills and the new steel works, but people must see them before they are quite competent to judge of their vast extent, and of the brain and brawn that have gone to their making. The pulp mill, the sulphite pulp mill, the machine shops, the foundry, the ore-roasting works, the office buildings, are like castles of solid masonry. You see the big sulphite mill silhouetted against the sunset by the side of the water, and it looks like some strong fortress on the Rhine. When you enter it you know that there is nothing more massive, more overpoweringly Brobdignagian, more scientifically economical in the adaptation of means to ends in the whole world. . . . The whole is the product of highly educated brains, offered by the quiet, calm, far-seeing, quick-thinking, Napoleonic man who is at the head of these concerns.

Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage and Rainy River are described, as well as the desert near Rat Portage—'patches of wilderness that for ragged, unadulterated solitude, beat the world.' Winnipeg impresses him as a city of signs. 'The Winnipeggers as a rule are not satisfied till they have covered every available spot on their premises with some legend in immense black letter characters. The first impression a stranger gets is one of signs and telegraph poles and wires, and a very wide roadway, block-paved.'

While in British Columbia he considers the Chinese and Japanese questions, concluding that both races are absolutely necessary for the welfare of British Columbia. 'They will stop coming,' he says, 'about the time that the Fraser River runs backwards.' They are much more desirable than another class, the young men who arrive from England with a willingness to do anything in general, and a complete ignorance of how to do anything in particular. For these, Mr. McEvoy sees no prospect of success. (Wm. Briggs, Toronto.)

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses, and How to Combat It, is a very lucid and practical essay by Dr. S. A. Knopf, an acknowledged authority on the subject. Dr. Knopf's address was the principal feature of the tuberculosis convention at Ottawa last week, and his essay is published in six languages. Tuberculosis, according to Dr. Knopf, is the most frequent cause of death, one death out of every six or seven being due to it in one form or

another. The most frequent form of tuberculosis is, of course, the pulmonary one, known as consumption, and it is against this that most efforts are to be directed. The first step is to prevent the spread of the tuberculosis bacilli, which occur in large numbers in the sputum, or expectoration, of consumptives. For this reason, all consumptives should use pocket cuspidors, frequently disinfected. Several other similar precautions are also recommended. Meat, unless inspected and declared safe, should be very thoroughly cooked, and suspected milk should be sterilized. A few germs, however, do not necessarily do any harm. The secretions of our nasal cavities, doubtless also the blood, and the secretions of the stomach of a healthy individual, kill the germs before they have a chance to do harm. Therefore the healthy man and woman should not have an exaggerated fear of tuberculosis, but they should, nevertheless, not recklessly expose themselves to the danger of infection. The great thing especially for those predisposed to the disease, is to keep healthy. In this connection Dr. Knopf shows the dangers of tight lacing, long skirts, too warm neckwear and tight shoes. Cold baths are advisable for almost everybody, and children should become accustomed to them when about a year old. In winter, care should be taken not to let the house get too dry or too hot. If, however, consumption has been contracted it can, in spite of a very prevalent belief to the contrary, be cured in most cases, especially in the early stages. This can be done solely by scientific and judicious use of fresh air, sunshine, water, abundant and good food (milk, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit), sometimes helped out by medicine. Special climatic advantages are not necessary, but for the purpose of special supervision by trained physicians, it is advisable to gather the invalids together in sanatoria. The great thing, however, is to prevent the spread of the disease, by combating its causes. These are ignorance, lack of light, air and sun, unhealthy tenements, unclean linen, lack of proper or sufficient food, excesses of all kinds, and above all, the abuse of alcoholic beverages.' Dr. Knopf advocates free lectures, parks, cooking schools, cheap eating-houses, public baths and lunches for school children, besides state sanatoria.

(M. Firestack, 200 West 96th street, New York.)

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

'Training the Church of the Future,' by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, is a series of lectures on Christian nurture, with special reference to the Y. P. S. C. E., as a training-school of the church. It is a book for pastors and other Christian workers. He shows that the church of the future must be composed largely of the children of its present members, and that it is just as important to keep these children in the church as to convert non-Christians, and far easier. Dr. Clark believes emphatically in the Timothy type of conversion, the children being brought up in a Christian life by Christian parents, and he thinks these should join the Church at an early age, 'not prodigies and precocious hot-house human plants, but every-day, rough-and-ready, noisy natural boys.' He protests against the way in which most pastors neglect the children, who are so easily reached, preaching one or two sermons a year to them, as against a hundred to 'the sermon-steeped saints who little need them, or the sermon-hardened sinners who will not hear them.'

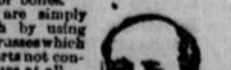
The mid-week prayer-meeting is for the adult. To be sure the young people are welcomed, and are often benefited if they do not attend, but the meeting has the mature Christian in view, and if the young do participate, it often seems like an intrusion into the special preserves of their elders to which only the boldest are equal. To remedy this condition, the Christian Endeavor Society was organized, and it has done its work well. Dr. Clark discusses the society very fully, answering many of the objections often urged against it. He also describes its various developments—the Junior Societies, the Quiet Hour, the Tenth Legion, the Macedonian Phalanx, the C. E. Civic Club and the C. E. Home Circle.

Funk & Wagnalls, 75 cents.

Advertisements.

RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting balls and pressing straps, and hold Rupture without press on hips, spine or bones. Learn how you are simply raising your heads Rupture and its Cure. Spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all. Learn how I have, after 22 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented invention. Learn how the operation of coughing, lifting, etc., only cause a firmer hold by my Antomotic Pad. Learn what the cure of Rupture and its Cure. I treat successfully BY MAIL. Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure. CHAS. CLUTTER, 20 East 14th Street, New York City.



A REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE.

We have made violent efforts to believe the doctrine put forth in 'A Revolution in the Science of Cosmology,' by George Campbell, and have signally failed. Mr. Campbell holds that scientists are wrong in supposing that the earth was ever in a melted or vaporous condition; on the contrary, it was originally frigid, is gradually getting warmer from the inside of its own accord, and will finally 'melt with fervent heat.' The object of the book is to show that the Biblical accounts of the creation and prophecies of the end of the world, or rather the author's very peculiar interpretation of them, are correct. We fear, however, that if the Bible had to rest on such science as Mr. Campbell's it would have a very insecure foundation. The book abounds with unsupported assertions, grave scientific misstatements and bad logic. Mr. Campbell is apparently a self-educated man who has not taught himself well. A fair sample of his knowledge is his assertion that 'hydrogen gas constitutes . . . about four-fifths of the bulk of the atmosphere.' As a matter of fact, the atmosphere only contains traces of hydrogen; the author has mixed it up with nitrogen, a totally different gas. Some of the things he says are true, but they are not at all new; whatever is new in the book, and much that is old, is very ingeniously false. Writers of Mr. Campbell's stamp are not rare, but they generally stick to the field of political economy, where ignorance of both fact and logic is forgiven to any one who writes fluently and seems to believe what he says. (Crane & Co., Topeka, \$1.00.)

ACROSS CANADA.

Mr. J. W. C. Haldane's '3,800 Miles Across Canada' was written as the result of an extensive tour throughout the Dominion, when the author gathered special information regarding its trade and commerce, the field it offers for the enterprising and industrious, its travelling facilities, its scenery, and its engineering features. Many incidents of travel are given which much enliven the general reading. (The book may be had from J. W. C. Haldane, 39 North John street, Liverpool. Price \$1.25; postage, 12 cents extra.)

PAMPHLETS.

'The youthful moralist' is a small book full of good advice for apprentices and working lads. Though published in Edinburgh, and so chiefly suited to Scotch conditions, it will be very valuable to any Canadian boy who will heed its precepts. It deals with health, education, temper, contentment, work, learning a trade, nature and religion, and concludes with a short sketch of the life of George Kemp, the self-taught Scottish architect. (W. Drysdale & Co., 242 St. Catherine street. Five cents.)

A list of the books, pamphlets and magazine articles on the subjects of temperance, total abstinence, prohibition, the Gothenburg and other licensing systems of the liquor traffic, in the Toronto Public Library, has just been published. It is well adapted to the needs of readers of temperance literature.

'Best,' is a series of devotional poems, one for each day in the month, by Amy Parkinson. Their keynote is 'All that thy Father does is best for thee.' (Wm. Briggs.)

'The Way,' which is the message of George A. Mitchell on 'The Wisdom of the Age,' is a collection of nebulous cogitations on natural religion and kindred subjects. (Wm. Briggs.)

LITERARY CHAT

'The Bookman' publishes a photo of Landseer's painting of Sir Walter Scott and a full-page view of Abbotsford. Miss Ellen M. Stone's narrative of her six-months' captivity among Macedonian brigands will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co., in the autumn.

George Allen, a London publisher, is arranging to bring out a thirty-volume edition of Ruskin's works, to be edited by Alexander Wedderburn, one of Ruskin's executors.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's husband is a journalist and author, and his edition of 'The English Poets' is a standard work of its class. Mrs. Ward was Mary Augusta Arnold, and she married him in 1872. In 1881 she had her first book, 'Milly and Ollie,' published.

In the series of 'American Men of Letters,' Prof. Woodberry's 'Hawthorne' and Thomas Wentworth Higginson's 'Longfellow' will be published soon, and Prof. Bourne's 'Motley' and Prof. Carpenter's 'Whittier' will be issued within this year.

Mr. Sidney Lee's paper on 'Shakespeare in Oral Tradition' in the 'Living Age' for May 3, will be welcomed by Shakespeare students as a fresh and delightful contribution to the literature of the subject by the most accomplished Shakespearean scholar of our time.

Many lives of King Edward VII. are issuing in London now, in view of the approaching coronation pageant. One of them is in four volumes, written by Penderel Brodhurst, a newspaper man and a descendant of the Penderel who saved King Charles's life at Bosobel.

The 'Living Age' has begun a new serial by Miss Christabel Coleridge, which opens attractively. Miss Coleridge comes naturally by her literary gifts, as she is a granddaughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. She is a writer of the type of Miss Yonge, and is now engaged on Miss Yonge's biography.

The 'Book Buyer' for April is well il-

lustrated. Among the portraits are those of Gertrude Atherton, Henry B. Fuller, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor (with a very cynical expression), Marion Crawford, in a new pose; John Bigelow at work; Gustave Doré, Eugene Sue, Rembrandt, Peale, Hiram Powers and Henry Beers.

The best authority on Finland and the Finns is said to be N. C. Fredericksen's 'Finland,' which contains all desirable information on the country's history and inhabitants, hitherto comparatively little known. The iron hand of Russian restraint upon Finnish liberties has brought the little country into conspicuity.

The leading article in the 'Living Age' for April 20 is a paper from the Edinburgh 'Review,' giving a complete account, at once popular and scientific, of the results of the voyage of the 'Valdivia,' and the deep-sea explorations conducted in connection with it.

The Prince of Wales is an enthusiastic poster collector, and possesses a fine collection of some of the most interesting examples of poster-paintings which have adorned our hoardings. His Royal Highness has just accepted a copy of Mr. W. S. Rogers's popular work on the subject, 'A Book of the Poster,' and in a letter to the author expresses himself as pleased with it.

Voynich, the well-known London dealer in early printed books, is a Pole of noble family, who was banished to Siberia by the Russian Government, and, after much tribulation, escaped to England, where he started as a bookseller with about five dollars. He has now a large business in medicinal books. His wife is the author of 'The Gaddy' and 'Jack Raymond.'

J. F. Taylor & Co., New York, announce a new illustrated edition of that always popular book, Elizabeth Prentiss's 'Stepping Heavenward.' It will be read when all the popular 'boom' novels of to-day are buried in oblivion. They also announce 'The Log of the Gloucester' compiled by Commander Wainwright, of that vessel, who did such valiant work in the naval battle off Santiago.

Mrs. Craik's 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' first published in 1837, is still in demand. It has been published in French, German, Greek, Italian and Russian versions. It has recently been issued in the 'Coronation' series of novels by the London publishing house of Treherne. Mrs. Craik wrote forty-six books. Her first novel was 'The Oglivies,' published in 1849. Her last novel, 'The Little Lane Prince,' appeared in 1874.

Onoto Watanna, the young woman who wrote 'A Japanese Nightingale,' was born at Nagasaki, and is one of fourteen brothers and sisters. When a young girl she was a clever parliamentary reporter at Jamaica, in the West Indies. Afterwards she went to the United States and did newspaper work, publishing her first Oriental story in a western newspaper. Her mother was a Japanese, educated in England, and her father was an Englishman. She is at work on a new novel, which will be published by Harper & Bros., New York, next fall.

It having been suggested to the publishers that it would be desirable that the official record of the tour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales should be published in time for the coronation, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, state that it has been arranged to issue the work early this month, and not in the autumn, as previously announced. The title of this book is 'The Web of Empire,' and it is, in fact, the diary of the imperial tour as kept by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace. Among the numerous superb illustrations are mementoes of the visit to Mr. Edwards's lumber camp at Ottawa, the lacrosse match, and other similar Canadian scenes.

DR. CONAN DOYLE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

London M. A. P. says: 'It may be remembered that some weeks ago I told the story of how Conan Doyle's last story was inspired by Mr. Fletcher Robinson while they were both strolling over the golf links at Cromer, and how Conan Doyle—like the fine fellow he is—instead of annexing the idea without pay and without acknowledgment, as many an author has done before, gave Mr. Robinson a considerable share of the pay for the book, and also promised acknowledgment of his services. Mr. Conan Doyle has fulfilled his promise, for the note in the 'Hound of the Baskervilles,' now that it is published in book form:—

'My Dear Robinson,—It was your account of a West Country legend which first suggested the idea of this little tale to my mind. For this and for the help which you gave me in its evolution, all thanks. Yours most truly, "A. CONAN DOYLE."'

Advertisements.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

ENGLAND'S SOLDIERLY FAMILIES.

(London 'Times'.)

Despite the hardships of a soldier's life, there is an inherent love in some families for serving in the army. Bisleigh has just welcomed Quartermaster Payne's return from the front, where his four sons have also served. Sergeant Taylor, now at Colchester, is one of eight brothers, all soldiers, five of whom have fallen in South Africa. Another remarkable instance was that of James Stuart, in the middle of the century before last. He fought as ensign at Quebec, sold his commission, entered the army again, and fought at Bunker Hill. His numerous sons enlisted; ten were killed in battle—five in the East Indies, two at Trafalgar, one at Waterloo and two at Algiers. That a soldier's life is compatible with longevity is shown by the father living 116 years, his death resulting from a fall. A public subscription enabled the old soldier to pass his later years in comfort.

Advertisements.

PALE AND LISTLESS.

A CONDITION THAT AFFECTS VERY MANY WOMEN.

The Appetite Fails—Strength Departs and the Sufferer Feels That Life is Really a Burden.

(From the 'Topic,' Petrolia, Ont.)

It is impossible that a medicine can be so widely known and used as are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without striking results frequently becoming known and the merits of this great remedy for the common ailments of man and woman being published. Mrs. Thos. Kettle, of Petrolia, Ont., is a case in point. Mrs. Kettle is an old resident of this district and is well known. Chatting with a reporter of the 'Topic' the other day the conversation drifted on the subject of medicines, when Mrs. Kettle spoke in the highest praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which, she said, had cured her of a long illness. Our reporter, being naturally interested, made further enquiries, when Mrs. Kettle gave him the following particulars: 'I am the mother of twelve children and in spite of the constant strain and worry the raising of so large a family entailed upon me, in addition to my housework, I was for many years blessed with splendid health. However, after the birth of my last child my strength seemed to fail me and I felt that my health was gradually going. I consulted a doctor and continued under his treatment for some months, but the only result that I could see was that I grew steadily worse. I could not name any particular ailment that I suffered from, but I was all 'run down.' My appetite failed me, my strength seemed all gone and I became pale and listless, scarcely able to drag myself around, and much of the time in bed. I became alarmed at my long continued ill health and so doctor's medicine had done me no good I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I purchased a box and thought it did me some good so I got six boxes more, and before I had finished taking the second I felt a lot better, and by the time I had finished the seven boxes I had perfectly regained my health, had gained weight and felt better than I had for some years. I consider the pills a splendid medicine, a real godsend to weak and ailing women, and have frequently recommended them to my friends and used them with my children, always with good results. Judging from Mrs. Kettle's healthy appearance to-day none would imagine she had ever known what a day's illness meant.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a positive cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, or a weak or shattered condition of the nervous system, such as epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, heart trouble, anaemia, etc. These pills are also a cure for the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is Good for Man and Beast.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farm yard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock and in cases of cough and pains it can be used with good effect.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

Marie—'Oh, which dog shall I choose?' Kathryn—'Take the shaggy one, of course. You can tie the most ribbons on it.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicine herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

HER OPINION. 'Some men,' said Willie Washington, 'act like perfect fools when they are in love.' 'Yes,' answered Miss Cayenne, 'and a great many more do not wait even for that excuse.'—Washington 'Star.'

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

TIMELY WARNING. Here, Johnnie,' said the proud mother, 'you may have one of the first crullers I ever baked.' 'And be careful, Johnnie,' added the father, 'not to let it fall on your toes.'—Ohio 'State Journal.'

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Captain—Lock, gentlemen! There's a whale! Forty Male Passengers—Looks like the fish that got away from me last summer!—'Marine Journal.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Long Primer Bagster Bible. No better gift. Send four new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or fourteen subscribers and \$9.50 cash. For either of these clubs the sender will receive the Long Primer Bagster Bible as a premium.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HE WAS DELIRIOUS. A very plain nurse was telling a convalescent enteric patient at the front how bad he had been, and how delirious. 'Do you know you proposed to me?' she asked. The patient jumped, 'Was I as delirious as that?'

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Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

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'De sheriff only had me one time in my life,' said the colored witness. 'And what did he do with you then?' 'He didn't do nuthin' wid me, sub; I outrun him.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

COMING OUT OF A WOMEN'S CLUB.

'The difference between my husband's club and mine,' said the pretty woman in the turquoise colored toque, looking at her watch, 'is that mine lasts from two until six, and his lasts from six until two.'—'Life.'

It is Good for Man and Beast.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farm yard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock and in cases of cough and pains it can be used with good effect.

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Secure the visit of the 'Weekly Witness' to your friend's home for 1902. No better family weekly newspaper can enter the home. See page eight for clubbing rates and special inducements to workers.

The Boys' Page.

When the Ice-Bridge Went to Sea

BY FRANK BAIRD.

Tom Martin stopped on his way up the hill and looked off towards the big, ice-bound bay. He had tired of coasting and was thinking of something else.

"Dan!" he called.

The boy ahead stopped and turned about.

Tom scanned the bay for some time before speaking again.

"There are smelts runnin' out there," he said at length; "sure as you're alive, s'pose we go an' try them."

"Smelts are four cents a pound now," Dan said. "How's the ice, I wonder?"

Tom laughed.

"The ice!" he said, "Simpson had his team out there yesterday."

Ten minutes later the two boys, with skates, hooks, lines and bait, were approaching the shore of the great Bay Chaleur.

Its general form is wedge-shaped, broadening through the one hundred and forty miles of its length, until where it enters the St. Lawrence Gulf it is some thirty miles wide.

The winter had been unusually cold, and this spring there were more 'fish houses' further down the bay than ever before. The houses had been built on the shore and afterwards hauled off by means of teams and placed on a spot on the ice through which a hole had been cut. Rugs, skins, quilts, even small stoves, had been provided afterwards;

people on both sides shook their heads and wondered. But the fishing was not further down, and the winter—no body had seen a season like it for cold. So nothing was said.

On arriving at the small fish-house the boys took off their skates, kindled a fire, and were soon thoroughly absorbed in pulling the bright, struggling little smelts from the hole in the ice. Tom had been correct in his supposition. The boys had never met such success before. It was all wonderful. It was the finest of sport; they were making money. Was it any wonder that time ran by unnoticed?

But suddenly the boys were reminded of their situation. A gust of wind fiercer than usual pulled against the door, and it flew open. A whiff of fresh, cold snow swished into the boys' faces and fizzed on the red-hot stove.

"Shut the door, Dan," Tom said, as he threw his hook, and began pulling and relaxing his line as usual.

Dan got up. Before doing as he had been directed he looked out into the night, for it was night.

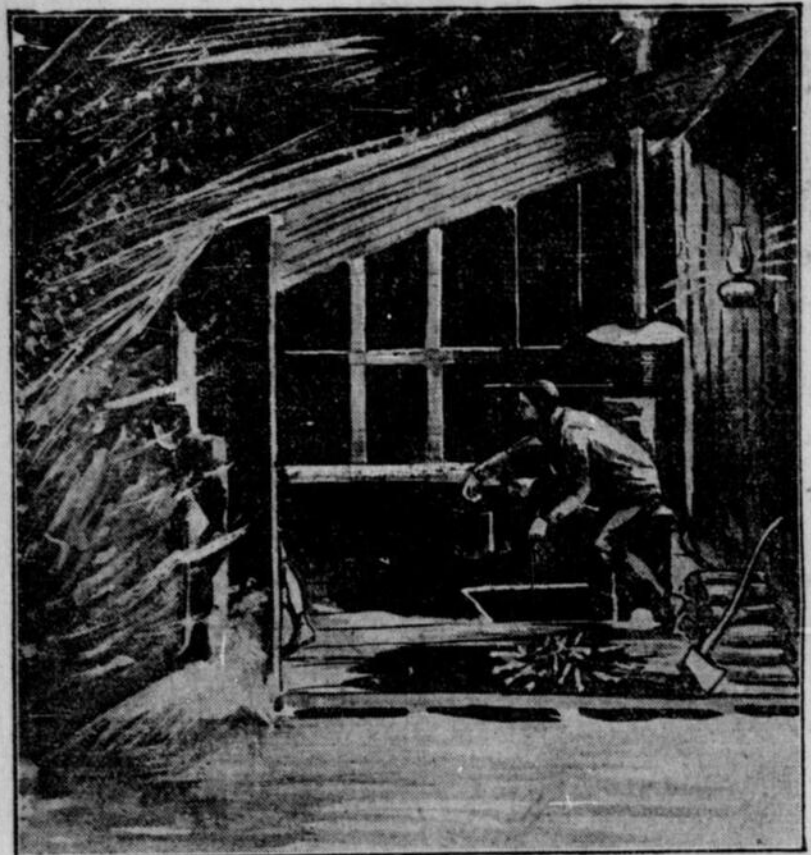
"It's snowin', Tom," he said, "an' it's dark as tar, too."

Tom twisted a smelt from his hook and reached for some fresh bait.

"Shut the door an' put in some wood," he said. "It's only a squall; the moon'll be out in a few minutes."

Dan did as Tom had told him. Then he fumbled for his watch. "Good gracious!" he said; "it's ten o'clock. I promised mother I'd be home by that time."

He opened the door and again looked out.



HE LOOKED OUT INTO THE NIGHT.

and then through the wild days and bitter nights the Canadian men and boys, strange as it may seem, sat by their fires and fished through their floors!

As the boys reached the ice they talked.

"What'd you tell your mother about comin' home?" Tom asked.

"Bout ten, anyway," Dan answered. "I said we'd be home." "Mother," he went on a little later, with a slight laugh, "was thinkin' we was too young for 'smeltin' alone—an' that the ice mightn't be good. But I'm twelve."

A feeling of largeness and bravery came to Dan with his last words.

Tom noticed this.

"If the fish were runnin' thick you wouldn't leave by ten, would you?" he said.

"Wouldn't want to, that's sure. But as mother said, to-morrow's Sunday. Then, a promise is a promise, I s'pose."

Tom laughed.

"My mother spoke about Sunday, too. Said to remember I'd have to be up in time to make the church fire an' ring the bell, as usual. Before they'd give me the job I had to say I'd never miss a day all winter."

But the boys had come to the bay. The forenoon had been exceptionally fine and warm; now, however, the wind was bringing a reassuring chill down from the Quebec mountains and over to where the boys were. The season had slid into the first week of April, still the great ice-bridge held fast. It was true the sun had been warm for some days, and had led perceptibly on the hillsides and streams. As Tom and Dan walked out on the 'foot-log' that connected the land with the firm ice, they noticed that the long ribbon of blue water between the ice and the bay shore was wider than it had been yesterday. But where is the room for thoughts of danger in a boy's mind when it is full to overflowing with thoughts of sport, and of making money into the bargain?

Once on the wide ice-field the spirit of the situation seized both boys at once. The ice in early fall had been rough, but with the rains, snows and crusts of winter together with the usual 'watering up' from below it had become almost perfectly level. And it seemed solid as a pavement of steel. Tom and Dan strapped their skates firmly to their boots with a loud, half-wild hurrah they were off. What did it matter even if the sun had slid into a haze that had been waiting for it all the afternoon on the Quebec hills?

Just here—here as well as anywhere—it may be said that when Tom Martin's father took his fish-house further down the bay than any one else—down beyond the point where the ice invariably cracked across and swung off seaward—

Tom laughed. "This is one of the times a promise had better be let go, I should say. Every half hour here means just half a dollar, accordin' to my reckonin'."

Dan looked puzzled.

"It's comin' on Sunday, too," he said; "an' we're ten miles out, but—but do you s'pose we're really makin' that much?"

"Of course. Count your fish."

But Dan stood chinking instead. Tom went on. "The storm, that's nothing. I've been out dozens of worse nights than this with father."

Dan again thought silently for a few moments. Then the puzzled look went out of his face, and a new air of bold recklessness came on. He put away all his thoughts, and more fully than ever, entered into the spirit of sport and of gain.

As a rule when first fears or questionings are silenced we become brave. It was this way with both Tom and Dan. Their spirits seemed to rise with the roaring wind. It came to them that they were doing brave, heroic things—things that would sound well when told about. They were sure there was not a boy on either side of the bay for miles who would not envy them. They were probably the only fishermen on the ice. Others had been frightened away! But it would all make the story better, braver. They were glad for the time, they were just where they were.

It was a few minutes to twelve when Dan again looked at his watch. It would soon be Sunday. The 'run' of fish had continued good. There were thoughts in his mind as he noticed the hand creeping up to twelve that he hesitated about expressing. After a time, however, he spoke:

"Tom," he said, "in two minutes it'll be Sunday."

But Dan had made the mistake of yielding once, and the next time was easier. In five minutes his companion had persuaded him that breaking the Sabbath under such circumstances could be a matter of no consequence whatever.

"People sleep late Sunday," Tom said, dismissing the subject; "we can wait till daylight here an' still be home before they're up. Besides, who'll know when we stopped fishin'?" Then think of what we'd lose!"

And so it happened that two o'clock Sunday morning found both boys still busily fishing.

The weather in Canada never does things by halves. When it is fine it is very fine; when it storms it storms. The fierce, snow-laden wind swept down the timber-clad Quebec mountains, then out on the bay with the fury of a hurricane.

It was not, however, until the supply of fish fell off that the boys thought of the storm's fury. In the long waits between catches they now realized that the sides of the small house were straining to the yielding point. What if it should go down?

A little later it was concluded that the 'run' was over, and the boys made up their minds to sleep. Dan was the first to roll himself in a great moose-skin. In a few moments he slept.

Tom remembered that before sleeping his father had always filled the stove with wood. He would do the same. But on looking into the corner where the wood had been, he was shocked to find only two small sticks. He groped hurriedly about, but there was no more. In the moment he took to think, the wind again burst wide the door. Before shutting it he looked out. It was wild, and white, and cold. This was no squall.

Tom sat down and thought. Indeed, it was his first opportunity for real thinking for some time. It came to him that they had no food. The frail building might go down at the next burst of wind. The fire was to be lit and the church bell rung or his job was gone. Then there were other things. Dan had wanted to go home—to keep his promise. And he had not wanted to fish after twelve either. And in every case it came to Tom that Dan had been right, and he in the wrong. He wished now that he could persuade himself with the arguments he had used to persuade Dan a few hours earlier. And yet he could not. Why had his contentions lost their force? Was it because the wind was wilder, and the last stick of wood but one was on the fire?

Gradually the fierce white night slipped towards morning. Dan still slept, the heavy, tired sleep of a boy. But there was no sleep for Tom. At times he would succeed in reasoning himself almost into safety, and then it would all come back with a rush. By morning they would want some food; and there was none. An empty box and a narrow shelf was all that could possibly be spared for food. They were clothed for only fine weather. The storm was much worse than ever. How could they go ten miles in this even when daylight came?

But it was the fears that came to Tom from looking inward that really alarmed him more than the outward danger. He had done wrong. He could put away all thought of the wind, the cold, the danger, but not this. If he could only put it off on Fate, or on something, or on some one else, then things would be different. Why was this conscience-voice so taunting and cruel? But he concluded not to look any more on the past; it was too annoying.

And yet what was there of comfort in the future? April storms, he knew, were sometimes the wildest and longest of the winter. The fire could not be maintained for long. Perhaps they could wrap up in the skins and eat frozen fish. But only perhaps. Then was there not of late a strange, ugly swelling and sinking of the water in the hole through which they had fished? Tom was sure there was. What could it mean? The thought that came in answer was the worst that had come yet. The little building had strained somewhat, and let in the fierce wind. It was cold—fearfully so. And yet when Tom put his hand to his forehead, after watching the swelling water in the hole, he felt a strange, warm moisture there.

But even the most unpleasant night must end. Some thin, cold light stole into the dark. The boys ate a few charred, crispy fish, wrapped themselves as warmly as possible, and then, guided by the faint flush in the east, this was their only guide to their proper course—they set out for home. They had not gone far, however, through the deep snow, when, above the roar of the wind, another sound burst upon them. At the same moment the snow-cloud lifted for a time, and there, just in front of them, they saw great, black, angry waves. The bay ice had broken at the usual place during the storm of the night, and was drifting seaward.

For some moments the boys stood as though riveted to the spot. Both understood, but neither spoke. They made their way with some difficulty back to the fish-house. They received the fire, then in the coming light they looked about on every side. The storm had cleared considerably, especially to the north. They could see dimly the Quebec mountains. And yet they were not the mountains behind which the sun had dipped the evening before. And then the mountains were much further away. The ice must have drifted far during the night.

Tom looked upon it all with a certain outward degree of calmness. In one sense he was really less afraid than before. The full danger was now upon him, and there was no room for imaginings. The big waves were grinding their way steadily closer. Every now and then great cakes of ice split off and swung this way or that. And yet, great as it was, it was not this outward danger that had the largest place in Tom's thought. Why had he yielded? The loss of his position as bell-ringer, his broken promises, the broken Sabbath, his jeering Dan into doing the wrong he had done himself, his brazen audacity in throwing all his principles to the winds in a single night; it all came home to him now with a stinging force he had not experienced before. And he had done it all for a little gain. The ice might split to their feet at any moment. He had thought little of death; few boys do—except that it was a large, awful question. But now it was not thoughts of either living or dying that filled his mind. To Tom the one important, awful thing now was the great wrong he had done. Dan was two years younger. He was not to blame in the least. And yet both were in the same danger. That was one of the keenest features of the whole situation. Oh, the bitterness of it all! If he could only suffer all the penalty himself and Dan go free! Then if both were lost wouldn't he be Dan's murderer? How closely, after all, retribution dogged the steps of wrong, and what a little led to! There, drifting seaward in the storm, on the crumbling islands of ice, Tom Martin got new glimpses of the beauty of honesty and right-doing.

It was well on towards sunset of Sunday evening when some people on a point far down the bay saw smoke ascending

from some drift ice. They launched a boat and rowed out. They found two shivering, half-exhausted boys, and took them ashore.

Puzzles.

A PREFIX.
Prefixed to a proposition I become a nobleman; to a line, a vehicle; to a strong alkaline solution, a grain; to an instrument of torture, a military abode; to an interjection and a measure, a weather indicator; to exist and a hint, a feast; to myself and a sound, a deep, grave voice.

WORD PUZZLE.
(Youth's Companion.)
In each sentence is buried a bird and some material he uses in his nest.
Tom painted a chick a deep maroon, and was punished by the angered owner.
Mrs. Wall owned an automobile, and thinking it a feat, her son made a dangerous run with it.
"Either you or I, oleander," said an orange-tree, "must win envid precedence in the flower contest."
Does disease cause heads to throb in Bermuda?
In healthful Grand Pré ache rarely is sufficient, perhaps, to keep a person in bed.
When in Montana Gerald told a fib respecting the value of a mine there.
We met the sisters at Marshall, Arkansas, and bestowed upon each a yellow rose.
The wind is S. W. if that vane is moving, Luella.
The menu that charmed so much at the banquet produced colic, Henry said, in many cases.
The soloist was beautiful in net-covered satin, and smiled as each air was encored.
What kind of antic, Rowena, could have mused the athlete's tick so?
The variety of grape we enjoyed so much, Mr. Dunbar keeps in his not-house.

WORD DIAMOND.
A Letter in pens—ancient—slaughtered—obscure—a letter in pens.

A BODY OF KNIGHTS.
Sir—was a brilliant fellow, but cynical. He had a dogged, disagreeable, almost sullen nature, which came out strong in hot weather. Sir—, on the other hand, was jolly, thick and chunky, with a reputation for having been tough in his day, but now a very proper party and much sought at dinners. Sir—was quite his opposite, long and slow, especially in cold weather, but smooth and pleasant, and noted for his good taste and quiet ways. He was a prime favorite with children. Sir—, unfortunately, was dry and harsh, bore a bad name for mischief, and was considered dangerous. He was said to be of African descent.

QUOTATIONS.
Can you tell where the following quotations are to be found:
1. And when he is out of sight, quickly also he is out of mind.
2. What! all this for a song?
3. A Trained Band captain eke was he Of famous London town.
4. Blow, blow, thou winter wind, Thou art not so unkind As man's ingratitude.
5. I was promised on a time To have reason for my rhyme; From that time unto this season, I received nor rhyme nor reason.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

PICTURE PUZZLE.
The celebrated author was Cooper. **FAMOUS BIRDS.**
The famous birds of fact and fable poetically described were:
1. The roc which carried Sinbad to the valley of diamonds. 2. The eagles who carried him out of it. 3. The raven sent out by Noah. 4. The dove sent out by him. 5. The little bird who is said to tell of naughty children. 6. The geese who saved Rome. 7. The cranes of Ibycus. 8. The peacock, in whose tail Juno placed the hundred eyes of Argus. 9. The crow whom the fox persuaded to sing, that he might get her cheese. 10. The stork invited to dine by the fox. 11. The Thanksgiving turkey.

WORD DIAMOND.
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RIDDLES.
The answers to the two well-known riddles given are a cherry and a star. Answers received from Sydney A. Stevens.

QUOTATIONS.
The quotations given last week have been answered by Sydney Stevens, and are as follows:
1. He cometh unto you with a tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner.
In Sir Philip Sidney's 'Defence of Poesie,' written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Farewell!
2. For in that word—that fatal word—how'er
We promise—hope—believe—there breathes despair.
In Byron's 'Bride of Abydos,' Canto 1.
3. Up, up, my friend, and quit your books!
Or surely you'll grow double.
In Wordsworth's 'The Tables Turned.'
4. The winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.
In 'The Song of Solomon,' chap. ii.
5. Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.
In Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' Part I.

RENEW IN TIME.
Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

Advertisements.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect on their children."
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE JOKE.
To his other qualifications as a popular man President Roosevelt adds a fondness for a good-natured joke. A Washington correspondent recalls this amusing incident of the time when the President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy:
The squadron had been out for two days at target-practice, and the chief officers had been invited on board the flagship as the guests of Mr. Roosevelt. The conversation on marine topics was long, and for some time there had been a clearing of throats and a significant exchange of glances. Mr. Roosevelt took the hint.
"Will you step into the cabin and have some tea?" he said.
The movement toward the cabin was prompt and unanimous. There, in the centre of a great table, rested a punch-bowl of magnificent proportions, filled nearly to the brim with a liquid a shade darker than amber. In its centre floated an island of ice. Sprays of mint extended their slender leaves over its brim, and pieces of lemon and other fruits floated on the surface of the cool and tempting fluid.
The old commodore, with the color of the sun on his face and the dryness of the desert in his throat, turned eagerly toward this oasis. He stirred the ladle lovingly in the bowl, while the others gathered about him. He held his glass, filled to the brim, between his eye and the sunlight that came in through the cabin window, and the clatter and clink of glasses sounded through the cabin as each officer filled to the occasion.
With an air of contentment and anticipated joy the commodore brought the glass to his lips. Then, as all lifted their glasses to follow his example, a look of astonishment passed over his face. His hand trembled, and the glass almost fell to the table.
"Be blown if it ain't tea!" he gasped.
And, indeed, that is just exactly what it was.

THE NEW HIGH-ARM No. 3 DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE

This Drop Head Sewing Machine is a strictly high grade machine, finished throughout in the best manner possible, possessing all modern improvements, including ball bearings, and its mechanical construction combines simplicity with strength, insuring ease of running and durability.

It makes the double-lock stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.), highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine, and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned, with clear space underneath 5 1/2 by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

The Needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar, so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator, except to keep the treadle moving.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed," is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed-bar to its bearing. The feed-motion—patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed-rod.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade, and best of workmanship throughout.

The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tucker, Blender, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Slide Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths; Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hemmer and Feller.

Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screws, Certificate of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction-Book.

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.
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—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and twenty dollars additional.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, \$29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' \$27.
Transportation to be paid by receiver.

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

Advertisements.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Catarrh, Toothache, Neuralgia, Bruises, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Headache, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sprains, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford a instant ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Bow Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Chinese farmers in certain districts are said to harness pigs and make them draw wagons.

The earliest mention of a double Christian name is that of John Philip Curjel, of Fieham, in 1363 A.D.

The number of natives placed upon the Indian famine relief lists is increasing by thirty thousand a week.

The natives of Guam are intensely musical. Scarcely a house is without some musical instrument, the well-to-do having pianos.

The largest parliament in point of numbers is the Hungarian House of Magnates, which has 751 members. England comes second with 670.

In 1877 the German patent office got on with only 40 employees. To-day there are 729, and three large buildings are needed, with parts of four others.

Mrs. Eliza Tucker, of Millbury, has a hen which produced 30 eggs in 30 days, each with a double yolk. Each egg measured eight inches in circumference.

The measuring machine made by Sir Joseph Whitworth will measure one-millionth of an inch, and will show the expansion of an inch-long bar of metal if touched by the finger.

An experiment in marketing Jersey sweet potatoes in London is made by a New Jersey grower, who has shipped three lots, one in cardboard, one in fancy wrappers, and one loose in the barrels.

A representative of the French Government sent through Abyssinia on a scientific expedition, killed six elephants on one spot within a very few minutes. Three were killed in a bunch and three others, rushing in at the noise, were piled on their fellows.

To shake about 200,000 peach trees and 50,000 plum trees for the purpose of dislodging injurious insects is a formidable task, yet it was successfully accomplished several times between April 19 and June 1, 1901, by the Hale Georgia orchard company at Fort Valley, Ga. The insect against which this action was taken was the curculio beetle.

The travelling cow of the Emperor and Empress of Russia died recently. This beneficent animal was taken to Denmark and Leith in 1896, and then round to Portsmouth, whence she crossed to France. She travelled from Cherbourg to Montparnasse in the imperial train, and from the latter terminus was driven to the Russian embassy, where she supplied milk to their imperial majesties and the baby Olga.

Aguinaldo is living in comfort on the banks of the Pasig River, in the suburb of Malacanang. The house compares favorably with that of Governor William H. Taft, half a mile further up the river. Besides a guard of American soldiers to protect Aguinaldo, there are several servants to attend to the wants of himself and family, for the Filipino leader has with him his wife and children and his mother-in-law.

In Russia no man may enter a government establishment without removing his hat, a rule which has caused some trouble. It appears, since the establishment of the government spirit shops. There have been disputes between the officials behind the bars and the customers as to the removal of the headgear, with the result that the question was submitted to the Minister of Finance. That official has caused notices to be issued warning the public against any disrespectful demeanor while in the state public houses, frequenters of which must in the future remove their hats.

ASLEEP FOR NINETEEN YEARS. (From the London 'Telegraph's' Paris Message.)

Great interest is again being displayed in the case of Mlle. Bouyvenal, who for nearly nineteen years has been in a state

of catalepsy, taking neither meat nor drink, and to all appearance dead, save for the regular but almost imperceptible beatings of the heart. Marguerite Bouyvenal, who lies in a little bed on the ground floor of her mother's cottage, in the village of Thanelles, near St. Quentin, is now nearly thirty-eight years old. She has been visited by hosts of people, including a number of medical celebrities, and all sorts of theories have been put forward by way of accounting for her condition. The local physicians are of opinion that the trouble was caused by some violent emotion, and this view was set forth by an expert in his report to the Saint Quentin court, which years ago went into this very peculiar case. Now, however, the idea is started that Marguerite Bouyvenal may have been magnetized, and not having afterward been properly aroused, may thus have remained in a state of hypnotic catalepsy.

A TRIBUTE FROM OVER THE BORDER. (Detroit 'Free Press.')

Dominion soldiers have earned and secured much glory as participants on behalf of England in the South African war. Wherever placed they have met the highest requirements of duty and in actual conflict displayed the superb bravery that distinguished a dominant race. Even the critics in the Mother Country make candid admission that the most intelligent and efficient soldiery enlisted for the Empire in this struggle came from among our neighbors across the border, who tendered their services at the beginning and have voluntarily come forward with more men as the emergencies of the protracted strife demanded. Some of the sons of Australia have disgraced her beyond forgiveness, but in all their relations the men from the Dominion have been the ideal soldier. The latest example of this is told in the story from the neighborhood of Hart's river. In the severe fighting of a whole day the Canadian rifles were in the thick of the ruck from the beginning to the end. One party of these gallant boys held an impossible position until every member was killed or wounded. Not while there was a shot to be fired from among them was the cessation of resistance thought of. It was not in itself a history-making tragedy; but the annals of war can show nothing finer in the way of superb courage.

KING EDWARD VII. AS AN ORATOR. (London 'Titbits.')

There are few speakers, said the late Mr. Gladstone, whom I listen to with more pleasure than the Prince of Wales. His speeches are invariably marvellous of conciseness, graceful expression, and clear elocution; and Mr. Phelps, the late American Ambassador, himself 'a man of silver tongue,' declared in the writer's hearing that there was probably only one better after-dinner speaker in England, if, indeed, Lord Rosebery was the Prince's superior.

King Edward VII. has been endowed with that prime requisite of a public speaker, a clear and beautiful voice, which can make itself heard without apparent effort in the largest hall. This voice is largely natural, as anyone who can recall his oratorical efforts of forty years ago will admit; but it is also largely the result of a long training in elocution by one of its best masters. In the early years of manhood the King hated no part of his public duties so much as the necessity of making speeches, but he early determined that 'as he had to speak he would, at any rate, make sure of being heard'; and under the guidance of his father—himself a trained and effective speaker—and under an elocution master, he rapidly acquired that clearness of enunciation which makes his speeches so pleasant to listen to.

In those days he used to practice so assiduously that if ever he could not be found it was always concluded by his brothers and sisters that 'Bertie was somewhere learning to spout'; and stories are told of how he would try his 'prentice oratory on his young brothers, planting them at different angles and distances, and practicing until each one heard every word.

In these early days the Prince was obviously and painfully nervous; and even to-day, although long familiarity has moderated his tremors and he has better learnt the art of concealing his sensations, he has confessed: 'I always have a bad quarter of an hour before I make a speech in public, and there are times when I would give much to slip quietly away.'

And yet to all appearance the King, as he chats genially with one and another, or listens with a smile to an address, is the most self-possessed man present; but a close observer will detect certain nervous movements—the furtive stroking of his moustache, the fidgeting with his watch-chain, hat, or stick—which prove that after all the King is human and has nerves.

In his infancy as a speaker his speeches were carefully prepared, copied out, and committed to memory. On one memorable occasion the Prince had forgotten to take his manuscript, and although he rarely referred to the copy of a speech, the knowledge that in this case it was not available for emergencies so unnerved him that his memory completely failed him, and he had for once to trust to impromptu efforts. Fortunately he succeeded so well that he was encouraged to trust less in future to memory and more to inspiration, with the happiest results. Now his speeches are only typed in outline.

Unlike his nephew, the German Emperor, the King studiously avoids any attempt at oratory, sentiment, or extravagant gesture. He speaks slowly, with a distinct enunciation of each word and without any suspicion of hesitancy, each sentence being as skilfully rounded as it is gracefully and eloquently expressed.

'Brevity,' he considers, 'is the soul of oratory,' as of wit; and he not only makes short speeches himself but expects them of others. He studiously avoids quotation, especially of poetry; and never tries to be funny, although he succeeds in being both bright and witty. His attitude is easy and unconventional, his left hand resting on the table or on

his hip, and the right hand left free for the very limited gestures with which he emphasizes the points of his speech.

KEYS OF THE DONGOLA TREASURY.

In the accompanying photographic reproduction is seen an old leather bag, which contains the wooden keys of the Dervish Treasury at Dongola. Both bag and keys were captured in the expedition of 1896. We know that so complete was the rout of the Dervishes that what



they had collected at Dongola fell into the hands of the British, and among the spoils was found this bag, containing the keys of the Treasury. These keys are of very primitive manufacture, being simply pieces of rough wood, with French nails driven into them. The nails, however, are so placed as to correspond with the wards of the lock. The wood has been worn perfectly smooth, and is quite highly polished from constant use.

THE LIVINGSTONE GOLD MEDAL.

The Livingstone gold medal was found by Mrs. A. L. Bruce, in memory of her father, Dr. Livingstone, and is



OBVERSE.

awarded by the Council of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society for exploration and geographical research. It bears on the obverse side a portrait of the great explorer, and on the reverse an allegorical representation of the spirit of civilization bearing the torch of pro-



REVERSE.

gress and the olive-branch of peace. The first medal has been awarded to Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., for his distinguished services as an explorer and administrator in Africa. The medal has been struck from designs by Mr. P. Macgillivray, R.S.A.—London 'Graphic.'

BALDNESS DUE TO MUSCULAR INACTIVITY.

(George Elliott, M.D., in the 'Journal of the American Medical Association.')

Anyone who takes the trouble to examine and observe closely must be struck by the fact that baldness occurs on the top of the head and rarely if ever extends below the temporal ridges latterly, or even down to the superior curved lines of the occipital bone posteriorly. It will be noticed also that baldness extends lower in the middle line behind than it does an inch or so on either side of the middle line posteriorly. This, of course, corresponds to the fact that there are no muscular fibres in the middle of the occipito-frontalis muscle at its attachment to, or rather origin from, the external occipital protuberance and adjacent parts of the superior curved lines. The skin of the scalp, therefore, overlying the epicanal aponeurosis, has no underlying muscles to exercise it, and has only to depend upon the action of the occipito-frontalis muscle to which it is closely adherent, and only moves when that muscle is put into action; and how often that muscle is moved in twenty-four hours, I leave anyone to conjecture. In no other region of the body is there such an extensive area of skin which does not receive adequate exercise either through underlying or adjacent muscles.

Baldness does not prevail in the female sex to anything like the extent it does in the male. Very few women become bald even in far-advanced life. This is generally put down to the fact that they give more attention to their hair, dressing and combing it night and morning; and their light headgear. The scalp in them is well exercised by the combing, plaiting, and throwing from side to side, movements which impart a good deal of exercise to the scalp. Women suffer from dandruff equally with men. If dandruff be the prime cause of bald-

ness in men, why are its destructive effects not usually seen in women? Men comb and brush their hair in a minute, probably once, or twice, or thrice daily. There is no exercise to the scalp in these manoeuvres of a minute's duration. The foregoing being correct, the way to treatment is pointed out. Prevention through massage-exercise is nine points in the law of treatment. This should be begun in early life, at the time when the youth is gradually developing into the more sober man, when his occipito-frontalis muscle has become more and more subordinated to his will. Massage should be performed the same way as in other regions, first freeing the vessels farthest from the seat of trouble and gradually approaching the centre. It should be done at night as well as in the morning, particularly at night, as gravity has little or comparatively little chance through the day. If the scalps of men received as much exercise as the scalps of women, there should be on the vaults of their craniums a luxuriant growth of hair.

TALE OF THREE SHOEMAKERS. (Kansas City 'Journal.')

Frank D. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Frank D. Shoemaker, of St. Louis, and Frank D. Shoemaker, of Butte, Mont., were guests at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, one day last week, and trouble began at once.

First, the Butte man received a delicately perfumed note intended for the Philadelphia man. Later on the St. Louis man read it, and when it finally reached the Philadelphia man it bore two pencil marks, 'Opened by mistake.'

An hour later the Philadelphia man received a bill for eight dollars for cab fare. This should have gone to the Butte man, and there was excitement until it was explained. Meanwhile, the Philadelphia man's laundry had gone to the room of the Butte man, whose servants found their way to the room of the Philadelphia man.

The St. Louis man received the baggage of all three Shoemakers.

The climax came in the evening, when despairing of getting their own letters or laundry, three men dashed down to the clerk's desk and demanded their bills. The Philadelphia man had been at the hotel one day, and received a bill for thirty-eight dollars. He immediately set up a roar, to which was added the strenuous voice of the cattleman from Montana, who found, by reference to his bill, that he was paying just twice what he had been told was the price of his room. The St. Louis man had been at the hotel nineteen days, and was handed a bill for four dollars.

The clerk finally introduced the three Shoemakers and straightened out the bills.

DOLLIVER WAS BROKE. (New York 'World.')

Senator Dolliver came away from home this morning without any money in his pocket. He hopped gayly on a street car and started for the capitol. The conductor came around. The Senator searched his pockets, but he could not find a cent or a car ticket. There was not a soul on the car he knew.

Much chagrined, he hopped off the car again and stood on the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, wondering where he could borrow a nickel. Through the window of the next car that came along he saw Representative Ketcham, of New York. He got aboard and sat down next to Ketcham. When the conductor came around Senator Dolliver leaned over to Ketcham and said, confidentially:

'I wish you would pay my fare.' Mr. Ketcham is deaf. 'What's that?' he asked. 'I say, I wish you would pay my fare.' 'I can't hear a word,' protested Mr. Ketcham, 'speak louder.' By this time everybody in the car was looking at the Senator. He blushed rosy red and shouted: 'Oh,' replied Mr. Ketcham, 'certainly. The House is always glad to come to the assistance of the Senate.'

IRISHMEN AT THE FRONT.

When the Irishmen of Bloemfontein were making out their list of invitations to the recent St. Patrick's Day banquet, the general officer commanding (General Sir Charles Knox), the Deputy Administrator (Major Gould-Adams), and the commandants of Brandfort and Edenburg, who are all Irishmen, were included. When this was decided it was found that all the commandants within a radius of sixty miles of Bloemfontein were Irishmen, too, and it was proposed that every man of them should be invited. The Irishmen assembled then proceeded to take steps to form an Irish Association. The Johannesburg Irish, both military and civil, are forming an Irish Association also for the Rand, where the Hibernian element is already strong.—'Irish Times.'

WHY TRUNKS ARE TRUNKS.

Have you ever wondered why a box in which you pack your clothes is called a trunk? If you go to the old church of Minster, in Kent, England, you will there be shown an old wooden box, of which the rounded lid is made of a portion of the trunk of a tree hollowed out. This old box is supposed to be the actual box brought to England by William the Conqueror, who kept in it the money wherewith he paid his troops. So from Normandy came the idea which ingenuity has improved upon, until the result is the travelling trunks by which we are accompanied in these days.—Chicago 'Journal.'

RILEY AND THE SCOTCHMAN.

Eugene Field was fond of relating the following story of James Whitcomb Riley: 'To beguile the tediousness of the return voyage from Europe it was proposed to give a concert in the saloon of the ship, an entertainment to which all capable of amusing their fellow passengers should contribute. Mr. Riley was asked to recite some of his original poems, and of course he cheerfully agreed to do so. Among the number present, at this mid-ocean entertainment, over which the Rev. Myron Reed presided, were two Scotchmen. Very worthy gentlemen, en route from the land of cakes to the land of biscuits upon a tour of investigation. These twin shared the enthusiasm with which the auditors applauded Mr. Riley's charming recitations. They marvelled that so versatile

Advertisements.



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Weekly Witness subscribers may have their own subscription extended for one year free of charge by remitting \$2.00 for two NEW subscribers from now to the first of January, 1903. That is three subscriptions at the price of two.

John Dougallson

a genius could have lived in a land reputed for uncouthness and savagery.

'Is it no wonderfu', Donald,' remarked one of these Scots, 'that a tradesman sud be sic a bonnie poet?'

'And is indeed a tradesman?' asked the one. 'Indeed he is,' answered the other. 'Did ye no hear the domine intrjuce him as the hooster poet? Just think of it, mon—just think of sic a gude poet dividing his time making hoosery!'

DEADLY POISON.

A German botanist has discovered that the pretty flower known as the lily of the valley contains a poison of the most deadly kind. Not only the flower itself, but also the stem as well, contains an appreciable quantity of prussic acid. While injecting a decoction of lily of the valley into the ear of a guinea pig he noticed the animal succumbed immediately, with all the symptoms of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. Chemical analysis of the little plant has disclosed, however, the presence of this poisonous constituent, to which—strange to say—scientists attribute precisely the penetrating perfume of the lily of the valley. The attention of the German botanist has been drawn by the fact that one of his gardeners has felt himself seized with dizziness and vomiting after having raised inadvertently a bunch of lilies of the valley to his mouth, the lips of which were cracked.

DOUBLE GLASSES.

(New York 'Times.')

Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at a recent dinner given at Philadelphia, and in the course of the evening several kinds of wine were served. It was noticed by not a few of the guests that Mr. Carnegie's glass remained untouched the entire evening, which seemed to worry not a few of the guests. At last, just as the dinner was about to end, one of the more inquisitive guests, seated near Mr. Carnegie, said: 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Carnegie, but I notice you have not touched your wine, I did not know you were a total abstainer.'

Whereupon Mr. Carnegie replied, with a smile: 'No? Well, you know glasses are used both over and under the nose. I always use mine over.'

INFLUENCE OF THE IMAGINATION

(New York 'Evening Post.')

A man, desiring to buy a horse, called in a veterinary surgeon to examine it. When a colt, the animal had been kicked near the stifle-joint on the off hind leg, and although the injury had not impaired his usefulness in any way, it had left an ugly lump. After examination, the verdict was, 'sound, with the exception of the scar on his off hind leg, which it was added would never cause trouble. In a week the veterinary received a telephone call. 'That horse,' began the buyer sharply,

'that you passed the other day has gone lame in the off hind leg. Of course, it's due to that lump. Now, I want you to come over and look at him again. I've been "let down," but I want you to see what can be done.'

There were three friends of the buyer to welcome the examiner. All of them at different times had driven behind the horse; all of them had seen him go lame in his off hind leg.

Before the veterinary had driven him a block he discovered that the horse really was lame—lame in the off fore foot.

'Your horse is lame,' he admitted. 'Take him around to your blacksmith, have that rubber pad on his off fore foot pulled off, have the hoof thoroughly cleaned and a new shoe—that does not pinch—put on. If your horse does not go sound by day after to-morrow, I'll buy him for what he cost you.'

Each of the four men, seeing first the old scar, and noticing the lameness, had imagined the rest.

ARE 'OCEAN GREYHOUNDS' TOO NUMEROUS?

(New York 'World.')

The largest ship ever built in America, the 'Kronland,' of the International Navigation Company, is nearly ready for launching in the Cramps' yard. Although she is of 18,000 tons displacement, larger than any merchant ship afloat a dozen years ago, she is designed to make but 17 knots and to cross the ocean comfortably in eight days.

The recent decline in shipping shares in Germany, where nearly half the world's fastest sea palaces are owned, calls attention to their financial vulnerability. Their great first cost, their coal consumption and the small space left for cargo by their heavy engines make them too dependent upon passenger traffic. When this falls off their profits disappear.

There are probably more ocean passengers to-day than ever before who prefer comfort to speed, who demand every modern safeguard and luxury, but are not in a hurry. Such people crossed by the 'Servia' and the 'City of Rome' long after faster ships were numerous. More recently they have made the leisurely, sure-footed 'Celtic' a success. There is no doubt room for more ocean-going craft of the sure and steady type.

Advertisements.

SHOES THAT PINCH.

If your shoes don't feel as comfortable as they should—pinch or squeeze the foot in any way, you can soon have them as easy fitting as you could wish, by the use of FOOT ELM. This may seem wonderful, but just try it, and see if it is not true. FOOT ELM is 25 cents a box of 18 powders. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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DESIGNS FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

Sunday as a Day of Rest—Children's Clothing— Another Maud Muller—Household Hints.

EXIT THE NAGGING WOMAN.

The wonderful changes that have taken place in the experience and the character of women in the last fifty years have not yet found a chronicler, perhaps will never find one. Tennyson wrote 'The Princess' in 1847. Serio-comic as was his treatment of the questions that were later to assume such importance, he had the poet's prophetic vision, and spoke a word which holds good fifty years after it was penned.

In 1867 the first class, consisting of four girls, was graduated from Vassar College. The dream of 'The Princess' had come to pass, and now the 'alumna' is as much a matter of course as the 'alumnus.'

Education and enlarged opportunity have not wrought their changes on those alone who have gained the right to add the magic B. A. to their names. The new learning has filtered through the mass of society, and has leavened the whole lump. Certain types familiar enough both in fiction and in real life fifty years ago have become practically extinct.

There was the romantic maiden, who walked about the house in a dream of tilted lovers, cruel parents and midnight flights. She was a difficult member of a well-regulated family, and even sending her to boarding-school was not sure to clear her mind of its roseate unrealities. Before the wholesome breeze of a more vigorous education they seem to have vanished, and one seeks in vain to-day for a Lydia Languish.

Then there was the delicate maiden. She was famous for her lack of appetite, her disregard of sleep and her interesting palor. She was given to the consumption of slate-pencils, chalk, sweetmeats, and sometimes she even dropped dark hints of familiarity with arsenic. She talked sweetly of her nerves, and she could faint at the shortest notice. Her shoes, her corsets and her earrings were matters of the greatest moment to her.

Tennis, golf, the gymnasium and the basket-ball team have reformed the delicate maiden, and she is now in more danger of becoming a hoyden than an invalid.

There is another type which has not yet wholly disappeared, but which is less common than of old. This is the nagging woman. She had no sense of proportion. The stopping of her watch was as important to her as a death in the family. She harped on a single string—for example, a personal inconvenience—until husband and guests were at the last notch of irritation. She worried her children into open rebellion. She could never keep her servants. She could break up a church committee at a single session, although no one dared to think of her as anything but 'a very good woman.'

Slowly but surely the broader horizon, the richer resource, the better training are banishing this woman from modern society. She was often the unconscious victim of her own energy and ambition. To-day these are directed and utilized in the activities of town and city. She begins to see herself as others see her, and the twentieth century will mark the disappearance of the nagging woman as the nineteenth has rejoiced over the extinction of the romantic dreamer and the invalid by profession. —'Youth's Companion.'



FRESH AIR AND BABY'S WELL-BEING.

Dr. Cabanis, in an interesting article in the 'Revue des Revues,' devoted to Dr. Springer's experiments in promoting the growth of children, says: 'If there is one thing which Dr. Springer insists upon it is that children, in order to grow properly, must be supplied with an abundance of fresh air. Even during the night, he claims, there should be a constant renewal of absolutely pure air in the child's bedroom, since it is a well known fact that air in sleeping rooms is easily polluted, and in this state tends to lessen the strength and to delay the growth of children. He further maintains that the influence of the sunlight and even of colors must be taken into account, and that due care must be taken to exclude as far as possible all colors which have a depressing and enervating effect.'

Finally, he points out that a sure way to promote the growth and increase the stature of children is by keeping their breathing organs free from obstructions, and in as sound a condition as possible. Cases occur among children, he thinks, in which the pharynx and adjacent region suffer through hypertrophy, and if such children are stunted and weakly, the reason is because the penetration of the oxygen of the air, which is one of the most important factors of growth, is impeded in this way.'

DON'T OVERDRESS YOUR CHILD.

You cannot begin too early to train girls in taste and sense upon the subject of dress. The woman who dresses her little daughter expensively, who even goes without proper clothing herself to deck her girl in dainty, fresh, fashionable garb, does great wrong to herself and to her child. The fitness of things is reversed when the mother denies herself what is due her to give her child what she does not need. Under such circumstances fine dress is positively harmful to a girl.

If any one in the family is to be dressed in fashion and elegance, it should be the mother. Simplicity is absolutely necessary for good taste in all that relates to children. There is room for pretty color effects and for the refinements of suitability and all that, but departure from plainness of material and style in children's dress is a departure from good form. What shall be said for the woman who has such small sense of the fitness of things as to deny herself the dress suitable for her in order to put upon her child what is unsuitable and out of taste?—'Woman's Home Companion.'

A NEW MAUD MULLER.

Maud Muller on a summer's day
Set a hen in a brand-new way.
(Maud, you see, was a city girl,
Trying the rural life a whirl.)
She covered a box with tinsel gay,
Lined it snugly with new-mown hay,
Filled it nicely with eggs, and then
Started to look for a likely hen.

Out of the flock selected one,
And then she thought that her work was done.

It would have been, but this stubborn hen
Stood up and cackled, 'Ka-doot!' and then
Maud Muller came, and, in hurt surprise,
Looked coldly into the creature's eyes;

Then tied its legs to the box. 'You bet I know how to make you set.'

But still it stood, and worse and worse
Shrieked forth its wrongs to the universe,
Kicked over the box with tinsel gay,
And ignominiously flapped away.

Then a bad boy, over the barnyard fence,
Tee-heed: 'Say, Maud, there's a difference
'Tween hens, you know, and it is that
One says "Ka-doot!" and one "Ka-dat!"

Then Maud recalled that the ugly brute
She tried to set had said "Ka-doot!"
And ever since that historic day
She blushes in an embarrassed way.

To think of the bobble she made once when
She tried to set a gentleman hen.
—'Wichita Eagle.'

SUNDAY AS A DAY OF REST.

(To the Home Department Readers.)

I, like 'Blanche,' have wondered where the many interesting correspondents of this department have kept themselves lately, and though I do not count myself among the number, yet I have something to say on this subject of 'Sunday as a day of rest.' Different countries have different ways, and the people who live in them truly live different lives. I can hark back to the old days in my old home far away from here, when, in a way, Sunday was a wearisome day. But now, in looking at it I can only compare it to the wearisomeness of a day of hard manual labor felt at night by a healthy strong man or woman, who can lie down at the end of it, and sleep the sleep that invigorates and strengthens him or her for another day of the same kind. How my heart has longed for the full Sabbath days; the Saturday preparation of house, clothes, meals, and so forth, so that no time might be lost in these trivial things on the precious Sabbath. The subdued tone of the Sunday morning breakfast, the quiet speed with which the morning's necessary work was despatched, the donning of apparel suited to church and its attendant services, the quick glad walks to and fro, perhaps in company with friends, the hearty handshakes and greetings at the church door and inquiries after sick or absent acquaintances,—all these items have been conspicuous by their absence in my later life.

How I have wished that my children could have had the same experience! It is very difficult to train a family to duly respect the day, and that the command 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy' is just as binding here and now as when it was given in the long past ages, when all outward observances are lacking.

Perhaps your readers, many of them at least, cannot realize what I mean. Certainly I could not have done so before moving to this great North-West, and living my life of twenty years here. Let me endeavor to describe a Sunday as spent here by the average family who really desires to keep it rightly, and who has the ordinary advantages in the rural districts.

Of course, where a church is built there will be two or three families, perhaps, who live within walking distance in fine weather and on dry roads in the summer season.

I will leave the towns out of the question, as there the means of grace are as accessible as in the older countries, but speak of the settlers in the country places, mainly farmers and their families.

We will suppose this family I am describing to have prepared on the Saturday all things as far as possible for the Sunday. The chores and breakfast over with family prayers at eight o'clock, and arrangements made as to who of the family can find room in the vehicle which is to go to church. It may be only a single horse and buggy, as all the farm teams have been working all the week and must have their Sunday's rest; or perhaps one team has rested on Saturday for the purpose of being used on Sunday; then the big farm wagon can have an extra seat improvised and all can go except one or two who must stay on guard at the farm, for it will not do to leave animals and fields and house without any protector in case of accidents or sudden storms.

At half-past nine or ten o'clock, according to the distance and the state of the roads, they start towards the church, from three to seven miles distant. It may be very cold, but that I mean anywhere below ten below zero in winter, and the roads drifted, so the road has to be broken mostly or all the way. A slight ride under such circumstances is not the pleasure some might think. In spring the creeks are swollen, the sloughs have to be skirted round, and at nearly all seasons it is windy, so in driving one has to have clothing so securely fastened that sometimes it is uncomfortable. The lovely summer time brings the mosquitoes and the pleasure of the drive is diminished by constantly fighting away these friendly little creatures. Finally, they arrive at the church and really enjoy a good sermon with all the accompanying part of the service. They exchange greetings with friends and the same pleasures and troubles are gone through with on the way home. Those left at home have had time to read, and about the usual dinner hour begin to look out for signs of the home-comers. When at last they arrive, completely tired with their trip, and very hungry, both parties find it requires an effort to meet at the dinner table in a Sabbath frame of humor.

If they attend this morning service it is impossible to attend another that day, so the time is spent as best it can be by reading, music and perhaps writing to dear absent relatives. Some churches have service in the afternoon and some in the evening, but no country church has preaching more than once every Sabbath.

Can you wonder that many families who are not members of any church, and some who are, spend their Sundays in visiting their nearest neighbors? And again can you wonder that some who are consistent Christians, members of the church, and desiring to live godly lives, feel that with the labor which is necessary to earn their living, they have not the bodily strength to expend on a long tiresome Sunday drive just to hear one sermon and attend one service?

It is difficult to determine which is the proper way to spend the day as a day of rest.

It is said a change of labor is a rest. But if to obtain exercise for the mind by hearing a good sermon necessitates as much physical exertion as is usual for every week day's work, is it right to so misuse the body which is given us?

'Six days shalt thou labor' is as much a command as 'on the seventh thou shalt do no labor.'

Just how we can consistently observe both is sometimes a problem for the Christian man and woman who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

H. M. NEVILLE.

Cottonwood, Assa.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Dear Home Friends,—Having read a letter under the above heading in the 'Weekly Witness' of April 15, I have thought out an opinion on Sabbath observance. The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. In looking at the statement made by 'Blanche,' one would think that the three Sunday services were instituted by God, and that a strict observance of them was necessary to salvation. We must not forget that the Sabbath is a day of rest as well as a day of worship. Would it not be better to have Sunday-school in the morning before the regular service, and then have the afternoon for rest.

Of course, this would mean rising early in the morning, but try it, dear friends, and you will enjoy the day much better for having made an effort for the Master. I like this plan very much better than the one that takes up the whole day without any time for rest. For rest is necessary for health and the preservation of the body. Let us have our minds filled with the spirit of Jesus, and then we will have no trouble about how to spend the Sabbath.

Yours, in the service of Jesus.

J. D. A.

Miss E. H. Smith kindly writes:—'You will find the words and music of the hymn "Count Your Blessings" in the 'Young People's Christian Endeavor Hymn Book.'

SUMMER FASHIONS.

(L'Esprit Monthly.)

The month of May is the very bud of summer. Warm breezes invite and promise. It is the month when the bride and the sweet girl graduate hasten preparations for June, which is the month that belongs to them, in which their plans materialize, and each steps from her own little world to the larger one, where she is recognized first as a woman and later as a wife.

The girl graduate's gowns, four of which appear on this page, are simple and attractive, and as may be readily seen they will serve as designs for other more or less important occasions, much depending upon the material employed in their making. Certainly any one of them will serve as a gown for a quiet wedding, with the addition of the veil, which is always a desirable feature. The gown designs which are given here are to be developed either in simple organdie, or in silk muslin, moiré, or in silk, white silk, or any delicate fabric. The graduation gown should not be very elaborate, in fact the most expensive and elegant gown made of summer materials is often the simplest, and it is its simplicity that is the very triumph of the dressmaker's art. As a rule the skirt is made over a taffeta foundation, the muslin hanging as a drop skirt over the silk. This, however, is by no means essential, and the woman who has not the well-filled purse from which to provide her daughter's graduation toilette, can do quite well in making it over a fine cambric foundation. Youth itself is so great an adornment that the mere addition of expense is not essential to the general effect. The graduation gown should be made with high neck and long sleeves. In this particular it is similar to the wedding gown. The skirts are all made with length, for it is supposed that the graduate has on long skirts on this occasion, even if she never had before in her life. They have simply a demure train, that is, the skirt sweeps gently at the back and sides. However it is necessary that the skirt be long in front, so the sweep is also apparent around the feet so that it can hardly be said to be much longer at the back. This may be varied according to the taste of the wearer.

The Virginia waist and Neville skirt combine to make one of the most attractive of graduation gowns. The waist has a



VERONA WAIST—NEVILLE SKIRT.

blouse front of mousseline de sole, or of china silk with a front that parts over it, and is finished with lace turned back in a collar. The sleeves are the regular mousquetaire, full on the arm. The Neville skirt is circular with three graduated ruffles.

The Tapley waist and Wellesley skirt are both new and combine to make an exquisite graduation toilette. It will develop in organdie or any of the soft, thin materials.



TAPLEY WAIST—WELLESLEY SKIRT.

The Tapley waist has a square neck with a simple bolero effect in the front over a soft blouse. The Wellesley skirt has two flounces and has rows of insertion above.

To make it, eight and one-half yards of goods, 27 inches wide, are required. The Grafton waist has a simple tucked yoke and sleeves, the tucks releasing the fullness where it is necessary in the sleeve. The yoke and lower waist are in two pieces.



GRAFTON WAIST—VESTA SKIRT.

Four yards of material are required. The most exquisite goods will develop in this simple design. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce decorated with insertion.

The Verona waist and Neville skirt make another charming graduation costume. The waist is full over a yoke that has the



VIRGINIA WAIST—NEVILLE SKIRT.

goume effect. The ruffles trimming the yoke may be of either silk or muslin the same as the goods, or they may be of lace. The waist is made over a fitted silk lining. Four yards of 27-inch goods are required.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Remember in cleaning the closets for the spring renovation to paint the shelves and crevices with turpentine and leave a flannel rag wet with it in the place—a treatment that is an excellent moth eradicator.

The value of a short rest before meals is according to a physician, very great. Indigestion more often arises from eating when tired or excited than is understood. In his dietary for a consumptive patient, a very well known specialist insists upon a full twenty minutes' rest before all meals except breakfast. Five minutes' complete rest, of mind as well as body, is none too much for the person of average health, and it should be taken regularly.

Try broiling bacon in the oven some time and eight that you have not done it sooner. The oven must be very hot, and the bacon shut in a folding broiler, and over a roasting pan. Turn, to brown lightly on each side as you would in turning over coals, and it will come out perfectly cooked, without grease, and just the proper degree of crispness.



GOOD CHEER.

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

The favorite motto of one Sunshine president is: 'If through act of mine, thankfulness, relief, or peace can come to any face, let me seek no other joy. Winning this, I have achieved them all.'

A Sunshine member in New York city collected a sum of money for spreading cheer by imposing a fine upon her chil-

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Mothers' Best Help When Her Little Ones Are Ailing.

Every mother needs at some time a medicine for her little ones, and Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for constipation, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, simple fevers and the troubles of teething children. The Tablets have been in use for years and thousands of mothers say that nothing else acts so quickly and relieves and cures little ones so surely. Mrs. R. H. La Rue, Mountain, Ont., simply voices the experience of other mothers when she says: 'I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers who have cross or delicate children. I do not know how I could get along without them.'

Children take these Tablets as readily as candy, and if crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to the tiniest, weakest babies. There is a cure in every Tablet and they are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine or they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

dren for black looks, cross words, forgetfulness of duty, etc. In some families, there is a 'drag mite box,' into which a penny is dropped for every slang word spoken.

The 'Sunshine Bulletin' for April, which has come to hand, is attractive in appearance, and interesting in contents. This paper is published monthly at the headquarters of the International Sunshine Society, the editor-in-chief being the President-General, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden. Each issue contains reports of the work of different branches. The price is only fifty cents a year. Many branches and individual members are subscribers, finding in the 'Bulletin' reports, ideas of use in their own work. The address is 96 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A FRIEND.

'As one who, looking from a dusk-whelmed height—
Himself alone, unseen—
Sees on some distant slope a twinkling light
Across the vale between,
And, gazing on that small terrestrial star,
Sends through the deepening night
A kindly thought to those, whoever they are
That gather round the light;
So I, a friend unknown, and far away,
Across the world's wide sea
A thought—a hand-clasp—as a brother may
To you, my Sunshine friend.'
—'Sunshine Bulletin.'

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE NEWS.

The secretary of the Westmount Branch reports that the wheel chair for the invalid whose need was made known a couple of weeks ago, is to be purchased this week, and sent to its destination in the Eastern Townships as soon as arrangements are made.

A very kind letter was received from a lady in Waterloo, who is going to receive as her Sunshine guest a business girl in need of a holiday. She writes to know in which month her guest is to come. This visit will mean much sunshine to one who will have a pleasant and needed holiday.

Sunshine travels in circles. A request came from a Sunshine friend in Winnipeg, for some of the members to visit an invalid in Montreal, living on St. George street. One of the members called at the address given, and as usual in 'Sunshine' visits, the evident pleasure her visit gave reflected.

Pictures have been received from Port Lambton, Ont., and studies in oils and water-colors from a lady on Metcal street, city. Magazines, books, etc., are gratefully acknowledged from: Miss Croll, Miss Roach, Mrs. Gibeart, Miss Hamilton, Miss Brander, Mr. Chalk, Mrs. J. C. McCormick and others giving no name. Many of the donations of magazines are arranged in sequence so that the secretary has no further trouble.

A letter from Heron Bay, Algoma, acknowledging the receipt of a box of literature, goes on to say: 'I have just opened the box, and the collection is first class. Our people (railway men and others) will be delighted. Accept my hearty thanks. I will hand the books round, and pass them on.'

Interesting letters relating to sunshine have been received from: Brantford, Lacombe, Westbrook, Perth, Freeman, Lancaster, Grenfell, Winnipeg, St. Mary's, Chazyville, Mills, Sherbrooke, Parkdale and Owyssville.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

On Saturday last the Montreal branch prepared a pleasant surprise for their president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, St. Mark street. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mrs. Boyd's marriage, and as a token of their appreciation of her work as president the branch sent a beautiful butter dish of silver and cut glass. The knife was engraved with the L. S. S. monogram, and the date.

A parcel of clothing was sent this week to the Salvation Army shelter. A box of clothes is also being sent to an Indian mission in Manitoba. A box of books and magazines is on its way to settlers in the North-West. Parcels of books and magazines, etc., have been received with thanks from Mr. F. E. Phelan, Mrs. Nelson and some other helpers.

A lady in this branch is making a nice wrapper for one of the old women in the Grace Dart Home.

'If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.'

At Myrtle, Neb., the branch is planning to send a member who is a cripple to Omaha for treatment. This branch is also raising money to purchase a wheel chair.

The Sunshine branch in Chatham, Ont., held a cooking sale in March. Many people kindly contributed home-made cake, etc. The members have undertaken to pay the bill for six weeks' hospital attention for a sick friend.—'Sunshine Bulletin.'

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The new Amerc of Afghanistan has declared against the admission of missionaries to his country.

The general population of Canada increased 83 percent in the last ten years, the membership of the churches 168 percent.

From all parts of China which are accessible to missionary work the agents of the Bible Society and the missionaries report an extraordinary demand for Bibles.

Giving rewards for church going is a recent innovation in church work. The Rev. Frank Campbell, of Westminster Church, Brooklyn, has furnished each child with a cloth-covered ticket bearing the dates of the Sundays for the first six months of the year.

The singular exception to the rule that religious progress seems hardest in financially prosperous years are Methodists, north and south. The raising of \$15,000,000 by the former and \$1,500,000 by the latter—a total of \$16,500,000—is the most gigantic thing of its kind any religious body, Protestant or Catholic, ever achieved.

A. C. E. society was organized among the aborigines in the blacks' camp near La Perouse, New South Wales, Australia. The Endeavourers built them a little church, and one of them took up the work as resident missionary.

During the past four years Mrs. Guzik's Spanish School for Girls has been in Biarritz, in France, but this winter a good location in Madrid has been found, and two adjoining lots have been purchased.

For the coming summer at Mount Hermon, Northfield, the teachers will include the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., Prof. E. I. Bosworth, of Oberlin, Prof. Elmore Harris, of the Toronto Training School; David McCaughey, late national secretary Y. M. C. A., India, and Paul D. Moody, Mr. Moody's son.

The International C. E. convention of 1903 will be held in Denver. In view of the fact that this city entertains the gathering in behalf of international Sunday-school work in June next, Denver may be said to be well provided for as respects great assemblies, and able to provide for their comfort and success, too.

The Parliament of Norway has made a government appropriation for the Y. M. C. A. World's Conference to be held in Christiania next August, which assemblies only once in four years. Special arrangements are being made as regards rates and itineraries for those who wish to attend the meetings from this country.

DO THE CHINESE HATE MISSIONARIES?

The London 'Times' said, not long ago, of missionaries in China in the Boxer year: 'No one who has carefully studied the history of that formidable outbreak can fail to have been struck with the fact that out of a long list of missionaries slaughtered by the Chinese only a very small proportion can be described as the victims of anything even resembling popular fury.'

Nothing is more remarkable in the thrilling narratives of the survivors than the many instances of friendliness shown to them during their flight.

Had the popular and universal hatred of all missionaries been such as it has been represented in certain quarters to be, would a single one have been spared in such circumstances when not merely innocent, but substantial rewards were assured to any one who brought in a foreigner's head, when to be detected, on the other hand, in an attempt to give aid or comfort was to incur the savage wrath of those in power? This is the impression of a cool onlooker at a distance from the scene.

It is also the impression which we have received from study of all reports which have reached us of the relations between the missionaries and the Chinese. Hatred and contempt for the foreigner exist in China, and more in one locality than another, but it yields there, as elsewhere, to the personal acquaintance with Christian men and women of the highest

type as soon as the fact of unselfishness is established and the presence of the missionary has become a matter of daily use and wont. With the myth so commonly accepted that no Chinaman accepts Christianity except from motives of immediate self-interest, the other myth, that the missionary is hated merely because he is a missionary, must go. That is only true of the men and women who have been brought up in a civilization which owes much to Christianity and are neither willing to acknowledge the debt nor to share the advantage with the rest of the world.

GEORGE CADBURY.

A new man has just come to the front in England, who deserves to rank as one of the greatest—if not the very greatest—among the reformers of the age. He is a leader in four different lines of Christian activity, any one of which is sufficient to give a man a national reputation, and all of which combined render him a remarkable personality.

He is interesting first and foremost as an ideal employer of 3,500 persons, who are engaged in making Cadbury's Cocoa. He acts like a father toward each of his employees, and has made his factory so beautiful that it is called 'The Worcestershire Eden.' He has filled the shops with flowers, and made the surrounding area into gardens for rest and recreation, so that working for him is a never-ending delight.

Mr. Cadbury's second claim to distinction lies in the fact that he has recently built a model village at a cost of three-quarters of a million of dollars, and has deeded it as a trust to humanity. This village has several peculiar features which make it perhaps the most remarkable one in the world. Each lot, by an iron-clad rule, must have one-fifth of its area laid out as an orchard. Each lot also has a garden. These rules were introduced by Mr. Cadbury, because he wanted the inhabitants to enjoy the beautiful world God has given us and which man by crowding into the cities has well-nigh lost sight of.

ed the inhabitants to enjoy the beautiful world God has given us and which man by crowding into the cities has well-nigh lost sight of. The village is not for Mr. Cadbury's employees alone—although mainly populated by them—but is for all worthy applicants who wish to move from the dirt and noise and immorality of the city. Having built this model town in a most beautiful spot, and filled it with parks and playgrounds, Mr. Cadbury has given it as a perpetual trust to a board of trustees, and has directed that the income from it shall be used to establish similar model villages in other parts of England. The village now yields an income of \$25,000 a year.

Still another side of Mr. Cadbury's life that makes him a marked man is his relation to Sunday-school work. For more than forty years he has taught a Bible class in a poor district of Birmingham, which now numbers over 1,000 members. He is also president of the English Sunday-School Union. It was as he taught this Sunday-school class, visiting the men in their homes, and seeing how the evil influences of the city dragged them down at every step, that he determined to build a model city, where life would be joyous and free, instead of one long, weary round of toil, with temptations on every corner offering momentary pleasure to the tired body and brain.

The last, and far from the least, of Mr. Cadbury's achievements, is his recent establishment of a Christian daily paper in London, the heart of the world's civilization. This fact has not received the attention it deserves in the religious press, for it is one of the most notable events of the new century. A few weeks ago Mr. Cadbury purchased the controlling interest in the London 'Daily News' for \$675,000, and will make the attempt to conduct a Christian daily paper in a great metropolis.

In answer to a question about the origin of the cocoa business, Mr. Cadbury said:

'When I came into the firm thirty-nine years ago it employed twelve hands and was a losing concern. For many years I worked from seven a.m. till nine or ten at night, until the business had taken a turn. At one time I was almost on the point of going out to the Himalayas as a tea planter.'

'And how do you put in the day now?'

'I rise at 6.30, and with my son for a companion, usually ride on horseback for half an hour before breakfast; then I cycle to business about 8.30, and remain at the works till 5.30.'

In speaking of the five minutes devoted to religious exercises each morning at the factory, Mr. Cadbury said it made him and his employees endeavor to be absolutely just, and therefore we work happily together.

Forty years ago I visited among my scholars and knew their hardships, and the difficulties with which men have to contend when they are reformed—unattractive neighborhoods, no social life, and

but few objects of interest in and around their homes. But if each man could have his own house, a large garden to cultivate, and healthy surroundings—then, I thought, there would be for them a better opportunity of a happy family life.'

'And what are the chief features of your village?'

'I have acquired about 240 acres of land. Part of it I am laying out, making streets, retaining all the trees and wooded patches possible, and planting orchards between the rows of houses. In a few years' time this will add to the privacy of the individual houses, and I am assured that the fruit from the trees will almost pay for the ground rent of the houses. Every house has its own garden, and to every set of houses there is a common playground.'

When asked how, after all, the world can be permanently bettered, Mr. Cadbury made a remarkable answer which so many people interested in social reforms seem to forget or never to have known. Mr. Cadbury said:

'I believe much can be done by improving the surroundings of the working classes. But though we may improve the surroundings and the social conditions of the people, there will be no permanent improvement except through the world knowing more of the life and teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ and following them more closely.'

'What would be your advice to a young man upon entering life?'

'No young man can succeed unless he has at the outset some definite objects. Having these, stick to them!'

'Do you find that success brings contentment and happiness?'

'I am happy, but I don't believe my surroundings and worldly success have made much difference. Happiness depends on a consciousness of having in some measure endeavored to do one's duty.'

Mr. Cadbury's residence is The Manor House, Northfield. It is a beautiful, roomy building, which, together with the outlying buildings, are all lighted by electricity, produced by wind power. The same machine which generates the light cuts the chaff for the forty cows on the farm, and also churns the butter in the dairy. Mr. Cadbury believes we are just at the beginning of increasing our material comforts by harnessing the powers of nature. He recently said: 'We have yet to learn how to master fully the wave, the stream and the wind. In the religious life I think we have just as much need to adopt various energies to the great purpose of spreading Christianity.'

In the midst of all his charities Mr. Cadbury does not forget the poor city children in the summer, and each season he entertains over 2,000 of them on the Manor House grounds, where he has erected a large building capable of sheltering 700 at one time.

Although a man of such diverse interests, Mr. Cadbury finds his chief delight and inspiration in his home. Over one of the fire-places in Manor House is inscribed the motto: 'East, West, Home's Best.' And it has been well remarked that 'the home instinct lies at the root of all his benefactions.'

England is to be congratulated in producing such a man as Mr. Cadbury, who by his many-sided activity is an inspiring example to Christian people the world over. His conduct of the 'Daily News' will be watched with interest in this country.—'Ram's Horn.'



MR. GEORGE CADBURY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

May 18, 1902.

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

Acts xiii. 1-12.

(By James M. Gray, D.D.)

Golden Text.—Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations.—Matt. xxviii, 19.

We enter now upon a new and distinct section of the book we have been so long studying. The first twelve chapters are concerned chiefly with the history of the Jewish section of the apostolic church, whose prominent figure is that of Peter; but at this chapter we begin to consider the history of the Gentile section more particularly, in which Paul comes to the front.

I would advise that teachers refer again to the story of the Church at Antioch as given in the latter half of chap. xi, which forms the natural introduction to the present lesson.

THE LEADERS AT ANTIOCH. (Verses 1-3.)

Who are mentioned among the leaders in the Church at Antioch? (1) Notice the distinction between 'prophets' and 'teachers.' In the church of every age there have been men and women possessing different spiritual gifts for the edifying of the Body of Christ. The source of these gifts is the sovereign dispensation of the Holy Spirit. They are bestowed on the saints in the name of Jesus Christ, and are really his gifts to his church, communicated to him as Godman from the Father as part of the reward of his obedience. They are not to be boasted of on the part of those who possess them, but to be used humbly and gratefully for the good of all to the glory of the divine giver. It were desirable indeed, if we all appreciated our own gifts on the one hand, and were not ambitious to exercise the gifts of others. For further instruction on this subject I would suggest such passages as Acts ii, 33; Eph. iv, 8-16; I. Cor. xii, 4-30; Rom. xii, 3-8; I. Pet. iv, 9-11.

I do not know just how the word 'prophets' is to be understood here. We are accustomed to think of it in connection with the foretelling of events, and it certainly has that meaning, as we saw in Acts xi, 27, 28. But it is more commonly to be understood in the New Testament in the sense of simply preaching and proclaiming the Word of God, and that may be its application here. There is a difference between preaching and teaching, and while both gifts may be possessed by the same person, yet they are not to be confounded. Which of all the gifts referred to in the passages spoken of above has the Holy Spirit bestowed upon you? Ask that question of your scholars and lead them to examine themselves as to whether they are faithfully using their gift for Christ and his church.

How do we know that the 'Simeon'

mentioned in verse 1 is not identical with Simon Peter? What bit of the personal history of Simeon does that verse contain? The Revised Version says he was the foster-brother of Herod.

What does it say these 'prophets and teachers' were doing at this time? What do you suppose 'ministered to the Lord' means? May it not mean that they were simply exercising their gifts as prophets and teachers in the church? What a holy thought it is that in doing this we are ministering not to men so much as to the Saviour of men! (I. Corinthians x, 31; Romans xiv, 8; Ephesians vi, 5-8.) Note, too, that they 'fasted.' Fasting may be a very perfunctory thing, and when it is engaged in mechanically or as a work of merit, it cannot be acceptable to God or result in any spiritual blessing. You will recall how Christ rebuked the Pharisees for their fasting. But there is a fasting which is the Spirit of the Lord, which he prompts and which he blesses. When in the longing of our soul after God we fast, when we are so absorbed in his service or in meditation on his word or in prayer as to forget or have no time to eat, it is always the forerunner of a great outpouring of spiritual blessing.

It was so in this case. How was it so? There are several things in the remainder of this verse of the deepest significance to us in our work for the Lord. One is the thought of the active presence and administration of the Holy Spirit in the church. How he made his will known in this matter is not specifically revealed, but clearly his will was in some way understood and immediately acted upon. Another is his sovereignty in the selection of men for different places and kinds of work. The church in our day needs to be careful that by its man-made machinery it does not hinder rather than further the purpose of the Holy Spirit in this regard. All that the church can truly do about setting apart men for the work of the ministry is that indicated here. She can watch for the leading and listen to the voice of the Holy Spirit in indicating whom He will have, and then set her outward seal upon them with prayer and the laying on of hands. (Verse 3.)

SUCCESS AND OPPOSITION. (Verses 4-12.)

I would use a map in teaching this part of the lesson, and show my scholars the direction in which these first missionaries went and the places at which they stopped. When they entered any town where did they begin their work? These 'synagogues' were weekly meeting-places of the Jews for divine worship, where the service was of such a simple and informal character that an opportunity was given to strangers to speak a word of exhortation or instruction in connection with it. In this way we hear of Jesus speaking very often in the synagogues. Compare Luke iv, 16, and also Acts xiii, 15-15.

Who seems to have accompanied these missionaries as an attendant and helper of some sort? This John was the 'John Mark' referred to, xii, 12, of whom we shall learn more by-and-by, and who also wrote later, the second Gospel.

What distinguished convert is referred to in these verses? What emissary of Satan is mentioned as seeking to withstand Paul? What judgment came upon him? We have already seen many illustrations of such working of Satan in opposition to the Gospel, and have become familiar with them. The books I referred to in an earlier lesson will show that corresponding lying wonders, and in some instances corresponding judgments upon the human perpetrators of them are not uncommon in the history of modern missions. That God is a real, active personal force in the history of His Church to-day there can be no question, and the same thing may be said of Satan also. How much we need his whole armor of God to withstand the wiles! (See Ephesians v, last part of the chapter.)—'Union Gospel News.'

HOME READINGS. Monday, May 12.—Acts xiii, 1-12. Tuesday, May 13.—I. Cor. i, 1-11. Wednesday, May 14.—I. Cor. xi, 1-11. Thursday, May 15.—Rom. x, 11-21. Friday, May 16.—Deut. xviii, 9-18. Saturday, May 17.—I. John iii, 1-10. Sunday, May 18.—I. Cor. i, 12-24.

THE FREE MERCY OF GOD TO JEW AND GENTILE alike is one of the principal themes of Paul's letter to the Christians at Rome. And it is to their sense of this free mercy that he appeals in bidding them devote all their powers to God's service. 'I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God,' It is the best and most effectual appeal he could make to them or to us. For though some few persons may be found here and there who will try steadfastly to please God from motives of fear or reverence, yet most people will not. Many would be willing to do, say, one good deed a day, if that was what God required, but to give themselves up to the will of God continuously, oh, no! They 'do not want to make any such sacrifice of self as that!' And there is something to be said for those who feel this, if their idea is merely that pleasing God would be the safest thing for themselves. Sacrificing oneself to fear is not specially noble. Neither is it effective in such a matter as this. And it is almost impossible to do it, anyway. On the other hand, to sacrifice self through love and gratitude is the freest thing the free will of man can undertake. It results in blameless service. And though some hard things must be borne, it seems like no sacrifice at all. Ask St. Paul how he liked it himself. He knew what he was talking about, he had sacrificed position and ease, and the regard of his fellow countrymen. He had suffered scourging and

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stoning. Did he think of his life as a long, terrible sacrifice to duty? On the contrary, his writings are full of references to the joy and peace of the gospel, and 'the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free.' We are not required to give ourselves to God until we have taken God for ourselves.

This being, then, the spirit of Christian consecration, in what actions is it embodied. Not chiefly in prayer and worship, though these are vitally necessary. The roots of Christian character strike deep in the secret, silent times, but its branches must spread out to the light of day for the beautifying of the commonplace world. So Paul tells his converts at once that they may render spiritual service to God through the outward or bodily doing of God's will. And at the same time he cautions them against the mistake that active church workers are specially prone to, namely, doing the Lord's work with a little self-assertion, or self-seeking. 'Be not fashioned according to this world.' (Verse 2 R. V.) This world's fashion is the fashion of 'getting on,' of 'doing the best you can for yourself,' and 'not letting people put you down.' This is not to be the fashion among Christians, as is gently explained in verses 3, 4, 5. Instead, each one's care is to be to do well what he can do for Christ and for the church. (Verses 6, 7, and 8.) The remainder of the chapter is a series of short, earnest exhortations in which we might find a separate motto each day for three weeks. Of this passage, F. W. Farrar says:—'The prevalent thought is the duty of love—to the brethren, love without dissimulation; to the church, love without struggling self-assertion; to the world, love without despising its rights or mingling with its immoralities. It is clear that the dangers which he most apprehended among the Roman Christians were those exacerbations which spring from an unloving and overbearing self-confidence.'

ferent agencies of the society were received. Mr. Stacey, the general agent, submitted his resignation, and asked to be relieved of his responsibilities, because of advanced years. It is over fifty years since he first entered the service of the society, and for thirty years he has discharged the duties of general agent in Montreal in a manner which has reflected great credit upon himself and has been entirely satisfactory to the committee. Feeling references were made regarding his long connection with the society and a committee was appointed to deal with his resignation, and recommend a suitable successor to this very important sphere of usefulness.

The committee appointed to co-operate with other Canadian auxiliaries in making preparations to celebrate the centenary of the parent society, reported 'progress. Upon application of the Rev. S. J. Taylor, the secretary of the Presbyterian Board of French Evangelization, a grant of one hundred French Bibles, two hundred New Testaments, and two hundred portions, was made for the work of that board. The Rev. Dr. Williams made application for, and received, a grant of twelve English Bibles, thirty-three Testaments, one hundred French Testaments, and two hundred French portions, for the work of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Lighthall, notary, was appointed to attend to the interests of the society in the settlement of the estate of the late Mr. George Goodhue, Danville. Mr. George Hague was made convener of the Finance Committee in place of the late Col. D. Torrance Fraser. Prof. Torry was authorized to discharge all the duties of treasurer during the absence of Mr. S. Finley.

THE DREYFUS CASE. Chicago, April 29.—Alleged secrets of the Dreyfus case, unknown to many Frenchmen who followed closely the proceedings of the trial, were confided to University of Chicago students yesterday by M. Hugues Le Roux. The French lecturer declared that Captain Dreyfus admitted guilt at the time he was pardoned.

'Captain Dreyfus not only was guilty of conspiracy against the French Government, but he confessed to a number of charges and asked for mercy when signing a petition for a pardon,' was the statement with which the French lawyer and lecturer astonished his auditor. 'That Dreyfus actually admitted his guilt is not generally known even by people who endeavored to follow the case closely in all its phases.'

M. Le Roux explained to the students that his knowledge of the case came largely from the fact that he was asked by friends of Captain Dreyfus to take up the defence of the prisoner. 'At the time my aid was sought,' added M. Le Roux, 'I told Captain Dreyfus's friends that I would take up the case if they could show me that the man was innocent of the charges against him. They were unable to do this.

'You may ask why it is not conclusively shown to the public that Dreyfus is guilty. It can be shown now but it will not be, on account of the heated public sentiment, both in and out of France. It has been decided that twenty-five years the whole affair will be clear. At that time many records will be given to the public which through fear have not been seen, except by examiners in private. In twenty-five years people will be able to look at the case dispassionately, which they cannot do now.'

There was a large attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in the Bible House on Thursday afternoon. His Grace the Archbishop presided. A feeling of deep solemnity pervaded the meeting as reference was made to the sudden death of Colonel D. Torrance Fraser, who was present and took an active part in the last meeting. On motion of Mr. James Ross, seconded by Mr. Samuel Finley, the following minute was adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the bereaved family:

'Resolved.—That this Society, having learned of the death of the late David Torrance Fraser, desires to place on record a sense of the great loss it has sustained by his sudden removal from their midst. The intense interest, the energy, the devotion to the well-being of this Society in all its departments, that he constantly displayed, gave him a deservedly prominent position among its officers and produced a deep impression upon every one. It has pleased God to call him up higher, even to Himself, and those who are yet left bow in humble submission to the will of God, believing that whatsoever he doeth is done in infinite wisdom. This Society desires to communicate to the bereaved wife and family its heartfelt sympathy with them in this hour of sore grief and trial and to pray that that God whom our late beloved brother served so faithfully and so long, may grant to them the consolation and comfort he alone can give, through his Holy Spirit, in a season so clouded with sadness.'

The usual monthly reports of the dif-

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New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to "Witness" subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions to the "Witness" at full rates.

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An old and two new subscribers to the "Weekly Witness" and \$3.00 will entitle the three to "World Wide" to Jan. 1, 1903.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, \$2.40; four, \$3.00; ten, \$7.00.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for \$3.00 worth of new subscriptions for "Weekly Witness" at full rates; or a list of fourteen subscriptions at seventy cents each. For sale to "Witness" subscribers, \$2.00.

The Presbyterian Book of Praise for six new subscriptions at \$1.00 each for "Weekly Witness." This book usually sells from \$3.50 to \$4.00.

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MAY, 1902

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

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD NEW MEMBER FOR WOOLWICH IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 29.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the newly elected member for the Woolwich district, took his seat in the House of Commons yesterday. He was given a hearty reception on all sides. He took the oath and subscribed to the roll, and then immediately gave notice of a motion to reduce by a hundred pounds each the salaries of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War for the purpose of calling attention to the lack of direct responsibility of the army and navy.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902.

An idea of how great distances are being spanned and time and travel reduced is given in the announcement by the Russian Government that the express between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok will soon be started, and reduce the time of the run from thirty to fifteen days. The run between Vladivostok and Irkutsk is now made in fifteen days. The section between the last-named place and Krasnoyarsk will be completed this summer, and the whole of the great trunk line will then be open to travellers. Russia will then practically possess the means for commanding the situation throughout all Northern Asia.

No better proof of the fundamental strength and firmness of British free institutions has been given for a long time than the decision of a magistrate, confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that the laws against Jesuits residing in the United Kingdom are obsolete. Since Lord John Russell introduced his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill and "Punch" killed it with his famous cartoon of Lord John as the boy who wrote "No Popery" on a shutter, and then ran away, British public opinion has grown serenely indifferent to religious scares. So long as a Jesuit in the United Kingdom lives within the law he is free to go and come the same as any other man. Neither he nor the power he is supposed to represent is any menace to British institutions. The Jesuit has ceased to be a bogie, and common law and common sense seem to be quite equal to all emergencies under the British flag.

Mr. Chamberlain says that to allow newspapers to go to Canada at the inland rate of postage would involve a great loss in revenue. We doubt it very much. The number of British papers that come to Canada now is very trifling and, when compared with the influx from the United States, is growing less and less. The reduction in rates should greatly increase the volume. The revenue might not cover the cost, but does it now? Whatever reduction there was in the British revenue would be a very small price to pay for the breaking down of a disuniting imperial barrier. The nature of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to General Laurier shows clearly that he does not understand the gravity of the case. As Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain has usually been expansive in a rough British way, if not keen sighted, but in this case his outlook is parochial. To show him how necessary it is that the postal rate on newspapers should be as low at least as the rate between Canada and the United States might well engage a few hours of our worthy novelist, Mr. Gilbert Parker. Determined and continued efforts are necessary, so that this reform may be consummated during the coronation celebrations.

At Tammany Hall recently the published reports that Richard Croker had decided to return to New York next autumn were denied by Mr. Lewis Nixon, his lieutenant, who asserts that all reports about Croker returning at any time to take charge of Tammany Hall are without foundation. But if Mr. Croker is absent his work still lives. Mr. Jerome, the present district attorney, who has recently been prosecuting in person some of the worst police captains, stated openly in court, last week, "When I took office, I looked over the ground to see what was to be done to obtain better enforcement of the Criminal law. I found the police force disorganized, demoralized and corrupt almost beyond the belief of man." He continued, "The district attorney cannot discharge the functions of his office unless he has the aid of an honest police force to bring complaints to him. I made repeated complaints to the department of the existence of illegal places, and invariably got whitewash reports. At the same time my own men reported that these places were still running, and in some instances were raided then after the captains had reported, "Nothing wrong." In spite, however, of a supine public opinion and a police force participating in the spoils of vice and crime, Mr. Jerome is determined that the rotten state of things which he describes shall be radically changed for the better.

A war with the Moros of Mindanao would tax the energies of the United States army in the Philippines even more than the struggle to suppress the Filipinos of Luzon and Samar. Two engagements have already taken place, in which a number of Moros were reported killed, and many of their villages are flying the red flag, which means war to the death. Others are said to have hoisted the white flag, which has the opposite meaning of peace. Some doubt has been cast on the latter statement, as

coming from an interested quarter where the desire is felt to repress discouraging facts. The Moros are fanatical Mohammedans, who will not submit to interference with their peculiar customs of slavery and polygamy, and resent the intrusion of the troops. The origin of the trouble was the murder of several soldiers in Mindanao by Moros. A demand was made on the Moro chiefs for the surrender of the murderers, but the demand was not complied with. When a punitive expedition started out to take them by force, the Moros opposed it, and the fights that ensued showed their determination not to submit to American law. President Roosevelt has shown a wise desire to avoid conflict with the Moros, and sent instructions to that effect, but unless the troops withdraw there will be war. To withdraw would be fatal to United States prestige among the independent and warlike Moros, who are said to number over a million, while any attempt to compel their submission would produce a general uprising. There may be some way of getting over the difficulty, such as a treaty with the chiefs on a semi-independent basis, but that would be calculated to cause new dissatisfaction among the Filipinos, who have been accorded no such alternative.

The condition of the young Queen of Holland, who recently came to the throne under such happy auspices, with the prospect of a brilliant future, is extremely touching in its sadness. Whether the stories set afloat about the character and conduct of Prince Henry be true or not, and many of them could scarcely have been true, while the worst have been very authoritatively denied, the fact that her illness and sorrows date from her marriage places him in an unenviable position before her people and the world. It does not need an intimate knowledge of the facts to lead people to understand how a lofty-minded girl should, at the opening of what appeared an alluring vista of lofty ideals in life, be suddenly stricken with sickness unto death at having many of her highest aspirations shattered. Women occupying positions far less lofty have gone through the same soul-crushing experience; perhaps this happens oftener than most of us in our ignorance and carelessness imagine. But the reports of Queen Wilhelmina's illness indicate that it has a psychological as well as a physical origin. In her sufferings she has the sympathy of all, with their prayers for her recovery, and that the dark cloud now lowering over her young life may pass away.

M. Hugues Le Roux has evidently been made the victim of a Chicago reporter, to whom "French of Paris was unknown." M. Le Roux is a famous litterateur, journalist and explorer, who has added to his fame on this side of the Atlantic by his lectures, and to his notoriety by the confession that he himself wrote Daudet's "La Belle Nivernaise." But while we may believe that he played the part of the "studio ghost" to Daudet, we cannot credit that he uttered the nonsense concerning the "Dreyfus mystery" that has recently been charged against him. According to the preposterous story emanating from Chicago, while M. Le Roux was lecturing in that city, he told his audience that after his condemnation by the Rennes court-martial, Dreyfus admitted his guilt upon many of the charges, and his confession seriously implicated both the German and the Russian governments. This was the reason that the confession was suppressed, and M. Le Roux refuses to give the details because he fears to precipitate a European war. Of course, if Dreyfus had confessed, men like Mercier would have been completely exonerated and would have insisted upon its publication, and the government would hardly have offended all law and justice by pardoning a twice-condemned man immediately after a confession of guilt, and have left his accusers under the imputation of lying, forgery and barbaric cruelty. Then fancy the discretion of a man who has been entrusted with a state secret, and with finger on lip—"between you and me"—confides it to the ear of a Chicago audience! Something M. Le Roux presumably did say about the Dreyfus case, but the reporter made "pi" of it before it got to the printer.

Political outbreaks and disturbances in Portugal over the public debt and taxation have occurred so often that there is nothing surprising in the recent renewal of an old trouble. For a country of its size and resources Portugal has the largest per capita national debt of any country in Europe. For fifty years there has been no budget without a deficit, nor is there any prospect, near or remote, of a change to better financial conditions. The despatches do not state why the bill for the conversion of the foreign debt has given rise to popular discontent. Probably it involves an increase of taxation, which would be a sufficient cause, through an effort to produce an equilibrium between income and expenditure under a somewhat inelastic revenue. One great cause of Portugal's poverty lies in her colonial possessions, the revenue from which always falls far short of the expenditure in maintaining them. Wise and honest administration should reverse this state of affairs, but, as in the case of Spain, officials become wealthy, while the government remains poor. The great wealth possessed by the church, the large untaxed estates owned by religious orders, and the pernicious political activity of the clergy account for the cry of "Down with the priests!" by demonstrating students in the streets of Lisbon, the same cry, though from a different class, which is at the same moment echoing through the streets of Brussels. The joining of naval officers and troops in the popular protests would indicate that the government cannot rely on force to maintain its position. Its weakness may, therefore, compel submission to the popular demands, but it is hard to see how the situation, as regards debt adjustment or taxation, is to be improved thereby.

In Spain the press is having its revenge on the United States in reproducing the testimony given by American soldiers of the burnings, shootings and "water cure" tortures inflicted on the Filipinos by order of United States army officers. Everything relating to these doings, reports, letters, proceedings of courts-martial, cartoons and statements received direct from native eye-witnesses are eagerly and fully reproduced. It cannot be denied that the Spanish press has plenty of justification in referring with bitter sarcasm to the "pretence" that the Americans drove the Spaniards out of the islands in order to bring freedom, peace, enlightenment and happiness to the natives. Weyer has been out-Weyerled, and the Spaniards look in vain, they say, for a sign of that overwhelming popular indignation which swept over the United States at the reports of Spanish brutality, and forced President McKinley to declare war. In the name of humanity, freedom and justice that war was declared. Spain was ousted, but in her place appears a tyrant infinitely worse, without a particle of racial, religious or lingual sympathy with the natives. Having presented this view of United States power, the Spanish newspapers draw the conclusion that such a gigantic instance of national hypocrisy is unprecedented in human history. No wonder the kindly, Christian people of the United States wince under a castigation like this from Spanish hands, and we are greatly mistaken if they do not vindicate themselves from the obloquy brought upon them by a few unworthy military men, in a manner worthy of a great, free, conscientious nation.

Fifty nations will be represented at the International Red Cross Congress which will assemble at St. Petersburg to-day, and continue in session till the 29th. This Congress meets every five years, and its recommendations are always adopted by the governments as binding on all armies in the field. The operations which it directs are not, however, confined to war and military expeditions. It will deal with matters of relief in countries afflicted by pestilence and famine, and it is expected that these will not be the least important and interesting of the subjects to be discussed. Papers and reports on Red Cross work during the last five years will be presented and read, and the Congress will consider the treatment of soldiers during the war between Spain and the United States, in China, in the Boer war, and in the Philippines. It is to be hoped that the delegates will formulate a clear, definite, international Red Cross code. In all the wars mentioned there were misunderstandings, and, in some cases, abuses, which might perhaps have been, in some measure, obviated by a clear declaration of principles. The assumption of the function of international legislation is, indeed, a stupendous one, and if the deliberances of such a congress should obtain the recognition of the powers, the whole proceeding would be a foretaste of the coming parliament of Man, in the days of the kingdom of Heaven, especially as brotherly kindness is the single aim of the legislators. To bring about so great and holy an end we may well hope that wisdom and moderation may govern the councils of the earnest and enthusiastic people who shall be drawn together by the impulse which governed the good Samaritan. A few of the regulations necessary will readily occur to every one. For instance, corps that obtain safe conduct to the seat of war under the Red Cross and then tear off the badge and take the rifle, should be treated as traitors to humanity, as also should those belligerents who use the Red Cross to gain an advantage. Both these expedients were resorted to on the Boer side in South Africa. It is also to be hoped that a strict understanding will be reached concerning the protection of surgeons engaged in attending the

wounded on the field. These are points which all are concerned in having permanently defined.

'LO, THE POOR FARMER.'

The facts quoted in our recent editorial entitled 'Lo the poor farmer,' have been reinforced by the Winnipeg 'Commercial,' which quotes some potato operations on the part of the 'sly Yankee.' It appears that these same 'Yankees' have been quietly buying up potatoes at Kamloops, Ashcroft and other British Columbia points and shipping them overland to Sound cities via Sumas, so that the Vancouver dealers might not get wind of it. Now that the Vancouver dealers have 'got wind of it,' they have entered the field, but they are too late, as the 'Yankees' have practically cleared the market. The prices they paid were ridiculously low, and the moral we drew in our previous editorial applies in equal measure to this case. Canadian middlemen do not seem to be sufficiently wide awake, and there must be something radically wrong with some of our farmers. The latter ought surely to acquaint themselves with the current prices in the chief markets of what they have to sell, especially as the same are set forth in detail every day in all the metropolitan newspapers. Now that the prices of all produce are abnormally high, both at home and abroad, the farmer who does not benefit by them is doing himself a great injustice. Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, in a letter which we publish to-day, says it is inconceivable that many of our farmers could be induced to sell to Americans at the prices mentioned in our editorial. But, if only one or two had been induced to do so, the criticism would have served its purpose, which was to prevent any of our farmers from being 'skinned and laughed at,' as the 'Yankee' from whose letter we quoted claimed that his fellows were doing, and to stir up just such a discussion as that to which Mr. Hodson is contributing. That the great majority of the farmers study the markets we have convincing evidence, but it is time they all did so without exception.

BRITISH MEDIEVALISM.

Most of those who know England would say with no little feeling that England would not be England without her hedge rows. Were the barbed barbity to take the place of this monument of feudalism fragrant with honey-suckle and may and with the sentiment of a thousand years, but fruitful only of hips and haws, it would save a great deal of land, but it would seem to render the land far less dear. It is perhaps with something of a like fond sentiment far less worthily placed that Britons and Americans still cling to the old Saxon weights and measures, and the former to their antiquated currency, while the rest of the world has adopted such as are to the greater facility of commerce. The Anglo-Saxon weights and measures are no doubt venerable and redolent of the soil. An acre of land was originally as much land as could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day. The measure by rod, pole, or perch was due to the use of a rod or goad, sixteen and a half feet in length, used for driving the oxen instead of a whip, and the furlong was a furrow-long. It will be seen how haphazard was the beginning of this system, and the cumbersome nature of its results in every detail is painfully known to the youngest schoolboy compared with the metric system. There may, as we have said, be something of sentiment in clinging as we do to our old ways in this matter, but we are under the impression that there is much more of insular self-sufficiency. Were the Anglo-Saxon race not a commercial world in itself it would not have been possible for it to ignore as it has done a forward movement of the world. Though its commerce survives in spite of being thus out of gear with the rest of the world's machinery it necessarily suffers to the full extent of the added friction. The metric system was enforced in France as early as the beginning of 1840, and is now used in all countries scientifically, and in most of them commercially. The history of France is as long and as complex as that of Britain, so that Britain has no excuse even on account of her hoary age for not being progressive, while Canada and the United States are at the period of national life that welcomes reforms. In the matter of spelling reform 'the world do move.' A contemporary points out that the English 'Star' and 'Morning Leader' are using the shorter spelling of words like honor, labor, and program, while even the conservative 'Times' now 'eschews largely' the pedantic double letter in words 'such as medieval and fetid, and drops 'the redundant signs in benefiting, biased, quartet, forgo,' and rectifies the archaisms many writers use in the spelling of such words as meter, employe, tire, cipher, and cider. For ourselves, we think the spelling of our language calls for reforms far more drastic in order that the signs used may duly represent sounds and that the task of acquiring

the language, both for those born to it and for foreigners, may be reduced to half. But we heartily welcome partial recognition of this need in the timid approaches some are essaying towards phonetic spelling. It is the first duty of our race as such to remove every obstacle that remains in the way of its intercourse with other races and of the admission of all mankind to the freedom of its language and its commerce.

THE SAND-GARDEN.

A child without a playground and the joy of social sport is bereft of a necessity of life and of a natural right. There is many a nest of houses full of children whose parents are very naturally afraid to let them play with neighbor children, from whom, under the conditions which exist, they can only contract physical and moral ills. And so the poor things live joyless, toyless, indoor lives, out of the air and out of the sunshine. What air they get is liable to be poisoned by the helpless uncleanness that surrounds neighboring habitations. Many of them die soon. Those that live carry the gloom and the depressed vitality of their childhood through their lives. It has always been a matter of wonder to us that properly managed playgrounds were not a portion of the public administration of all great cities. Instead of that, there seems to be a constant plotting and scheming on the part of civic representatives to rob the youth of the city of what playgrounds they find for themselves. What with the alienation of squares and parks, what with gardening operations, excellent in themselves, the most costly and precious flowers the city has in its care are forcefully excluded from the one means of health and joy that might be within their reach. All honor, then, to the mother-hearted women who have seen this lack and determined to make a beginning at supplying it. Playgrounds are to be opened where the depressed vital forces of children can be daily renewed, from which offences of sight, sound and smell will be kept as remote as may be, and with sufficient oversight to secure that the intercourse of children with each other within them shall be natural and wholesome. For the little ones there will be a paradise of damp sand, the gift of Alderman Robertson. There will be toys, too, and better still, a kind, playground 'mother' to show the little people how to play, which, poor things, few of them know, and to have supervision over the playground. The lonely, sad-faced child from the malodorous court will, for one while or two in the week, give up moaning and his away to the sand garden where smiles and laughter will rule the day. That day will come when come the dollars of the friends of the children. A dollar is the cost of a child's happiness for ten weeks, and it includes a good deal of practical education thrown in, all unconsciously to the child. Larger contributions will make larger things possible. Of the committee of ladies which has undertaken this task, Mrs. Peterson is the chairman, and Mrs. Cox, 241 University street, is treasurer. Subscriptions may be sent to the latter or they will be cared for if sent to the publishers of the 'Witness,' addressed John Dougall & Son.

MR. CROWE AND SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Crowe says that Canada has declined from being one of the four great shipbuilding countries to a position outside of marine tabulation altogether. He does not tell us how the decline came about, but we suppose it was chiefly due to the change from wood to iron and steel and the fact that we are only now becoming steel producers. Whatever the reason, Mr. Crowe finds in ship subsidizing a panacea for all ills, even the transportation of all the exportable surplus of the North-West grain crop by way of Canada instead of the United States. Mr. Crowe over-states the case when he says: 'Is it not startling as well as grievous that of the exportable surplus of grain from our own great west seven-eighths of it finds its market through United States channels, paying tribute to that country, thereby losing its original identity, and Canada the 'prestige'? As a matter of fact, No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is in little danger of losing its identity to any appreciable extent or Canada the prestige of growing it. As for whatever amount of our grain reaches the seaboard by way of Buffalo and other United States lake ports, the cause has been partly that we have not enough vessels to handle it in the six weeks or so when it must be rushed across the lakes, and will not permit American vessels to bring it to our own St. Lawrence ports, and it is also due to the fact that United States buyers are legitimate purchasers of Canadian grain and can ship it by what route they please.' We cannot hope to have a fleet large enough to handle this grain until our side of the lakes is more thickly populated, otherwise the bulk of it would have to lie up for more than three-quarters of the year. The remoteness of the conclusions of Mr. Crowe from the trend of events, is also to be found in the consideration

COLDS THAT WILL NEVER BE CURED

Are being contracted every day—The treatment prescribed by an eminent medical author and physician—Timely action the all important point in treating colds.

'Colds that will never be cured.' A startling sentence, but you know it to be true. Scarcely a day passes but some death from consumption, pneumonia or similar ailment emphasizes the truth of this statement. It is well to remember that a newly-contracted cold can, in almost every case, be cured. It is the neglected cold that leads to death—the cold that runs on and on—the cold that is added to by fresh colds from time to time.

But what treatment is to be chosen from the great number of remedies that are recommended? You can use common sense in buying medicine, just as you can in the purchase of a piano, a bicycle or a sewing machine. Find out what treatment has the best record in the past, apply the test of time, and get the opinion of people who know from experience.

If you apply this test to medicines for coughs, colds and similar ailments, you will select Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, because of the extraordinary merits which it possesses, and which have become known to the public generally through years of trial. The sales of this remedy are far in excess of any similar preparation, and have never been so large as during the present season. These two facts are, we believe, the strongest evidence that can be produced in verifying the merits of any remedy that has been thoroughly tested for years.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is prized especially because of its far-reaching effects, even in the most serious cases of bronchitis, whooping cough, croup and asthma. It is not a mere relief for coughs, but acts on the whole system thoroughly, curing the cold and removing chest pains, soreness of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and all inflammation of the respiratory organs.

Just a word of warning. There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the wrapper. Twenty-five cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 75 cents. At all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY

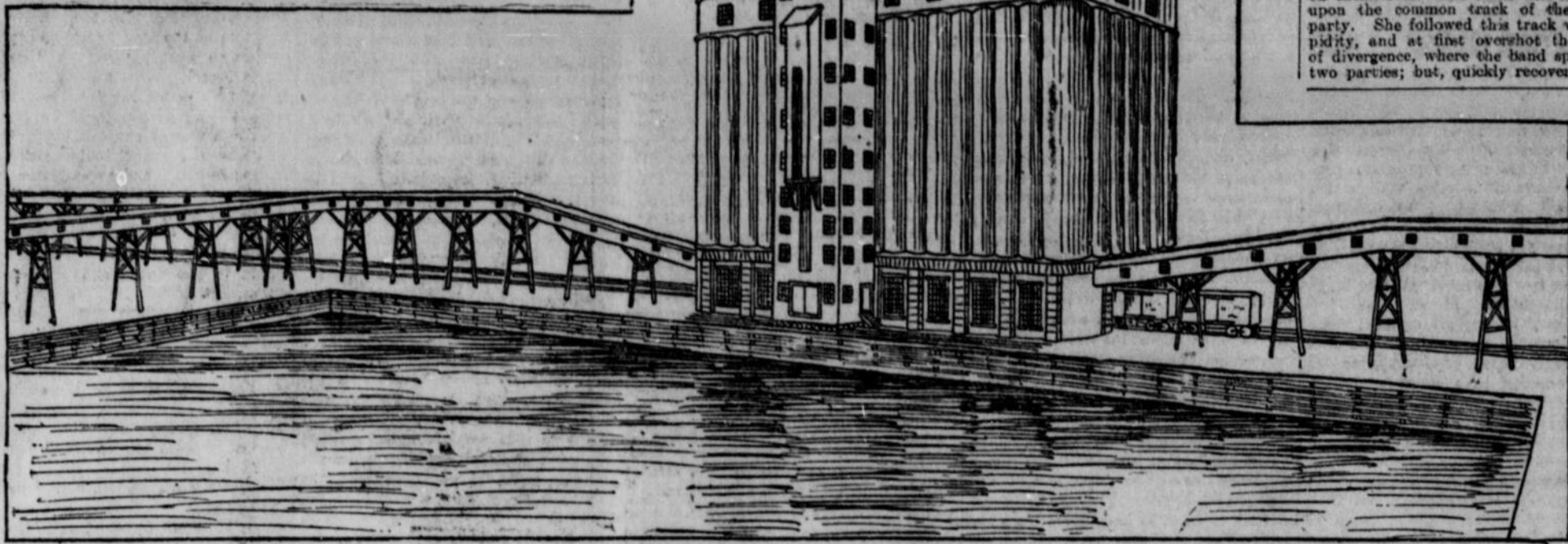
(London Times Correspondent.)

Ermelo, Feb. 23.—It is impossible for any one to have followed the Boer as close quarters without having been struck with the chivalrous bearing of the two peoples towards one another, that has stood the strain of more than two years' hostilities. There have been distressing exceptions to the general rule, it is true, and we have had to regret several outrages on the part of the Boers, but when one considers the length of the campaign, the hopelessness of the Boer cause, and the exasperation caused by their obstinately prolonging a useless struggle, the fact remains that there are but few, if any, precedents for such an absence of bitterness on both sides during a war between two races. Were any reparation needed of the groundless charges brought against our army by our Continental slanderers and their friends in England, it could be found in the attitude of the Boers themselves towards the very men who are credited with having done them so much wrong. If our enemies in the field thought our soldiers guilty of one-tenth of what has been laid to their charge, they would not have been slow to retaliate upon those who from time to time have fallen into their power. On the other hand, it says much for the good nature of Thomas Atkins that he never betrays to the Boers the feelings he may justifiably entertain towards an exasperating enemy. On one occasion, when a number of Boers had just been taken prisoners, a Tommy was seen to approach one and shake him warmly by the hand. Turning to a friend, he explained his boisterous greeting—"I say, here's the bloke what took my trousers last week. See he's got 'em on still." Tommy, a prisoner, had been promptly stripped, but there remained no symptom of ill-will towards his former captors or desire for retaliation when the tables had been turned. The way, too, in which our men render willing assistance to Boer families when being removed from their farms has often been referred to. Again, the Boer treatment of our prisoners has received frequent acknowledgment, but I shall quote a recent instance which has occurred in a district where the Boers are being continually hard pressed, and for that reason might be less inclined to behave considerately towards any of our men who fall into their hands. A trooper of the 13th Hussars, marching with a convoy from Bankkop, twenty-three miles east of Ermelo, was taken prisoner by a Boer patrol; and I propose to repeat at length his own account of his experiences, as the narrative is interesting and throws many sidelights on the present guerilla warfare.

I was with Colonel Allenby's convoy near Holnek on Feb. 18, 1902. I was riding with the mess wagon of the 13th Hussars, being a mess waiter. About midday I rode off to some kraals about one and a half mile to the right of the road. I had to go round a bog to get to dismount. My horse, rifle, saddle, three bandoliers and ammunition, spurs and underclothing were taken off me. The rest of my clothing would have been taken off me but for Captain Grobelaar. We remained halted among the trees till about 3 p.m., when about two hundred more Boers arrived from Holnek direction, and we all rode off about

to the kraals. There were a lot of bushes and trees by the kraals. I saw one Boer amongst the bushes, and called upon him to 'Hands up.' He was fifteen to twenty yards off. He put up his hands and I rode toward him and told him to go into bushes. A man whom I afterwards knew as Captain Thys Grobelaar shouted to me from my night rear 'Drop your rifle.' I looked round and saw him pointing a revolver at me from behind a tree about ten feet off. He walked straight up to my horse, and twenty-six other Boers came out all round me and ordered me

body, which had left us in the morning. I was then taken by about 30 men under Joubert to his farm, which lies about two miles east of Sandeliff Farm. We got to Joubert's farm about seven a.m. I was given a cup of coffee and left about nine a.m. with P. J. Steyn, and we came a roundabout way, avoiding all sky-lines, to within about 1,000 yards of our observation post north of Bankkop. Here Steyn left me and took my horse back. I was very well treated, and recorded the fact in Captain Grobelaar's book. There was a Kaffir boy attending on



THE WEBBER ELEVATOR AT MONTREAL

The above cut gives a general view of the Webber elevator, the construction of which has just been commenced. The structure will all be made of iron and fireproof. The compartments, of cylindrical shape, will have a total capacity of 200,000 bushels, and the cost will be \$800,000. Two side bridges will be erected to protect the building from the vibrations caused by the cars passing underneath. There will be 36 private cylindrical compartments, having each a capacity of 20,000 bushels, besides 24 other spaces

seven miles in a south-west direction towards Bankkop. Just after dark we arrived at a farm and off-saddled. I was then told that I might take my chance of finding troops at Holnek, or that I should be brought to Bankkop, but I was advised to go to Bankkop, as the troops would have probably shifted from Holnek by the time I got there, and that if I went to Holnek, I should have to walk. The Boers remained round the farm buildings all night, and had no outposts; but about every quarter of an hour one man would get up and go and have a look round from any rising ground about. He would then come back and report to Captain Grobelaar who with a commandant, named Van der Lyn, and myself, were the only people who slept inside the buildings. I went to sleep myself about eleven or twelve o'clock. The Boers had plenty to eat. They did not carry much, but as soon as the Boers arrived at the farm, Kaffirs from neighboring kraals brought them mealie flour, chickens, and fruit. The Boers themselves had plenty of sugar, tea, coffee, and some mealie bread.

About daybreak on Feb. 19 we were joined by about 150 more Boers, and they then moved off about three or four miles to another farm in the direction of Bankkop, and we found about 25 more Boers there cooking, and there were some women named Schalk Meyer in the farm. There was sufficient baked mealie bread in the farm for every one for one meal. There is plenty of beetroot on all these farms, and the Boers told me they made their sugar from it. We remained at this farm all day, having no outposts while halted, but a man going out a short distance every now and then to look round. About 30 sheep were killed for dinner and the skins thrown into a ditch behind the farm, and covered over with earth and stones to conceal the fact that they had been there, as I imagine. We had coffee just before sundown, and the native boys saddled up all the horses. About seven p.m. we marched off in the general direction of Bankkop, nearly all the time at a canter, as we always kept in the low ground, and often went a long way round to avoid crossing a sky-line, a single man watching from the ridges. We halted between two a.m. and three a.m. on Feb. 20 at an occupied farm where Colonel Allenby himself had halted about ten a.m. on Feb. 16 on the march from Bankkop to Lake Banagher. On that occasion Colonel Allenby had placed a guard over the farm while we were halted, in order to prevent the wood being taken away. There was a woman, her daughter, about 17, and a son, about ten years old, when we passed that Sunday at the farm. This time (20th) we halted at the house for about an hour, and every one had coffee (mealie coffee). The owner of the farm and three other Boers were at the farm when we got there. About four a.m. we all moved off again, the main party going to the right in the direction of a large party about half a mile off. I could count about ten mule wagons there, about 500 cattle (I could see the mounted men round them), and I could see a large number of either Boers or Kaffirs with a very large number of ponies round, and to the left of the wagons. I came on in the direction of Bankkop with about 60 Boers and Captain Grobelaar and Commandant Van der Lyn. I now remember that I saw his name on his rifle. On arriving at Steyn's farm, Sandeliff, about five a.m., just as the sun was rising, Captain Grobelaar issued instructions to P. J. Steyn (Piet's son), who had come with us, to bring me as near our outposts at Bankkop as possible. Captain Grobelaar now changed his horse and galloped off in a south-westerly direction to join his main every Boer; these Kaffirs carried bandoliers, some as many as five, full of ammunition, but no rifles. Most of the Boers themselves carried very little or no ammunition. Several Boers were wearing the uniform of Steynacker's Horse. They said they had killed 17, wounded nine, and captured 44 others not very long ago. Every one of the Boers (Grobelaar's commando) has at least one excel-

lent horse (some of them being 16 to 17 hands) in good condition and well shod. They have a regular forge in a corrugated iron shed about half a mile west of the farm we left at seven p.m. last night. They said they had plenty of horse-shoes, but I did not see any myself, though I saw an ammunition box half full of nails (locally made). Most of the Boers had a pony for a second horse—these were also in good condition. The Kaffir boy rides the third pony, and some have a fourth pony as a pack animal.

Capt. Grobelaar himself told me that the party who captured me were a patrol watching the direction in which our column moved, and he said he knew they (the column) would not come back the same road as they went out. He asked me how many days' rations they had with them, and I told him fourteen, and he said they would not be back this way for ten days anyhow. (I knew they really only had eight days' rations.)

Just when the main body were moving off this morning I heard several of them mention Spitzkop, and gathered that they were making for that point. They told me yesterday that they knew the respective strength of the Ermelo-Carolina and Ermelo-Bankkop block-house lines, and that they could easily get through either. They said their system was to cut through all the wires but the alarm wire, which they leave till last, and then gallop through. Capt. Grobelaar told me his commando is 700 strong, but I did not see more than 350, and the party by the wagons who may have been Boers or Kaffirs, but did not exceed 200 men.

The general feeling was that they would fight to the end, whatever happened to their commandants, as they expect foreign intervention.

Capt. Grobelaar went off in a north-east direction yesterday afternoon, and was away about three hours. On his return he voluntarily told me that he had been to see Gen. Louis Botha.

The Boers seemed very correctly informed of all our movements. About half the Boers are wearing khaki coats, and many of them wear regimental badges in their hats and coats. They all wear slouch hats and no helmets. Some of them asked me what would happen to them if taken in khaki. I told them that probably they would be shot. They said they did not care.

The Grobelaar referred to is a brother of Gen. Grobelaar, and was formerly a commissioner in Swaziland.

It is, perhaps, necessary to mention that both Grobelaar's statement of the strength of his commando and the trooper's estimate of the number of men he saw are likely to be somewhat exaggerated. The point in the above narrative that most concerns us is the entry in Grobelaar's notebook at his own request to the effect that his prisoner had been well treated. Such a testimonial would have no value among Boers, and Grobelaar's object in securing it can only be due to the idea that it may carry weight hereafter with any Englishman with whom he will be brought in contact. The idea is incompatible with a belief in the ultimate success of the Boer arms, and also with that theory of indelible racial hatred that our Boer friends threaten us is in store for the new colonies—a theory which finds no support in everyday events in South Africa. While the prolongation of the war has served to obliterate all hopes of a future Dutch South Africa, it has at the same time done much to remove the Boer dislike, born of ignorance and contempt for Englishmen. There will, of course, be irreconcilables among the Boers, but there appears every reason to suppose that the majority will accept peacefully under an English administration. It is the opinion of all those who know the Boers themselves to point to the testimony of Boers. There is also the testimony of Boers themselves to point to the fact that there is no fear of undying racial hatred between the two peoples where so many of the vanquished race have voluntarily offered their services to put an end to a purposeless struggle

that they recognize is merely ruining the weaker nation without harming the victors in any corresponding degree. If we remain true to ourselves and set our face again sentimental weaknesses in our administration of the new colonies peace and prosperity in South Africa will be assured.

HE WAS READY TO DIE

PATHETIC LETTER FROM A CANADIAN WHO FELL AT HART'S RIVER.

The following letter written by Trooper T. Bertrand Day, to his sister, Miss Florence Day, at Garryowen, from Halifax, on Jan. 12 last, just before sailing for South Africa, will be read with peculiar interest as he was one of the Canadians killed in the Hart's River fight:—

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12, 1902. Dearest Sister,—I suppose that salutation will always hold good, seeing I have no other. However, it is quite true in the sense I mean it any way.

Yes, I've started for Africa and would not turn back for any money. I love the experience so far at any rate. There is nothing in the world so invigorating as a dash on a fiery steed—and we certainly have lots of that here. You see we have only had our saddles a week, so the horses had nothing to do for three weeks. We fed them well, so they were getting almost unmanageable. Nearly every time we mount someone is thrown and badly injured. Two were not expected to recover, but they are getting better now.

Football, lacrosse or any other game is as tame as hide-and-seek compared with our mounted drill. Think of eight hundred horses and men tearing along together, rearing, kicking and plunging. I tell you it is immense. One never thinks of being hurt. I've been kicked once and thrown once, but have not been the least bit the worse. I can hardly say I was thrown, either, as I threw myself off backward when my horse reared to keep from overbalancing her, and causing her to fall back on me.

No, I'm not sorry that I enlisted, but I am sorry father and mother feel it so badly, but if mothers and fathers had their way there would be few boys. God gave his only Son to die on Calvary for us, surely we can make some little sacrifice for him. I have always hoped to make the world a little brighter for my having lived in it and think that I have at last found a place where I can do some little work for my Master. There are two or three, yes, half a dozen, fine fellows in our troop, one of whom is a Methodist minister. We try to influence in a quiet way those over whom we have any power to decide for Christ and forsake their evil ways. Just today I had a fellow much older than myself beg my pardon for swearing before me. That is certainly encouraging. We have organized an Army Y. M. C. A. in connection with our corps and hope to reach many fine young men in this way. . . . This will likely be my last letter to you from America as we sail on Tuesday. We expect to land in thirty days at Capetown. The other half of the troops sail in ten days so will not be far behind us, as they are on a faster ship. It makes me feel rather lonely to leave the only continent I have ever known; but I know I shall be protected by One who is able and willing to save. Should you hear that I have fallen in defence of right try not to think so much of me as of mother and father. I know that you will be good to them when the frosts of many winters begin to silver their dear old heads. Help them to forget their wandering boy.

Once more, farewell, dearest sister. God give you health and happiness through a long life here below. Your affectionate brother, BERT.

FALSE STORIES OF WAR

CORRESPONDENT GIVES FACTS AS TO EXECUTION OF SCHEEPERS.

(To the Editor of the N. Y. 'Herald'.)

Now we have taken our place as a great power, is it not time that we moderated our references to foreign affairs? I have only just returned from South Africa, and was greatly astonished to see that resolutions had been proposed in Congress in regard to the execution of Scheepers. A certain section has been worked into a frenzy over the Boer war, but their efforts would obtain something if they discarded canards and verified reports before taking them as facts.

I have fought with the Boers, and a brave fight they have made, too. But they appealed to the 'God of Battles,' and a majority of burghers, surrendered as prisoners of war, believe that the few thousand continuing the fight should have been more ready to accept terms when the decision was given against them and the struggle merged into mere wanton bloodshed, which is not all in the heads of Chamberlain & Co., thanks only to the generous terms offered by Kitchener last fall.

But men like Scheepers are a disgrace to a cause nobled by such names as Joubert, Botha and De La Rey. As far as the two armies are concerned no war in history has been conducted with so much chivalry on either side, and Boer and British have now mutual respect as brave men. Scheepers was a British subject turned renegade. He warred in Cape Colony on people quite innocent of matters concerning the republic and England. He was found guilty of seven murders, train wrecking, arson that had not even the questionable excuse of military necessity and disgraceful conduct. Now half his commando were foreigners devastating a peaceful colony, and I have myself seen wounded men, one officer with a shattered hip, whom his men had stripped naked and left in the sun on the veldt. What should we have done if a man had followed his tactics around New York during the war between North and South and had gathered his force from the rough and foreign element of the east side? The story of the band and procession to the grave that has been so widely published is absolutely false. Sentenced to be hanged, Kitchener changed the order to 'shoot.' No civilian was allowed to leave Genaff Reinert to see the execution; only a minister, his cousin and the military guard were present. I was in the town and know the facts.

PATRICK WATSON. No. 8 Sedan Strasse, Dresden.

Advertisements. The Non-Irritating Cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate—Hood's Pills. Cadbury's COCOA. Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining! Wholesale Agents: Frank Nagler & Co., 15, St. John St., Montreal.

FAMILY KNITTER. Cheapest, Simplest, Best, Price, \$8.00. Write for Circular. Dundas Knitting Machine Company DUNDAS, Ontario.

SCIENT IN DOGS. (Gentleman's Magazine.) Dr. Romane submitted his favorite setter bitch to a most severe test. He collected eleven men about the place and directed them to walk close behind one another in Indian file, each man taking care to place his feet in the footprints of his predecessor. In this procession Dr. Romane took the lead, while the gamekeeper brought up the rear. After walking two hundred yards he turned to the right, followed by five of the men, the remainder turning at an angle to the left, and walking as before in single file. The two parties, thus formed, then walked a considerable distance and concealed themselves. The bitch was then put upon the common track of the whole party. She followed this track with rapidity, and at first overshoot the point of divergence, where the band split into two parties; but, quickly recovering the

track, she, without any hesitation, chose the footsteps to the right. Yet in this experiment the footprints of Dr. Romane in the common track were overlaid by eleven others, and in the track to the right by five others. Moreover, though it was the gamekeeper who brought up the rear and went to the left, and as in the absence of her master's track the bitch would always follow the keeper's trail (the fact of his scent being second uppermost in the series), the animal's attention was never diverted from her master's trail; for to get to him was the object of her desire.

Advertisements. WHY STAY PALE. A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion. One of the best things Scott's Emulsion does is to give rich blood to pale girls. The result of regular doses of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the appetite but in the good looks and bright manners which are the real charm of perfect health.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. Fits Cured Free. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTOREK. Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. M. Kline, Co., 531 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1550 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Dr. White's Electric Comb. The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Ailments, prevents an! stops Baldness, the Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gents 40c. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency. 13 ST. JOHN STREET, Montreal. Good Agents Wanted.

GO TO The Mining, Lumbering and Farming Districts of Algoma, Ont., for a home. The winter of Eastern Algoma is like that of Northern New York, but much less stormy. Good land can be had free or very cheap. The era of mine development has just begun. It brings good times for farmer, gardener, horticulturist and lumberman, as well as to the ALGOMA miner. L. O. ARMSTRONG, Can. Pac. Ry. Colonization Agent, MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four complete bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

POSITION IN CHINA

FROM THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

(London 'Times' Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Feb. 26.—In the present article I propose to deal with the existing position in China in its relation to British interests. To review the situation completely would require a volume. All that can here be done is to touch briefly on some of its most important features. There can be no doubt that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has greatly altered the situation and has in no small measure restored Great Britain's position in far eastern politics, partly because it is an intimation of potential activity to all concerned in the defence of Chinese territory against aggression and encroachment, and partly because it affords to the hitherto sceptical Chinese evidence that our policy is what we have always maintained—but never proved—it to be. That it has been followed by the sympathetic and supporting action of the United States only makes the cry of "hands off" the more emphatic; it remains to be seen whether the Chinese

views and for the protection of their local interests. Our consuls at Hankau and Nanking have done their best to keep in touch with Chang Chih-tung's and Liu Kun Yih's political views, but it is doubtful whether they carry sufficient weight with their own government, let alone with the Chinese. But a clear-sighted and energetic policy in China would long since have appointed British representatives of high standing and administrative experience to advise and support the viceroys in introducing those financial and civil reforms which they recognize as necessary, but for which, in the absence of such support, initiative is lacking. In such matters as the development of mines and railways, the education movement, army reorganization, and civil service reform, such assistance, if offered a year ago, would have been gratefully accepted, nor could it have failed to be of lasting benefit. Whether the psychological moment has passed with the return of the Count to Pekin is a problem, but, like many others, it is one of which the alliance with Japan should facilitate the solution.

At this moment two questions of vital importance confront British interests in China—viz., the future of Manchuria, and the revision of the commercial treaties. The first is by far the simpler, and, unless Russia is prepared to repudiate all her pledges by retaining possession of territory which she has solemnly promised to evacuate, its settlement, preserving our treaty rights in those provinces, should soon be reached. The British Government's frank statement that Manchuria comes within the scope of the Anglo-Japanese agreement has cleared the air and affords keen satisfaction both in China and Japan. In the latter country there exists a solid consensus of public opinion, based on keen patriotism, that the territory wrested by the allied Continental powers from the victorious Japanese in 1894 shall in no circumstances become part of the Russian Empire without a struggle.

The question of treaty revision is one of extreme difficulty. In Sir James Mackay Great Britain has a representative eminently qualified by experience and temperament to conduct the negotiations now proceeding, and the financial needs of the Chinese Government undoubtedly supply powerful leverage for his proposals.

MOTHER'S RIGHT TO CHILD

A STRONG EFFORT BEING MADE TO AMEND THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW.

On the eleventh of this month the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Probate and Chancery gave a hearing to a deputation petitioning for a law to equalize the rights of parents in the care, custody and control of their minor children. There were many notable speeches, but perhaps the strongest of all was that of the Rev. Charles H. Talmage, a Con-

gregationalist minister of Barre, Mass. He simply told, in the fewest possible words, to illustrate the evils of the present laws, the terrible recent tragedy of the Naramore family. "I cannot," he said, as reported in the Boston 'Woman's Journal,' "express the pain I have felt in studying the case of a man like Mr. Naramore, whom I am bound to call a 'brother.' But it is a case which illustrates the practical application of the present law. You will wish to be very sure that the facts are correctly given, and I have taken every precaution. At first little interest was expressed in the affair. But soon after the funeral of the six little bodies, in their small coffins ranged around the pulpit, I began to receive letters from all parts of New England to ascertain the facts. Then I traced the history of the man, of his ancestry, of the past life of Mrs. Naramore and her ancestry. She was of Scotch descent, of a good Christian, Presbyterian family. Many leading citizens had known her after she came from Nova Scotia to Boston, and afterwards to Baldwinville. The testimony was excellent and touching. She was ambitious, took up dressmaking and kept boarders. Among these was Mr. Naramore. He made her believe that he was a kind and pleasant man, when on the contrary he was dissolute and depraved. He belonged to a family of degenerates for several generations—coarse, brutal, drinking enough to be ugly. They lived first in Baldwinville, then removed to Coldbrook, near Barre, where they continued to live. In my investigation I came in touch with the doctors, the nurses, the transient officers. She had seven children in less than ten years. She was a woman neat, ambitious, and of a refined and sensitive nature. To this the merchants with whom she dealt testify. She lived a life of abject poverty and wretchedness. On March 21 this woman, passionately fond of her children,

who were bright, active and intelligent, driven to despair and insanity by the announced determination of her husband to give away their children and to send her with her baby to the poorhouse, killed them and tried to kill herself. This father was supposed by the law to "support" his family. The house had three beds in it, which a neighbor pronounced "not worth a cent," a few broken chairs, 97 broken window panes. He was offered glass and putty, but refused to mend them. She had a cow; he was offered hay by the neighbors, but he insisted on selling the cow. She had an organ; he sold her organ. He gave her nothing, but made her a charge upon the town. At last under the law continuous outdoor support could no longer be given. Without consulting his wife, he arranged to have the children put out and herself and baby sent to the poorhouse. The kindly superintendent of the poorhouse promised to help her re-establish her home by taking boarders. She misunderstood him, and supposed that her children would go with her. A neighbor informed her that she was to be separated from them. Soon afterwards she asked a passer-by: "What would you do if your children were given away?" Then she exclaimed: "They shall never do it; we will not be separated." What had been hers was to be hers no longer. There was one way out of it. "I cannot go first and leave my children to strangers. I will take them with me," she said. In the frenzy of her despair she chased the screaming children and killed them with an axe, then cut deeply into the arteries of her leg and cut her throat. I have talked with her since, in the Insane Hospital at Worcester. Think how isolated she was from human sympathy! In Coldbrook the liquor interest was supreme. Naramore was pouring his earnings into their tills. The saloon-keepers took his side. She did everything in her power, bought eggs and raised chickens for sale, and tended her children. The law said the man was the sole head of that family, but he was not held responsible. If the law had been as it should be, this woman would not have been driven to murder and suicide. The law obliges the wife to go to court. But he intimidated her. She submitted more and more to what seemed inevitable. Perhaps she ought to have risen up in her own behalf. But how could she, with six young children on her hands?

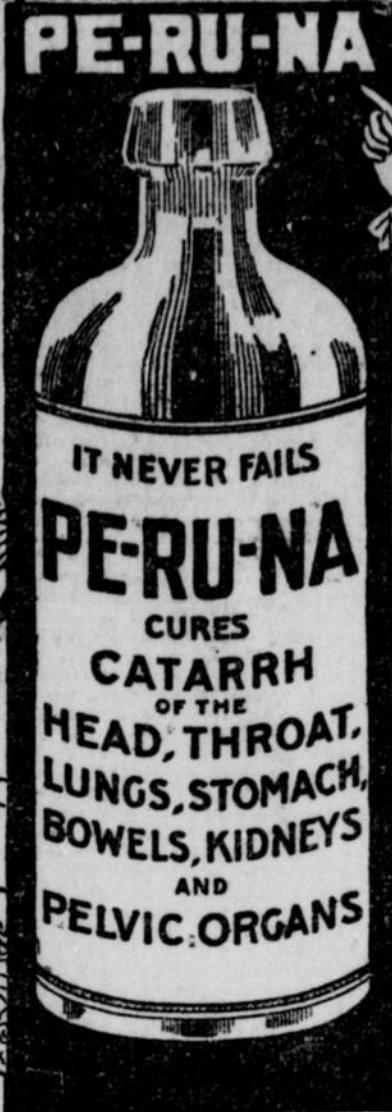
The petitioners want to avoid separation; to exalt the family. By so doing, you will best serve the man. In the elevation of woman consists the evolution of modern progress. The law of property has already been equalized in houses and lands; but not in the right to children. 'I don't believe that any who have not lived in our country towns understand the depressing conditions. Foreigners are coming in and drifting in the same evil direction. We have recently saved another poor woman from a similar fate. Progress is expensive. "Oh that I should have gone on in such a life to such an end!" was the exclamation of

Advertisements.

WOMEN SAY OF PE-RU-NA:

"I Will Never be Without It."

"Pe-ru-na Saved me From the Grave."



A Heart to Heart Talk With Women S. B. Hartman, M. D.

IF ALL the sick mothers, invalid daughters and diseased sisters in this broad land would take the following ladies' simple and direct testimony to heart and do as they have done, no pen could describe the benefit that would follow.

There are so many women, especially married women, who drag themselves wearily around from day to year without any particular disease, and yet miserably beyond description. They ache and tremble and throb, growing more nervous, tired and debilitated every day.

For this class of sufferers Peruna is the most perfect remedy in existence. It relieves, it soothes, it quiets, it strengthens, and no tired, overworked woman in the land should be without Peruna in the house for a single day.

Peruna Brings Health.

Miss Inez Henderson, 554 Adelaide street, Toronto, Ont., Financial Secretary of the Royal Templars, writes: "There is nothing so good in life as health, and the one who brings you health should be your friend, and this is how I consider Peruna."

"For years I have been in delicate health, and while not exactly sick in bed I have been unable to enjoy life. Frequent headache, earache, and a drumming in my ears made me realize that there was something decidedly wrong with me. My physician said it was a deep-seated catarrh, and that to be cured I must seek a different climate. I felt pretty blue until reading of the cures performed by Peruna I decided to try it. I took four bottles, which brought me great relief, so that I kept on taking it for four months, when I found that my head was clear and all the unpleasant symptoms gone."

Save! From the Grave.

Mrs. Sophia Hartful, of Spencer Brook, Minn., writes: "I was very seriously sick last spring—sick enough to die, and I did not know what to do. I was looking

over one of your almanacs and found that Dr. Hartman was the best one for my trouble. I suffered from systemic catarrh. I described my sickness to Dr. Hartman and he wrote me that I should use Peruna. I did, and now I am a healthy woman.

I would now be in my grave, but Dr. Hartman, of Ohio, saved me from death."

SOPHIA HARTFUL.

A Prominent Club Woman of New Orleans Recommends Peruna to Worn-out Women.

Mrs. M. Van Vrancken, Chairlady of Sick Committee of Lady Standard Mutual Benevolent Association of New Orleans, 821 Fourth street, New Orleans, La., writes:



MRS. M. VAN VRANCKEN.

In connection with my official work I have repeatedly found Peruna a most reliable remedy. In cases of catarrh of the system there is nothing which will cure any quicker, and as a remedy for worn out women it is superior to anything I know.

It restores a mother after severe child birth, and prevents pains and irregularities in a very short time. I have found it of much value, both as

a preventive of colds and as a tonic when I have been feeling badly, and although I never give a testimonial for anything, I make an exception in favor of Peruna, as I consider it of exceptional value."

MRS. M. VAN VRANCKEN.

Peruna Woman's Friend.

Miss Nellie Lindsay, 30 Hattie Court, Marinette, Wis., writes: "My experience with Peruna has been such that I am very glad indeed to be able to recommend it. About two years ago my health began to fail. I lost my appetite, had backache most of the time, and any over-exertion would keep me in bed a week or more. I needed a good tonic to bring me back to health and strength; but did not know which would be of benefit. Peruna was recommended as woman's friend and such it proved to me, for when six bottles had been used I was restored to health."

NELLIE LINDSAY.

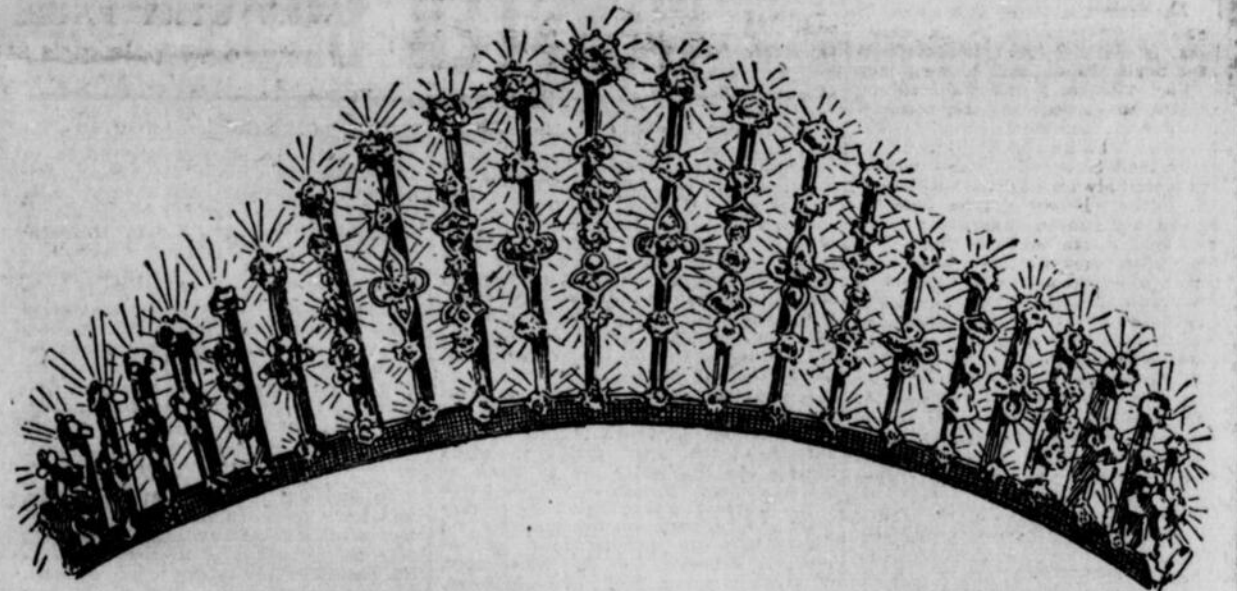
Catarrh Sixteen Years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scherer, Monte Vista, Colo., writes: "For 16 years I suffered with catarrh and stomach trouble. I doctored and took patent medicines without benefit. I read in one of your almanacs about Peruna and thought it would perhaps help me. I have used nothing at all in the way of remedies except Peruna for about two years, and my health could not be better than I now enjoy. This remedy is also good for coughs and colds."

"I shall never be without it in my house."

ELIZABETH SCHERER.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



TIARA TO BE WORN BY LADY LAURIER AT THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.

The accompanying illustration represents the magnificent tiara which Lady Laurier will wear at the approaching Coronation. The diadem was designed and manufactured by A. Rosenthal & Sons, gold and silversmiths of Ottawa. The tiara is made of platinum, backed up with 18-karat gold, and contains 197 selected diamonds.

Government will prove itself in any way worthy of the protection thus afforded. For the moment the new alliance undoubtedly dominates the situation; with its entry upon the scene China may—if she so desire—live to see those well-worn phrases "open door" and "integrity of the Empire" become something more than pious opinions.

Three months ago the Yangtze viceroys regarded Great Britain and her policy with sorrow, not entirely unmixed with anger. They had given and received pledges; had committed themselves to a policy of no little danger in openly opposing, with the knowledge and approval of the British Government, the reactionary party at Pekin; they had gone so far as to offer to place temporarily in the hands of British officers certain of their military and other resources—and with what result? Beyond vague promises of moral support and a paltry loan of £75,000 from a British bank they have, they contend, little to show in recognition of that courageous and statesmanlike policy which has stood China and the interests of foreign trade in such good stead. On the other hand, as Liu Kun Yih has more than once reminded British officials, we have agreed to a protocol which heavily loads the Yangtze provinces, visiting upon them the sins of the Boxers and the burden of exorbitant indemnities; we have practically ignored the Nanking Viceroy in a matter which touches his amour-propre—viz., the Whampoa consensancy agreement. We have done, and are doing, little or nothing to show the men who saved Central China from anarchy that we recognize their claims to our sympathy and assistance. It is scarcely a matter for astonishment under these conditions that both viceroys now endeavor to conciliate Yung Lu in his return to Pekin, and that they are seeking the support of other powers for their

gregationalist minister of Barre, Mass. He simply told, in the fewest possible words, to illustrate the evils of the present laws, the terrible recent tragedy of the Naramore family. "I cannot," he said, as reported in the Boston 'Woman's Journal,' "express the pain I have felt in studying the case of a man like Mr. Naramore, whom I am bound to call a 'brother.' But it is a case which illustrates the practical application of the present law. You will wish to be very sure that the facts are correctly given, and I have taken every precaution. At first little interest was expressed in the affair. But soon after the funeral of the six little bodies, in their small coffins ranged around the pulpit, I began to receive letters from all parts of New England to ascertain the facts. Then I traced the history of the man, of his ancestry, of the past life of Mrs. Naramore and her ancestry. She was of Scotch descent, of a good Christian, Presbyterian family. Many leading citizens had known her after she came from Nova Scotia to Boston, and afterwards to Baldwinville. The testimony was excellent and touching. She was ambitious, took up dressmaking and kept boarders. Among these was Mr. Naramore. He made her believe that he was a kind and pleasant man, when on the contrary he was dissolute and depraved. He belonged to a family of degenerates for several generations—coarse, brutal, drinking enough to be ugly. They lived first in Baldwinville, then removed to Coldbrook, near Barre, where they continued to live. In my investigation I came in touch with the doctors, the nurses, the transient officers. She had seven children in less than ten years. She was a woman neat, ambitious, and of a refined and sensitive nature. To this the merchants with whom she dealt testify. She lived a life of abject poverty and wretchedness. On March 21 this woman, passionately fond of her children,

poor Mrs. Naramore. I hope that her fate may be the means of bringing about a united headship of the family. In all well-regulated homes father and mother are one. This ideal we want expressed in the law. Co-operation in state and nation must first be established in the home.

Many questions were asked by the committee and answered by Mr. Talmage. Doubt being expressed as to the feasibility of joint guardianship, Mr. Blackwell, the editor of the 'Woman's Journal,' reminded the committee that as the law now stands a married woman may become the joint guardian with any other man than her husband of any other children; why then should she not be the joint guardian of her own? In the ten states where women are joint guardians no bad results have followed. Are Massachusetts women less capable than the women of Kansas and New York?

Mr. Ivan Panin, of Grafton, spoke earnestly on the petition, and reminded the committee that it is safe to 'do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.' Put yourselves in the woman's place.

No remonstrant appearing against the petition, the chairman declared the hearing closed.

NEWSDEALERS.

Most newsdealers sell 'World Wide.' If your dealer does not handle it it is probable that he has not got his address. A post-card giving his name and address would be much appreciated by the publishers. John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

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

THE ENGINEER'S FINGER.

IT NEARLY CAUSED A LOCOMOTIVE TO BLOW UP.

"The closest I ever came to blowing her up," said the engineer, "was when I was firing on the C. & J. for Bill Johnson. It was my first trip on the engine. I had been braking before that, and I knew Johnson by reputation. They said he was the hardest on his firemen of any engineer on the road. He just kept them throwing in coal all the time, they said, and needed a fresh man every other trip. I didn't know whether they were telling the truth about him, but when I was told to go on with him I made up my mind that he wouldn't do me up. If he wanted her kept hot, I would keep her sizzling if I had to melt the grate bars. 'Johnson, I soon found, was a man who had little to say to his fireman, if he looked like a man who expected the work to be done to his liking without having to do much talking about it. He told me when we met on the engine that it was the duty of the fireman to keep up steam, and he showed me the steam gauge. I was to keep my eyes on that. I knew that much myself, but I suppose he thought it was necessary to tell me. He said nothing more to me, and I said

nothing to him. But how he did make me sweat!

"He sat on his box, with his hand on the throttle, looking out of the window, and every time I looked up his first finger was pointing at the steam gauge dial. I bent my back and poked and shovelled and shovelled and poked. The indicator was creeping around the face of the dial, and about the time I thought I had steam enough on to satisfy him and would straighten up for a breathing spell I would see him still with his hand on the throttle and his finger pointing at the dial. I was getting mad, and I can work very hard when I'm mad. I wanted him to say something to me. If he had, I would have whipped him right there and quit the road.

"But when he wouldn't give me a chance to pick a fight there was nothing for me to do but work. I saw that a lot of steam was going to waste, and I just hung one of my hooks on the valve to keep it down. Then I did send her up. I didn't know how much the boiler would stand and didn't care. That was Johnson's affair. I kept my eye on his finger, and when I saw it pointing at the dial I poked and shovelled. I could never get him to look at me. He was staring ahead every time I stopped long enough to look at him, and he had his hand on the throttle and that finger still pointing at the dial. I settled myself down at last to either give him enough steam or blow her up. I was melting

the steel about the fire-box when I heard a yell.

"You blankety blank," Johnson cried, "what do you mean? Another minute and you would have blown us up!" "I intended to," I retorted, "or make you take down that finger."

"You confounded ass," shouted Johnson, "don't you know that that's a stiff finger?"—Pittsburg 'Post'.

HOW THE DENTIST WORKED.

"The Nawab of Rampur, which place is about a thousand miles to the northwest of Calcutta, came down from his home to call on us," said Dr. D. S. Smith, of Calcutta, to a Louisville reporter the other day. "He brought a hundred and fifty people with him the whole thousand miles just to see about getting his mother's teeth fixed and because every English woman had two sets the maharima must have two sets also. The Nawab of Rampur is a Mohammedan, so, of course, the mother could not show her face to a strange man. Likewise on that account I had to go to Rampur to do the work. Two thousand miles to make two sets of false teeth. Well, it cost the Nawab four thousand rupees. The old woman—she was a grandmother, as is almost every older woman in India—lay back with her face covered up and I worked at her, mouth through a hole in a sheet."

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL.

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also inquiries, 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.

PROFIT IN MILK.

A HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK AT A COST OF THIRTY CENTS.

In looking over the numerous reports of the gains and losses of American dairymen, as published in 'Hoard's Dairyman,' I observed that in almost every case where the annual yield of milk per cow was less than 3,500 pounds, she did not pay for her keep, although the milk was sold at about one dollar per hundred pounds. Knowing that 3,500 pounds of milk per year is considerably above the average yield of Canadian cows, and that from seventy to eighty cents per hundred pounds is about the average price received for the milk at Canadian creameries and cheese factories, it was rather difficult to see where the profit came in, so for my own information as well as for the information of the readers of the 'Witness,' I wrote to Mr. D. M. Macpherson, of Lancaster, Ontario's 'Cheese King,' desiring him to give some facts and figures regarding patrons' profits or losses when furnishing milk to Canadian

cheese factories. Mr. Macpherson kindly responded to my request, with the following letter:—

'The average yield of milk per cow in Ontario is about 2,500 to 3,000 pounds. The average cost of feeding such cows is very difficult to estimate as this depends on so many circumstances affected by each individual owner of each dairy. I should roughly estimate it to be about from twenty to twenty-five dollars, i. e., feed, labor and investment. The average cost of milking per cow for season of eight months is about one to one and a half cent per day; that would be about two dollars and a half to three dollars. The drawing of milk to factory costs about six cents per hundred pounds. The average net returns received by patrons will be about seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. I might here observe that the matter of cost and profit in milk production is well understood by but few people—as the most of milk production is much more dependent upon the land production rather than the animal production. A cow may produce three thousand pounds of milk from four acres of land and another five thousand pounds of milk from one acre. While the cost of milk production in the first place would be about seventy cents per hundred pounds, the cost in the other would not be over thirty-five cents per hundred pounds. The former would barely make a profit, while the latter would make a handsome profit. The average pasture land of Ontario gives only about a thousand pounds of milk per acre, while the possibility is that the same pasture-land could be made to produce from four to five thousand pounds of milk by improved methods of fertilizing, seeding and rotation.

'In my own individual case I am now and have been for the past four years, obtaining from seven to eight thousand pounds of milk per cow in a season of ten months, and during the grass season of six months I obtain an average of five thousand pounds per cow, and have reduced the cost of milk production in summer on grass to thirty cents per hundred pounds, and in some cases or years twenty-five cents. My method of preparing pasture is, first to get the land well surface-drained, and give it a thick seeding of pasture grasses and obtain the high fertility by top-dressing and feeding the grass roots with a 'balanced' plant food. In this way a large amount of grass is produced per acre, and the cost of milk production brought to a low figure.'

I am sure that many Canadian dairymen on reading this will feel like questioning the correctness of Mr. Macpherson's estimates, especially when he says that milk can be produced in Ontario at thirty cents per hundred pounds. This estimate also of the cost of milking a cow for eight months seems to be very low, especially if the milking has to be done by men. Be that as it may, there is no questioning the fact that dairying can be made to pay a handsome profit even where the winters are so long as they are in Ontario and Quebec, and the sooner that Canadian dairymen begin to operate along the lines pointed out by Mr. Macpherson the better for themselves and their families. The young men will then be more contented to stay on the farm.

RUSTICUS.

SOMETHING NEW IN SILOS.

Much has been written in regard to silos and silo building, and numerous plans have been published, but in actual experience none of them has proved entirely satisfactory. Some are too expensive for ordinary farmers, others are cheap, but last only a few years. The round stave silo is one of the cheapest sorts, and if it were not liable to collapse on account of shrinkage of the staves, and the expansion of the iron hoops, it would be very satisfactory.

There is now a prospect of these disadvantages being overcome. A number of farmers in the United States have adopted the plan of using wooden hoops, which cannot shrink or lengthen end-

Advertisements.

SCOURS.

A writer, in a recent issue of 'The Maritime Farmer,' in a good article under the heading 'Skim Milk Calves,' says:—'The greatest difficulty in raising calves is undoubtedly scours. Here, as elsewhere, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The principal causes are over-feeding feeding sour milk, grain with milk, dirty milk pails, unwholesome feed boxes and irregularity of feeding. Now, the remedy, so far as the three last causes are concerned is so apparent as not to need further consideration, and to put the thing more clearly and at the same time get at the true root of the matter let us begin in this way. The feeding of sour milk, cold milk and grain with milk are the principal causes of indigestion, and indigestion is the true cause of scours. This view of the case simplifies matters in so much as it shows us that by, in some way, enabling the calf to thoroughly assimilate and digest its food, the greatest difficulty in raising calves may be overcome. Herbage works along this line, and many practical feeders claim that by feeding it they secure perfect digestion of skim milk sweet, sour or cold, and that by this means the great difficulty of scours is overcome. We quote here from a practical Halton county farmer, William S. Savage, who lives near Oakville, Ont. He writes as follows: 'I have used Herbage and find it productive of good results, especially with small calves and small pigs. When feeding with skim milk to calves it seemed to prevent all scouring, which often occurs under other circumstances.' Mr. Brownlee, of Feversham, Ont., in speaking of this matter said: 'Herbage excels anything I have ever known for calves troubled with scours.'

So many practical men have tested the value of Herbage for this and other purposes, and have reported favorable results, that there is no longer room for doubt and consequently Herbage has, on its merits, taken a prominent place among the staples of the Canadian retail trade. If not for sale in your town it would be well to write the manufacturers, THE BEAVER MFG. CO., Galt, Ontario, Canada.



SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINERY.

The shearing machine has many advantages in the hands of a skilful operator. The wool can be taken off much more smoothly and completely than by the hand shears. There is very little danger of the sheep being cut in any way and there are no second cuts in the wool. This is a decided advantage, as the longer the staple, the better the price. In some markets a premium is paid for machine shorn wool. Where a large number of sheep are to be shorn at one time, the work is trying, resulting in sore wrists and in many cases lame hands. This is avoided by the use of the machine, and as the work is

so much better done, a little extra expense is willingly borne. The work can also be done much more rapidly than by hand. The world's record for machine shearing is 300 sheep in fourteen hours and forty-six minutes. An operator soon becomes accustomed to working the apparatus and before long is quite skilled. The wool is taken off so evenly that the sheep can be at once sent to market. It is not necessary to hold them a week or two until they become presentable. Then, too, sheep can be dipped immediately after shearing, as there are no cuts to absorb poison providing a poisonous solution is used.

wise. The inside sheeting is of one inch Georgia pine, which seems to be the best kind of lumber for silos, on account of its non-shrinkable character. It is so full of pitch that moisture has practically no effect upon it. This lumber has been recently laid down at Ottawa for \$27 per thousand, and at that price should be one of the most economical our farmers could use.

The foundation of this new sort of silo has a wooden hoop, six inches wide, and made of half inch elm lumber, sprung around a form and built up with well-lapped joints, using a trifle longer nail each time, until the hoop has a thickness for the three bottom hoops of five layers. The remaining five top hoops require only four layers each. The average silo will not require more than 500 feet of lumber and 20 pounds of nails, for the hoops, which are easily and quickly made, and should not cost more than \$1.25 each, or \$10 for the lot. This is a good deal less than the cost of the usual iron hoops and lugs. A three-cornered frame is erected at the exact outside circumference of the silo, and the hoops placed in position and fastened. The lining of the silo is then put on, and should be of inch Georgia pine lumber three inches wide, matched and nailed to the hoops the same as the flooring. When the lining is on within twenty inches of the starting place, stop, and put in 2 x 4 studding, up and down between the hoops on each side of the door, for door stays and jacks. Make the doors of the same lumber as the walls, cutting them into 'joints' on the inside of the hoops.

If the silo is outside the barn, it can be covered with tarred paper, and cheap siding, run both up and down as a protection against frost. The roof and foundation is the same as for any silo, and the outside covering could be of any sort the owner wished, or it might go without siding, the same as any other tub silo. If protected from the weather, the wooden hoops should last for years, and if at any time the inside lining became 'dusy' it might be lined with tarred paper, and then sheeting, thereby making it serviceable again for a number of years at small cost. Mr. John Gould, the well-known Ohio Dairyman and Farmers' Institute lecturer, who has seen a number of these silos in operation, thinks highly of them.

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner.

BEES.

In our opinion the only way to succeed in practical bee culture is to enlarge one's apiary slowly and steadily. There are so many little points which may seem trivial and which are yet important, and which a beginner would entirely overlook, that we feel sure it would be a mistake to go too fast. On the other hand, the very best experience can be secured by a slow and steady increase, and the greater or less success of this increase will depend nearly altogether upon the ability of the man who carries it on. If the bee-keeper thoroughly understands his business, artificial increase will be easy, and he will soon be in possession of the one hundred hives he wants, with little expense other than his time, and the purchase of the empty hives and implements absolutely necessary. The bees and queens can be raised by him and all his hives stocked one after another, in a very few months. On the other hand, if his trials only end in failure, he will be able to congratulate himself on having lost but little.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Bordeaux mixture should be used immediately after being made. The stock solution, however, can be kept on hand indefinitely and mixed as desired. If the 4-6-50 formula is wanted, (1) place eight pounds of blue stone in a basket or bag and suspend in a barrel containing 50 gallons of water and leave until the material is thoroughly dissolved; (2), thoroughly slake 12 pounds of stone lime in a tub or other vessel, dilute eightly with water and pour into another barrel and fill with water, making 50 gal-

lons of milk of lime. These solutions when mixed together would make 100 gallons according to the formula given; (3) take eight ounces of Paris green, divide into two equal parts, mix with a little water to a thin paste and add four ounces to the blue stone stock and the remaining four ounces to the lime water. When ready to use, stir each solution thoroughly and with two pails of the same capacity, dip equal quantity from each barrel and pour them at the same time in a third barrel or tub or directly into the spraying apparatus. The solutions will be thoroughly mixed as they fall, provided they are poured at the same time into the vessel so that the liquids come together.

'BEAUTY AND CULTURE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE.'

Is the farmer living up to his opportunities in the matter of culture and beauty? In 'Home and Flowers' for May, Louis E. Van Norman, the editor, makes this the subject of his personal talk. From a consideration of natural beauty and the possibilities for enjoyment by the farmer, the 'talk' passes to a brief reference to why the city is assumed to be superior to the country. How can the farmer appreciate and achieve beauty and higher culture? The article quotes opinions from a number of people in particularly close touch with the social conditions of the American rural population—presidents of agricultural colleges, superintendents of the agricultural departments of state universities and directors of agricultural experiment stations. Political and social wrongs are not touched upon. The opinions quoted simply show how the farmer might refine and exalt his life if he only appreciated fully the dignity and beauty of his lot next to the soil. This article may be considered a real contribution to current social and aesthetic literature.

GOOD TEMPERED SIRES.

A very important thing is the disposition of the sire, writes a V. S. to an exchange. I have known whole families of horses, the produce of certain stallions, that were disposed to be vicious and difficult to break and educate. Every one of them came honestly by their sour, ugly disposition. It costs three times as much labor to educate them as it does those of good disposition. There are other families of horses that shy, owing to near-sightedness. Tracing up the breeding of such horses, we usually find either sire or dam or some near relative that was inclined to shy and frighten at objects on the road. This is sufficient cause for us to reject a sire, and look for one that drives without shying. A shying horse is dangerous and not worth one-half as much as one that is fearless, especially for family use or for a single driver. Besides, they are very unpleasant to use. One never knows how soon he is going to be upset, or dashed into some other vehicle, or tumbled over an embankment. Such horses are not salable except to certain customers who do not pay one-half as high a price for a horse as people do who want a gentle, safe, family horse.

Another class of horses are nervous and they do not bring full value. Nine out of ten horses that belong to certain families are nervous, being uneasy and fidgety while in harness, and many of them are seldom still and quiet while out of harness. That class of horses wear out soon. They are not easily kept in condition and are not able to do full work. Still we find nervous stallions doing a big stud business. I know of stallions that can scarcely be driven, and I am sure one man could not harness, hitch and drive one alone; that same horse is meeting with good patronage in the stud, but when his produce get old enough to be driven, the breeder begins to do some thinking and asks himself the question, 'Why is this colt so foolish and wild?' His neighbor, who is perhaps more of a thinker, asks him, 'Is he not of the same disposition as his sire?' When you bred your mare, you should have thought of that, and mated her to some kind, level-head-

Advertisements.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, For 25 Cents POST PAID.



Rex Begonia.

- G Ten Superb Vegetables for 25 Cents.—One full size packet each of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Lettuce, Cucumber, Radish, Parsnip, Squash, Cabbage and Tomato. Best varieties. Our selection.
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A Twenty-five Grand Summer Flowering Plants for 25 Cents.—1 Magnificent Giant Gladiolus, 3 Beautiful Spotted Leaf Calla Lilies, 1 Handsome Giant Summer Hyacinth, 1 Superb Calceol. Gladiolus, and 1 Rare Moss-helia.

T Five Beautiful Dahlias and Cannas for 25 Cents.—1 Brilliant Dahlia (Intense Scarlet), 1 Dahlia (Beautiful Yellow), 1 Dahlia (Rich Pink), and 1 Dahlia (Brilliant Crimson).
X Five Rare Plants for 25 Cents.—1 Rex Begonia, 1 "Dontre" Dahlia—wonderful bloomer, 1 Handsome Fern, 1 Brilliant Verbena, and 1 Everblooming Rose.
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CANADIAN PLANTS FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE.

We make six wonderful offers as below, good only for immediate acceptance. All sent postpaid on receipt of price, or by express at purchaser's expense. We can send larger plants by express.

5 HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

1 Helianthus, 1 Phlox, new, 2 German Iris, 1 Aquilegia Vulgaris, 1 Helleborus. These are perfectly hardy in the North-West Territories, we call it our "Iron-Clad Collection," each correctly named, Price..... 50 CENTS.

5 ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

1 Forsythia Vir., 1 Weigelia Rosea, 1 Philadelphus Cornarius, 1 Deutzia Gracilis, 1 Spiraea Douglasii. A two-year-old plant of each of the above, all named, sent postpaid, only..... 50 CENTS.

20 EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The very finest varieties, each correctly named, strong one-year-old plants that will bloom all summer. This is our famous "Dominion Collection." Our new booklet, the "Window Garden," Price..... \$1.

25 HOUSE PLANTS.

Picked from our complete collection of house plants, each plant plainly named, entirely our selection of varieties. This set only..... \$1. Our new booklet, the "Window Garden," free with this set.

6 HARDY ROSES.

One year old, all perfectly hardy, the following standard varieties: 1 A. Colomb, red, 1 Mme. Plantier, white, 1 Mme. Miroir, red, 1 Mme. G. Wood, red, 1 Vick's Caprice, striped, 1 La France, pink. Above six only..... 50 CENTS. Full cultural directions with each order.

5 TEA SCENTED ROSES.

Different varieties and colors, each plant plainly labelled all sturdy one-year-old plants will bloom freely in the garden this summer. Price..... 30c Per Set.

Two or more sets to one address at 25 cents. Full cultural directions with each order.

LEADING CANADIAN FLORISTS. WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, CANADA.

ed horse, that had sired a family of kind, sound horses. While this appears to be a trifling matter, it is one of great importance to a breeder.

LIVE STOCK.

It is of the utmost importance that we study carefully the best methods of feeding our horses when at hard work, when idle, and during the winter when they are but little used, thereby saving the frequent calls of the veterinarian, drug bills, and condition powders.

A great proportion of horses are over-fed, many under-fed, and but a few out of the whole that are fed to the advantage of the horse and the owner. Horses are frequently fed as much as thirty or forty pounds of hay in twenty-four hours, when twelve to twenty pounds is enough for the majority of horses that are working hard; and as much as a bushel, and sometimes more, of grain is given daily to each horse, when one-half of the amount would be ample.

All other animals after being kept on dry feed all winter are turned out to grass promptly when spring comes; but too often the horse is kept on a plank floor and fed almost nothing but Timothy hay and corn in the mistaken notion that grass is too watery for a hard-working diet. True, if he is turned out very hungry on young grass and allowed to fill himself he may have scours as a result. But after the grass has made a good start if he is gradually tempered up to it there is nothing better for him as a part ration. Even after it is dried up, or cropped close, he should be turned out every night unless the weather be stormy or wet. In the hottest weather the pasture is cool enough at night for comfort. It is the horse's nature to roll and wallow when very tired. No grooming with comb and brush is equal to it. It stimulates the action of the skin, rubs off all dirt and loose hair, in short, it is the horse's bath. There is but little danger of foot trouble from drying and cracking if he is on pasture. In a state of nature his feet are wet with dew about twelve hours out of the twenty-four. When kept constantly on dry floors the wonder is that troubles of this kind are not more frequent.

DAIRYING DOTS.

The expenditures for the model dairy at the Pan-American exhibition from May 1 to Nov. 1, in dollars (cents eliminated) were as follows: Salaries, \$7,321; feed, \$3,177; shavings, \$772; ice, \$338; sundries, \$44; chemical analysis, \$226; installing apparatus, \$85; supplies, \$5; fittings for dairy room, \$48; total, \$12,018. The receipts were for sales of milk, butter and cream from May 1 to Aug. 1, \$2,082; August sales, \$2,235; September sales, \$1,173; October sales, estimated, \$1,400; milk furnished service building, hospital and casino in October, \$31; profit on milk purchased in August, \$52; total, \$8,176, leaving a deficit of \$3,842.

While the patron is a most important factor he is also the most difficult one to reach and instruct as to what his du-

ties are in connection with the care of milk. Not that he is less susceptible to intelligent and definite instruction than any other individual, but that he is so isolated as to be beyond the reach of the methods ordinarily adopted in reaching the consumer. But this is the situation, and as good cheese cannot be made without good milk the patron must receive attention, no matter how great the cost. While it is as important that proper facilities should be provided for curing the cheese and carrying it in a perfect condition to the consumer, the real foundation must not be neglected.

BAD FLAVORS.

To find out the cause of bad flavor, sometimes found in carefully made butter, is often a difficult thing to do. It may be the result of noxious weeds in the pasture of musty grain, hay or meal. The condition of the vessels used may be responsible. The churn if it has been in use any good length of time may not have been thoroughly cleaned before scalding and some yellow scum left in the crevices, which is sure to taint the cream more or less. The tin pails or cans may have become rusted, so as to collect a gum-like substance, which soon forms from the milk, and is not easily removed, except by the use of a stiff brush and some scalding hot water. The salt used in the butter may have been tainted by contact with some offensive disinfectant; or again the odor in the stable, where the milking is done may have tainted the milk so as to cause the trouble.

When once we are able to find the cause the remedy will be plain. Unless there are some points along this work that we think might be the cause of the trouble, the best and surest plan is to go over the ground from the cow to the butter tub, and if the investigation is thorough the trouble will be pretty sure to be brought to light; in other words carefully examine for all. No one who is not familiar with the premises, utensils, food, etc., will as a general thing, be able to give intelligent advice on the subject.

Owing to the wilful ignorance which prevails among so many men who keep cows for city consumption of milk, there has arisen a tremendous outcry and protest from physicians and boards of health, all over the country. This outcry has damaged the milk trade to the extent of millions of dollars. Certain dairymen have blamed the doctors for it all. But the real blame lies at the door of those men who preferred to remain ignorant of mind and filthy habit, and so the innocent have suffered with the guilty. The business of keeping cows and producing milk for family uses has no right to be in the hands of stupid men. It is a business which imperatively calls for a knowledge of the laws of health, of good sanitation, broad intelligence in the construction and care of stables, the quality of feed and the right care of milk till it is in the house of the consumer.

Advertisements.

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

EWING'S SELECTED SEEDS

Please send us your address and we will mail you by return our

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In which is enumerated all the best varieties of Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden and Lawn Tools, Spraying Apparatus, Artificial Manure, &c.

No house in the trade has a higher reputation, nor can serve you better, in regard to quality of seeds, extensive assortment, or price. We solicit your orders.

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Our Complete Illustrated Catalogue MAILED FREE TO PLANTERS.

It tells about all the BEST SEEDS that can be grown, and should be consulted by every gardener before deciding upon what vegetables and flowers to plant either for pleasure or profit. If you have not already received a copy, kindly send your address on a postal card to-day. Address—

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BISSELL'S DISK HARROWS

A GREAT SUCCESS for making a seed bed after FALL PLOWING—in preparing ROOTS OF CORN ground—or SUMMER FALLOW. Will pulverize TOUGH SOIL THOROUGHLY. Does the best work—the most work. DRAFF THE LIGHTEST. For sale by Agents.

Full particulars free. Address. T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont

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 should 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.]

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

North Dakota.—For full information about the military schools of Canada, write to the Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

POEMS WANTED.

J.E.B.—I am anxious to get hold of an old poem, in which the line occurs frequently: 'The old red cradle rocked us all.' D.A.W.—I should like to have the song, 'The Seventh Fusiliers,' composed by a London boy after the North-West Rebellion of 1855. Also the song about 'Florence Nightingale,' composed about the close of the Crimean War, in which the chorus runs: 'Then those you, noble volunteers, 'T were none among you fall To give three loyal cheerers For Florence Nightingale.'

L.M.—Is the Pope a Freemason? 2. Has he given priests the right to officiate at funerals of Freemasons? 3. Can a Freemason claim the rites of the Roman Catholic Church? Ans.—1. The present Pope, Leo XIII., like some of his predecessors, has condemned Freemasonry. 2. Not where the deceased is buried by the Masonic order. 3. Only if he gives up his allegiance to the order. In Canada, however, quite a number of Roman Catholics belong to Masonic lodges.

THE EXILE'S SONG.

Mrs. W. J., Brussels, Ont., kindly sends the poem asked for by a correspondent in Manitoba.

Oh! why left I my home,
Why did I cross the deep;
Oh! why left I the land,
Where my forefathers sleep?
I sigh for Scotia's shore,
And I gaze across the sea;
But I cannot get a blink,
O' my ain country.

The palm tree waveth high,
And fair the myrtle springs,
And to the Indian maid,
The bulbul sweetly sings;
But I dinna see the broom,
Wi' its tassels on the lea,
Nor hear the linn's sang,
O' my ain country.

Oh! here no Sabbath bell,
Awakes the Sabbath morn,
Nor song of reapers heard
Amang the yellow corn;
But the tyrant's voice is here,
And the wail wail wail,
But the sun o' freedom shines
In my ain country.

There's a hope for every woe,
And a balm for every pain;
But the first joy o' my heart
Can ne'er be seen again,
There's a track upon the deep,
And a path across the sea,
But the weary ne'er return,
To their ain country.

THE SCOTTISH EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.

This poem has been kindly sent by E.G. S., Lakeside, and others, in answer to request of J.J.R.:

Farewell, farewell, my native home,
Thy lovely glens, and heath-clad mountains,
Farewell, thy fields o' storied fame,
Thy leafy shaws an' sparkling fountains;
Nae mair I'll climb the Pentland's steep,
Nor wander by the Eke's clear river;
I seek a hame far o'er the deep,
My native land, farwell for ever.

Thou land w' love and freedom crown'd—
In ilk wee cot, an' lordly dwellin'
May many-hearted youths be found,
And mair in every grace excellin';
The land where Bruce and Wallace fight,
For freedom fought in days o' danger,
Nae'er crouch'd to proud usurper's might,
But ferociously stood, wroug's stern avenger.

Though far frae thee, my native shore,
And toss'd on life's tempestuous ocean,
My heart, ay, Scottish to the core,
Shall cling to thee w' warm devotion;
An' while the waving heather grows,
And onward flows the windin' river,
The toast be, Scotland's broomy knoves,
Her mountains, rocks and glens forever.

CHOOSING A STUDY.

Vancouver, B.C.—What would be a good study for a woman to take up? Ans.—Your question is vague. Do you mean a study by way of continuing her education, or as a preparation for future work? If the former, it depends on the

Advertisements.

CANCER GERMS KILLED.

A New Constitutional Treatment That Destroys the Germs of Cancer Without Doing Injury to the Patient.

German and French scientists have demonstrated that Cancer is due to a special germ or microbe in the blood. This being so, the folly of operations at once becomes apparent, as by this means, only the outward manifestation of the disease is removed, as its true cause and origin is not reached. That is why cancers generally return after operations. The germ is left in the system to do its deadly work. Our new constitutional treatment attacks and destroys the Cancer germ and removes the cancer poisons which it has elaborated, completely from the system. That is how it is the cure and remedy makes are always permanent. We have cases on record that have been cured six, eight and ten years, and there has never been any indication of the disease returning. Write at once, enclosing 2 stamps and get full particulars of this new and effective home treatment. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only \$2.40. Four copies for \$3. Ten copies, \$7.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped address envelope and \$1, physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.]

ENLARGED SPLEEN.

E.J. is very ill with enlarged spleen, causing severe pain, then with a week or two of relief. Is a farmer's daughter. The young woman who pursues some favorite study for its own sake is drawing on an unending source of pleasure and profit. Just which course of study shall be so followed depends, as has been said, on natural bent, and also to some extent on opportunities. After music, drawing or painting and literature, including history, botany is one of the most delightful of studies. Apart from the intellectual pleasure in discovering the wonderful superposition displayed in the creation of Nature's floral children, and tracing the family characteristics through genera and species, botany takes one's delightful rambles into the woods and fields, and open air. Nature study, whether of flowers, birds, or insects, is fascinating, and healthful, both for mind and body. Photography, 'hunting with the camera,' is a valuable and interesting aid to Nature study. 2. As to studying to do a good occupation, the young woman has almost an unlimited field. To enumerate only a few branches: Stenographic work is congenial to many women. Nursing the sick seems essentially a woman's work; it requires, of course, a professional training. There are hundreds of women practicing massage in Canada, and many have positions as librarians and assistants. Canadian women have been successful in horticulture. Some women, more in the United States than in this country, who have tired of office work and the strain of business, have turned their attention to agriculture, which pursued—not carried on at haphazard but with careful study—may have found healthful, pleasant and in time profitable. Poultry and egg production, bee-keeping, the growing of small fruits, house culture, etc., are possible industries for women. Domestic science, including chemistry, dietetics, food economics, etc., is a very useful study for any young woman.

OLY PERSPIRATION.

R.T.R. is troubled with oiliness of the skin, especially about the nose and under the eyes. Is in good health and of fair complexion. Ans.—Night and morning wash the face with very hot water and finally with cold. Knead the skin thoroughly with the fingers and finally rub well with a coarse towel. At night apply a lotion consisting of boric acid, two drachms; rectified spirit, four ounces.

ENLARGED PROSTATE.

A.W.H., Winnipeg.—You have probably enlargement of the prostate, or gland at the neck of the bladder. This would account for the difficulty in making and retaining the urine. There is probably also some inflammation of the bladder. Such a trouble is not suitable for home treatment. You should consult a good doctor in your city and go under treatment. Possibly something could be done for you.

ECZEMA.

J.B.A.B. complains that after washing and drying the face the skin seems to chafe if he wrinkles it or laughs. It is red when it is sore and sorely also. The trouble has been present for a number of years, but lately is spreading all over the face. Ans.—It is essential to a cure not to wash the face with water. Use only sweet oil for a time to remove the dirt or occasionally a little thin boiled starch. Even with this dry it thoroughly. Apply at bed-time a dusting powder composed of equal parts of powdered starch, zinc oxide and calamine. Keep the bowels moving, and do not use much meat.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

'Lionel' asks if electric belts have any healing power in diseases such as nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney trouble, dyspepsia. Ans.—In our opinion electric belts are of no value except as a sort of 'faith cure.' The use of electricity in medicine is being very circumscribed at present as its sphere of influence is not so great as at first it was thought to be. In some few cases of nervous exhaustion or neuritic pain electricity may be beneficial, but it has to be applied by means of a powerful battery or static machine. Electricity has little or no penetrating power in the body so that slight currents have practically no effect.

RUN-DOWN.

'Reader of the 'Witness' is a young man, who is troubled with 'bloating' under the eyes, and a thickly coated tongue. The least exertion tires him very much. Has a good appetite and sleeps well. Is a good color. Has taken a cold salt and water sponge bath to the waist for some years for catarrh of the throat. Does not suffer pain, but is somewhat constipated. Ans.—A short holiday, say, for a month, with change of scene and diet, would probably do a great deal for you. Take a full sponge bath every morning. Eat

INFANT FEEDING.

C.A.B., Ont.—A farmer's wife, aged 29, is the mother of four children, the youngest a girl, nearly ten months old. The infant was healthy until about three weeks old, when her digestion was ruined by over-feeding during the hot weather. For the last two months the mother has been feeding the child only once in three hours. Is able to nurse, having plenty of milk. At present, the child often is fretful, vomiting or passing wind. She has as yet no teeth, and her gums show no signs of teething. Also asks for advice as to



CHAMPION PERCHERON STALLION.

'Chambellan,' 27349 (46787), won the first prize for stallion four years old and over at the recent International Live Stock Show in Chicago. He was also the winner of first prize at the show of the Société Hippique Percheronne, Nogent, 1901, and at the Government Show, Vendome, 1901. He was imported last summer by Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher and Coleman, Wayne, Illinois.

PLenty of meat, soup, beef tea, milk, eggs etc. Each morning before breakfast eat an orange or an apple. Get your tonic made up, and try that for a month.

SORE FEET.

'Max' is a young girl, troubled with sore feet. The soreness starts in the ball and seems to work back to the ankle, when it inflames and swells occasionally. General health is very good. Ans.—It is possible that your trouble is due to flat-foot, which is caused by a relaxation of the ligament along the sole of the foot. If you are no better than you were, you had better speak to your doctor again. Sometimes an insole, built up inside the boot, relieves. Still in this you will have to be guided by the doctor's advice.

THE DANDELION.

L.M.R. asks for the medical properties of the dandelion, and how it should be prepared for use. Ans.—It is doubtful if the dandelion has any useful medicinal properties. It is said to act on a sluggish liver, and relieve constipation, but has to be used in large doses, and continuously. Its only practical value in medicine is that the extract is occasionally used as a basis for pills. There is a United States preparation from the root, the Doid extract of taraxacum, of which the dose is one teaspoonful. We would not advise you to waste your time with it. Far better see your own doctor if you need treatment.

WEAK LIMBS.

'Reader' is sixty years of age, and for about three years has been troubled with a cold feeling, sometimes painful, in the left leg, between the ankle and knee; also in the left arm. The arm and leg are both weak. It came on with a nervous sensation extending from the body to the foot. He also has pain in the left hand, thumb and forefinger, which are slightly swollen. Ans.—We should say that you ought to give up work altogether for a time and live a very quiet life. The peculiar sensation complained of will probably be relieved by gently rubbing the limbs with salt and water. Probably faradic electricity or galvanism might help but it would need to be applied by a doctor. Your diet should be very plain and unstimulating. Do not exercise at all.

STOMATITIS.

'Subscriber' is a woman aged 59. For about twenty-five years has had dyspepsia but this has given very little trouble of late. For over a year now has had a sore mouth, which gives much distress. It feels at times as if blistered and the tongue becomes swollen. For some time she has not eaten fruit, sugar or sweet things, as these seemed to make the soreness worse? The soreness is now extending to the stomach. Ans.—Do not drink anything hot, but only lukewarm. Keep the bowels moving daily. Use as a wash for the mouth glycerine, diluted with water, one part to three. This should be used after every meal. If any white spots or small ulcers appear at any time touch them with a stick of lunar caustic or with tincture of iodine.

CLAIMING THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Mr. W. Beattie, of Toronto, whose son, the late Sergeant Beattie, served with the first contingent, is applying to the British Government for the Victoria Cross as a recognition of the brave act of his son at Paardeberg, as detailed in the following description in a letter to Mr. Beattie, written by an eye-witness: Dear Sir,—Your letter to hand and contents noted; and in reply will give as definitely as possible all the circumstances I can remember relating to your son's gallant conduct on that never-to-be-forgotten day, Feb. 18, 1900, at the Battle of Paardeberg. At about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day I was on the extreme right of our regiment, on a line bordering the Modder. Around where I lay concealed were a large number of wounded and dead, both of our own regiment and also of the Gordons, Black Watch and Shropshires. The enemy's fire at this particular place was extremely heavy, a great deal heavier, I believe, than at any other place during that day's fighting. My chum Corby a stretcher-bearer like myself, was severely wounded through the left wrist, and as I was binding up his wound I saw rapidly approaching us your son Bert, in the unconscious form of Sergeant Shreeve in his arms. It was a miracle that he ever reached the little bit of cover that we had as he had come across nearly the entire firing line, carrying his wounded comrade, and at every step the enemy's fire increased on him. As he reached our little bit of shelter, the men who had witnessed the brave deed of your son burst into a cheer. After a few minutes' rest, during which I had a few words with him, and at the same time saw the bad wound Shreeve had received, your son told him he was going to take him to the rear, which meant almost certain death, as a small hill had to be climbed. Shreeve begged to be left where he lay, owing to the terrible pain, but your son would not listen to this; so gathering him up in his arms again, he started up the hill. I bade Bert good-by as he left us as I never expected he would live to get up the hill. The few of us who were huddled behind our little cover watched him as he staggered up the hill with his heavy load, and as he disappeared behind the rise we knew he was about safe. The gallant action of your son on that fatal day will never be forgotten by me, and I am sure by those who survived, that witnessed it. I have seen many brave actions on the field, that would call for the loudest praise, but the gallantry displayed by your son towards his wounded comrade at Paardeberg completely overshadows them all. I am sure your request for a medal for your son's services cannot be otherwise than granted, even if you ask for the most coveted medal in the service—the V. C. Believe me,

Your most obedient servant,
ERNEST D. CRAIG

Editorial Staff, Windsor 'Record.'

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS GRANITE.

A Richmond correspondent writes: A report in the summary of the Geological Survey of Canada, for the last year, prepared by Mr. J. A. Dresser, M.A., principal of the St. Francis College, Richmond, proves to be of immense value to Eastern Canada and especially to the Eastern Townships. Principal Dresser was engaged during the past four seasons by the Geological Survey to make a detailed examination of the mountains of Shefford and Bromé and his report shows that there exists in almost inexhaustible quantities in the Shefford Mountain a species of granite called Nordmarkite, extremely valuable for ornamental and decorative purposes. This is its first discovery in Canada; it has hitherto been imported from Norway. The granite is also of a very superior variety. The quarry from which Mr. Dresser obtained his information is owned by Mr. C. J. Hill, owner of the Hill Marble & Granite Works, Richmond, and it is probable that machinery for dressing and polishing this granite will be erected at West Shefford village and a granite industry started that will rival the gigantic industries of Barre, Vt., and Quincy, Mass.

TOBACCO BLINDNESS.

(London 'Health.') Tobacco blindness is becoming quite a common affliction, and a short time ago several persons were being treated for it. It first takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. That is the popular medical test, though there is also a more scientific one. Eventually the victim to tobacco blindness sometimes loses his eyesight altogether.

Advertisements.

It would pay well to buy a LONDON FENCE MACHINE to fence a 50 acre farm even if it cost four times its price. It makes a better fence at one-half the cost of any ready woven fence. To get the best fence you must build it on the ground and the London is the fastest and most improved machine on the market for building it. Write for prices and catalogue showing cost of 12 styles of fence. THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., Limited. LONDON, CANADA.

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IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

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

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

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working. For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

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

Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers. When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

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FISTULA AND POLL EVIL. Cured in 15 to 30 Days. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy. NO COST IF IT FAILS. Write today for important circular No. 575. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 35 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been opening it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information. This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Dogs, with the exact doses of medicine for each, and the exact doses of medicine for each of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condition as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the best veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shape of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature. It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals. No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

A handsome book, large type, printed on best quality of India paper, reducing the bulk of the ordinary hymn book to three-quarters of an inch. When open the book measures 10 1/2 by 7 1/4 inches. Bound in 'Alaska seal,' silk covers. Usually sold from \$3.50 to \$4. A subscriber sending six dollars for six new subscribers to 'Weekly Witness' will receive one of these handsome books free.

Mind has been defined as 'Infinite riches in a little room.' Riches suitable to the mind may easily be acquired through the columns of 'World Wide.'

Read the list of contents of 'World Wide' on page 9 and see if the subjects do not interest you. If the subjects prove interesting the articles certainly will, for a first consideration in their selection is that they be the most entertaining writing to be found in the great publications of the day. Very few articles are taken from 'Canadian publications' which are already within the reach of our readers. The subscription price is one dollar a year, but seventy-five cents will be accepted any time before the end of January. Simple copies free. Address—John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

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



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

Saturday, May 3, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 571

(Competition A.) By Walter Pulitzer. Black 11 pieces.



White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 572

(Competition B.) By V. Kosek. Black 7 pieces.



White 7 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves. Solutions published on May 24. Must reach editor by May 19.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 553. Unknown. P-K 4 ch. No. 554. E. Hofman. Three moves. P-B 3-B. No. 555. Barry. Two moves. B x P. No. 556. Anstey. Two moves. Q-K 4. No. 557. Anstey. Two moves. Q-K 3 and cooked by Q-K sq ch. Cook stopped by Bk pawn protecting R. No. 558. Klett. Three moves. P-Kt 2. No. 559. Summer. Two moves. B-Kt 7. No. 560. Galtzky. Three moves. Kt-Kt 5, cooked by Q-B 4. Cook stopped by Bk P at K 4. No. 561. Three moves. Manchester 'Weekly Times' tourney. Special for problems with 6 pieces or less. B-B 8. No. 562. As 561. Q-K Kt 8. No. 563. M. W. T. tourney. 2-move section. K-K 3. No. 564. Marie Caskova. Q-R 8. No. 565. Berger. Three moves. K-Kt 2. No cooks. Incorrectly printed. B at B 8 should be black, and P at Kt 7 should be white. All correct from G. Patterson, E. W. Allen, A. K. Blackader, J. H. Graham, Pawn, H. W. Barry. H. W. Barry found both cooks and pawn and J. H. Graham the cook to 57. A. K. Blackader sent Q-Q sq as cook to 57.

which was very like an unfortunate slip for Q-K sq. E. W. Allen Cook to 560. Louis C. Wurtele solved all but 554, 555, 564 correctly. J. S. Cushing all but 563. Novice all but 555, 562, 564; and E. J. McIntyre all but 557, 558, 563, 564. According to the scores are: Barry, 24; Pawn and J. H. Graham, 31; Allen (first to send in), 32; Patterson and Blackader, 29; Cushing, 28; Wurtele, 24; Novice, 22; and McIntyre, 20. Will the four winners kindly let us know as soon as possible which of the three publications named they would like to have.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

Play began on Wednesday last. In the first round Dr. Robertson beat Mr. Anstey, Mr. Falconer beat Mr. Barry, Mr. Stuve beat Mr. Kurrie, Mr. Sawyer beat Mr. Short and Messrs. Cartier and Quevillon drew. Mr. Collins had a bye. On Saturday Mr. Kurrie beat Mr. Barry, Mr. Stuve beat Mr. Short, Mr. Sawyer beat Mr. Quevillon and Mr. Anstey beat Mr. Cartier; Messrs. Robertson and Collins adjourned, and Mr. Falconer had a bye. We publish some of the games below. This is undoubtedly the best tourney held by the club during the last seven or eight years. Play begins at about 8.30 every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

GAME NO. 503.

(Ruy Lopez.) White: Mr. P. Barry. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 Kt x Kt 5, 5 Castles, 6 P-Q 3, 7 B-R 4, 8 Kt-Q 2, 9 P-K B 4, 10 P-K 5, 11 Kt-K B 3, 12 Q-K, 13 P x P, 14 P-Q Kt 4, 15 B-Kt 2, 16 Kt x P, 17 Q x R, 18 P-B 3, 19 P-Kt 1, 20 Q-B 2, 21 Q-K, 22 Q-Kt 1, 23 R-K, 24 Q-K 2, 25 K-R, 26 B-B 2, 27 B-B sq, 28 Q x Q, 29 B-Q, 30 Resigns. Black: Mr. G. Falconer. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 Kt-Q 5, 4 P x Kt 4, 5 B-B 4, 6 P-Q B 3, 7 Kt-K 2, 8 Castles, 9 P-Q 4, 10 P-B 3, 11 Kt-Kt 3, 12 P x P, 13 Q-B 2, 14 B-Kt 3, 15 B-Kt 5, 16 R x R ch, 17 Q x P, 18 B-B 2, 19 R-K, 20 R-K B, 21 Q-Q 3, 22 B-R 6, 23 Q-B 3, 24 B-Kt 3, 25 Kt-K 4, 26 Kt-Kt 5, 27 Q-B 7, 28 R x Q, 29 R x P ch.

GAME NO. 504.

(Dutch Defence.) White-R Short. 1 P-Q 4, 2 K Kt-B 3, 3 P-Q B 4, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P-Q R 3?, 6 P x B, 7 B-Kt 5, 8 P-K 3, 9 B-Q 3, 10 B-R 4, 11 B-Kt 3, 12 Q-B 2, 13 Q-K, 14 Kt-Q 2, 15 Kt x P, 16 Castles K R, 17 Kt x Kt ch, 18 Q R-K, 19 P-Q 5, 20 Q-R 4, 21 Q x B ??, 22 Q x Q, 23 R x R, 24 B-R 4, 25 B-Kt 3, 26 K-R-K, 27 B-K 4, 28 K-R-Q, 29 B-B 2, 30 B x B, 31 R-Q B, 32 B-K 2, 33 B-Kt 5, 34 B x R, 35 P-B 4, 36 P-B 3. Black-J. Sawyer. 1 P-K B 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 P-K 3, 4 B-Kt 5, 5 B x Kt ch, 6 P-Q 3, 7 Castles, 8 Q Kt-Q 2, 9 P-K R 3, 10 Q-K, 11 Q-R 4, 12 P-Q Kt 3, 13 B-Kt 2, 14 P-K 4, 15 Q-R-K, 16 P-K 4, 17 R x Kt, 18 P-Q B 4, 19 Q-R-K B, 20 Q-K, 21 Q-R, 22 R x Q, 23 R-R 5, 24 P-Kt 4, 25 B-R 3, 26 B x P, 27 R-B, 28 B-K 7, 29 B x R, 30 R-B 5, 31 R-R, 32 R (B 5)-R 5, 33 Kt-B 3, 34 B x B, 35 R x P, 36 Kt-R 4 and wins.

Advertisements.

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These prices are for cash with the order. We know that our machines are not as low in price as some other sewing machines being offered for sale, but we believe we are offering the best value for your money obtainable anywhere. My responsibility can be easily ascertained at any time.

C. S. WALLACE, Sewing Machines, 12 Le Royer street, MONTREAL.

GAME NO. 505. King's Bishop's Opening. White: A. Cartier. 1 P-K 4, 2 B-B 4, 3 P-Q 4, 4 P-Q 5, 5 Kt-Q B 3, 6 K Kt-K 2, 7 Castles, 8 P-Q R 3, 9 P-Q Kt 4, 10 B-K Kt 5, 11 Kt-R 4, 12 Kt x B, 13 B x Kt, 14 Q-B, 15 Q-K 3, 16 P-K B 3, 17 B-Kt 3, 18 P-K Kt 3, 19 K-R, 20 Kt-Kt, 21 Kt x Kt, 22 R-K Kt, 23 P-Q B 4, 24 P-Q B 3, 25 P x P, 26 B-Q, 27 P-R 3, 28 B x R, 29 K-R 2, 30 R-Kt 3, 31 Q R-K Kt, 32 P x R, 33 K-R 3, 34 R x P ch, 35 R x B ch, 36 Q-B 4, 37 Q-Q ch, 38 R-K R 4, 39 K-Kt 2, 40 R x P. Black: C. T. Anstey. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 Kt-K 2, 5 Kt-Kt 3, 6 B-Kt 5, 7 P-Q 3, 8 B-Q 3, 9 B-Kt 3, 10 Castles, 11 P-K R 3, 12 R-P x Kt, 13 Q x B, 14 Kt-B 5, 15 B-Kt 5, 16 Q 2, 17 P-R 4, 18 Kt-R 6 ch, 19 P-K Kt 4, 20 Q-Kt 3, 21 B x Kt, 22 P-K B 4, 23 P x K P, 24 K P x P, 25 B-Kt 5, 26 R x K B P, 27 R-B 6, 28 B x B ch, 29 P-Kt 5, 30 Q-B 4, 31 R x P, 32 R-R 7 ch, 33 P x P ch, 34 B x R ch, 35 K-B 2, 36 R-K B 7, 37 R x Q, 38 R-B 6 ch, 39 R x P, 40 P-Kt 4, and win.

DAIRYING IN CANADA. EXPERTS MEET AND PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Ottawa, May 3.—The conference of dairy experts was terminated on Thursday, when a number of important resolutions were carried unanimously. Among the recommendations made were the following:



THE NEW ROSS RIFLE.

That it would tend to secure better and more uniform quality of dairy products to have all cheese factories and creameries organized into groups or syndicates consisting of from 15 to 30 factories, each group being under the supervision of a competent instructor, and that these groups should be centralized under one authority in each province. That short courses of instruction should be held in the dairy schools for farmers' sons. To ensure cheese and butter being manufactured only in factories that are free from sanitary defects and possessed of well constructed and readily cleaned rooms, pure water, good drainage and clean utensils and surroundings, it was recommended that all cheese factories be compelled to take out a provincial license. In order to secure a complete and efficient system of dairy instruction each factory might be expected to contribute a nominal license fee in return for which competent instructors would visit the factories regularly. Cheese and butter makers will be urged to use the fermentation test and the acidimeter. The Department of Agriculture will be requested to make arrangements to furnish alkali solutions. The department will also be urged to furnish cultures at nominal cost until their more general use warrants their supply by Canadian merchants. It was recommended that dairy conferences similar to the one held here this week shall be held annually in future.

NORTH-WEST LAND SALES.

Winnipeg, May 1.—Canadian Pacific and Canada North-West land sales for the month of April show that during that month big increases were made over the corresponding month a year ago, and that there has been no falling off in the large number of sales being put through daily. The increase in Canadian Pacific land sales for the four months of this year over last is over one million dollars, while the Canada North-West Land Company's sales show an increase of about \$200,000. During April, 1902, the Canadian Pacific Railway land department reports the sale of 231,127.11 acres for \$695,071.68. During April, 1901, the sales aggregated 48,874.13 acres for \$152,445.70. The sale of lands this year amounts to 520,082.51 acres for \$1,632,845.51. This is against last year's total sales of 145,719.29 acres for \$452,750.29. The Canada North-West Land sales for April, 1902, amounted to 14,406.10 acres for \$72,378.17. In April, 1901, the sales were 7,579.22 acres for \$42,404.04. The total sales for the four months of the present year amounted to 50,836.12 acres for \$256,057.11. This is against 17,131.64 acres for \$65,492.52.

PRIEST MURDERED. ANOTHER UPRISING IN THE PROVINCE OF KWANGSI.

Pekin, May 2.—A French Roman Catholic priest, belonging to the Jesuit mission at Kweichau, in the province of Kwangsi, was murdered on April 27. His head was afterward displayed on a pole. The priests fled from this district a month ago, as they feared something like this would happen. They returned a short time afterward, however, having apparently become reassured as to their safety.

THE ROSS RIFLE. Great Advantages of the New Canadian Arm.

STRAIGHT PULL—MAGAZINE FLUSH WITH STOCK—CARTRIDGE CLIPS. The Ross rifle, which has been adopted by the Canadian Government, uses the same cartridge as the present British army rifle, but has several advantages over it. One of these is that the wood of the stock comes down flush with the magazine, so that it is possible to 'slope arms' after the old and comfortable fashion. The method of carrying the Lee-Enfield sideways at the 'slope,' which is necessitated by the obstruction of the magazine at the place which would naturally rest on the shoulder, proves excessively tiring to the wrist and hand during a long march, and tends to cause a marked unsteadiness in any firing that has to be done subsequently.

STRAIGHT-PULL BOLT. The bolt of the rifle is of the front-lock straight-pull variety, a single rectilinear movement backwards and forwards serving to lock and unlock the breech action, and cock the firing-pin. This simplicity of operation, which is very marked in firing the rifle as compared with the usual turning-bolt, is attained by making the bolt-head separate from the main portion of the bolt, the two engaging by a series of vee curves in such a manner that the pushing home of the bolt rotates the head, so that two lugs upon it enter into corresponding recesses in the front end of the breech-shoe as in the turning-bolt system, and vice versa the withdrawal of the bolt rotates the head so as to free the lugs. Connected with the bolt is an improved cartridge-shell extractor. The trigger is arranged so that it will work even if both the trigger-spring and the rear-spring are broken. CARTRIDGE CLIPS USED. The magazine is of a compact form, kept flush with the woodwork of the



THE NEW ROSS RIFLE.

rifle. It consists of a metal box into which the cartridges, five in number, can be dropped haphazard on to a platform depressed for that purpose by hand. The arrangement of the cartridges in proper zig-zag fashion ready for use being accomplished automatically, or, at worst, assisted by a slight shaking of the platform. In addition, it permits of the use of a clip or charger such as is adopted in the Mannlicher and Mauser rifles. An indicator shows the number of cartridges in the magazine at any time. The cartridges are put up in batches of five, in tin or cardboard cases, so made that by a single motion the cover is stripped off, and the cartridges poured into the magazine. This makes very quick loading possible, and prevents loss of ammunition. The rifle was subjected to very severe tests by the Canadian Government, and these were entirely successful. One of the tests was the firing of five hundred rounds as quickly as possible; this was done in nineteen minutes and four seconds, or at the rate of about twenty-six shots a minute, one lot of fifty rounds being fired in ninety-two seconds. At the close of the test, the woodwork was charred and smouldering from the heat of the barrel, but the rifle was in perfect working order. It is claimed that the Lee-Enfield rifle cannot be fired half as quickly as the Ross. The length of the rifle with its bayonet is fifty six and a half inches; without it, forty-eight inches. Its weight with bayonet is eight pounds four ounces; without it, seven pounds nine ounces. LORD ROBERT'S ORDERS TESTS. Lord Roberts has ordered that tests be made of the Ross rifle with a view to bringing its merits before the Small Arms Committee appointed by the War Office, and it is possible that it may be adopted as the British army rifle. The situation of the Canadian factory has not yet been decided upon.

ORDERED TO KILL AND BURN. MAJOR WALLER TESTIFIES IN THE SMITH COURT-MARTIAL.

Manilla, April 29.—The trial by court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith, testified to receiving from Gen. Smith the orders to 'kill and burn,' and render Samar 'a howling wilderness.' The natives of Samar, said Major Waller, were more treacherous and implacable than the tribesmen of Sudan. Without General Smith's drastic measures the war there would not have been ended yet. General Smith never intended killing women and children. Private Nickle, of the 9th Infantry, explained the dangers and difficulties of service in the Island of Samar. Washington, D.C., April 29.—Representative Sibley (Pa.) created some excitement in the House yesterday during the general debate on the agricultural appropriation bill. He severely denounced General Jacob H. Smith for the orders he issued during the Samar campaign. He declared that General Smith was a disgrace to the uniform he wore. He expressed the hope that the President would strip him of his uniform within forty-eight hours. Mr. Sibley's speech was enthusiastically applauded by the Democrats and was taken as some evidence of approval on the Republican side. The speech was considered the more remarkable in that it came from a Republican, who left the Democratic

party on the issues raised by the Spanish war, and who since has been an ardent expansionist. Mr. Williams (Dem.) endorsed what Mr. Sibley said. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ORDERS THE TRIAL OF MAJOR GLENN. Washington, D. C., May 2.—Following the precedent set in the case of General Smith, the President has himself, through Secretary Root, ordered the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, one of the officers referred to as a participant in the administration of the water cure in the testimony developed before the Senate Philippines Committee recently.

EIGHT LIVES LOST. AWFUL RESULT OF A PANIC IN A PHILADELPHIA CIGAR FACTORY.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1.—An unfortunate accident to a deaf and dumb youth, Isador Bacchus, yesterday, was directly responsible for the death of eight girls and young women, the fatal injury of three others, and the serious injury of more than two score more, all employed in the cigar factory of Harburger & Cobank & Co., a branch of the American Tobacco Company, at 10th and Washington avenue. The dead are:—Mary Geneva, aged 15 years; Helen Tolini, aged 12; Annie Bosschneider, aged 18; Louisa Desepi, aged 16; Ida Green, aged 18; Annie Ford, aged 13. Unidentified woman, about 25 years old, whose body is at the morgue. Fatally injured:—Mary Mesino, injured internally; skull fractured; Josephine O'Renonco, injured internally. Unidentified woman, fractured limbs. The scene of the disaster is a five-story brick building and 1,200 persons were at work there at the time of the accident, almost all young girls. Bacchus, who was janitor, went after a ball of twine on an upper floor and pulled the rope of an elevator to bring the elevator down so that he could ascend. The elevator descended slowly, accidentally pinning his head between the elevator and the floor. A stock boy released him



A WONDERFUL AIRSHIP.

Paris, May 2.—Senor Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, has completely inflated his airship, which is now ready to be launched. It has a capacity of 2,344 metres, four times as great as the airship of Santos-Dumont. A third car is built into the balloon, giving it the appearance of a big cigar with a thin wedge cut out of it. The frame fits into the wedge-shaped opening. The airship is driven by three screws, two attached to the central axis of the balloon, and the third to the axis of the car. It has two petroleum motors, one of 24-horse power at the stern and another of 16-horse power at the bow. Both have four cylinders, and are cooled with water. There are electric batteries for ignition purposes. The airship will carry two engineers, whose sole duty will be to attend to the motors. These will be carried in addition to Senor Severo, who is confident of success, although the machinery of his airship is most complicated. He is only waiting a favorable day to make an ascent.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE. STIRRING SPEECH BY COL. DENISON AT THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE BANQUET.

New York, May 1.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says:—The most interesting episode of the last twenty-four hours has been the breath of fresh air at that imperial function, the annual banquet of the Colonial Institute in Whitehall. The speaking began after nine o'clock and was perfunctory for two hours. Lord Grey, as chairman, opened the proceedings quietly, and there was nothing of exceptional interest. The Hon. Henry Copeland, representing New South Wales, suggested that the three sons of the Prince of Wales should have the titles of princes of Canada, of Australia, and of South Africa, and the daughter, the Princess of New Zealand. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle asserted that a good feeling had been brought about between the Colonial contingents and the British army. The Lord Chancellor talked about the utility of parliament, and Lord Grey paid a tribute to the unselfish idealism of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It was not until eleven o'clock that interest was created by the response of Colonel Denison to the toast of the 'United Empire.' He was only on his feet five minutes, but he carried the representative audience of 240 Colonials with him. He said that the Empire should be united; that it was neither united nor organized for defence, and that the approaching conference at the Coronation would be the most important event in the history of the British race. Canadians thought that the Empire should be combined for defence and trade. War might come at any moment. What Canada would propose at the conference would be to put a tariff of ten percent on all foreign goods at every British port, not for protection, but for Imperial defence. This would help to protect the trade of the Empire with every other British port, and would stop the merciless competition and commercial war with foreign nations. In this tariff were put on and free trade established within the Empire the United Kingdom ought to be willing to make sacrifices. Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, certainly would be with Canada, and probably Australia, also in presenting this proposition. Colonel Denison's policy excited murmurs of dissent, at first, but was applauded with great vigor at the close as a practical sequel to the tax on grain and flour.

THREE MARINES KILLED. FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. 'FORMIDABLE.'

Rome, April 29.—During gun practice on the British warship 'Formidable,' near Magdalena Island, yesterday, a gun burst, killing three marines. The 'Formidable' is a 10,000-ton gunboat, built in 1861 by the Messrs. Palmer & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and owned by Messrs. J. and A. Allan, 25 Bothwell street, Glasgow. The crew of the 'Formidable' consists of 100 men, and she is commanded by Captain G. G. B. Colquhoun. The ship is on her way to the Mediterranean Sea. The explosion occurred during a gun drill, and the three marines killed were Private James McNeill, Private John McNeill, and Private John McNeill. The ship is a member of the British fleet, and is one of the most powerful gunboats in the world. She is armed with two 10-inch guns, and has a complement of 100 men. The ship is commanded by Captain G. G. B. Colquhoun, who is a distinguished naval officer. The ship is on her way to the Mediterranean Sea, and is expected to arrive in the next few days. The explosion was a serious one, and it is hoped that the ship will be able to continue her voyage without further incident.

TREASON DENOUNCED. A Sharp warning.

FOREIGN FOMENTERS OF TROUBLE AMONG CANADIANS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED. The 'Moniteur du Commerce' published the following article: 'Suppose a Canadian were to go to Geneva, in Switzerland, the technical land of political equilibrium between the different races that inhabit the country, and should publish a paper leading to a division of the fractions of German, French and Italian race that live there harmoniously—he would be expelled, would he not, as a mar-joy? 'Suppose the same person should play in Germany the same sinister part of placing into conflict the Prussians, Pomeranians, Poles, Mecklenburgers, Hanoverians, Hessians, Silesians, etc. What would be done with him? He would be imprisoned for life. 'Suppose, again, that the same individual should do a similar thing in Constantinople, he would be impaled! 'And if he went to foment trouble in Glasgow between the Scotch, English, Irish and Welshmen, he would be allowed to starve! 'What in France! If the same mischievous man took upon himself to publish a paper containing articles calculated to spread discord between the Auvergnots and the people of Brittany, between those of Normandy and of Anjou, between those of Marseilles and the Gascons, what would be done with him? He would be taken to the frontier and ordered not to again set his foot on the territory of the republic. 'Here in Canada, under the protection of the Canadian flag, such an individual is left alone! 'Here we need peace and concord; here we have no reason to quarrel; here the contract entered into in 1760 between the French-Canadians and the British crown is loyally carried out on both sides; here, outside of the unavoidable differences of personal feelings due to the difference in the intimate temperament of the races, there is what we would willingly call the patient genius of the union of all the energies to maintain that harmony which is so necessary for the prosperity of our common country. Then, why should we, French-Canadians, complacently listen to the comedians who now and then come to excite our race passions and put us at strife with the Canadians of a different origin from ours, but who are Canadians all the same. 'For a couple of years past certain proprietors of Sunday journals have been playing that dangerous game, which is disloyal towards Canada, which grants them a generous hospitality, and we do not think we are going outside of our province in warning them that the measure is full, and that if they intend to continue their vile work of disorder, we have here laws that reach all cases of high treason and of conspiracy against public order. 'A word to the wise is sufficient!'

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Truth and right can never change, but our individual conceptions of them may need to change often or we will be left far behind, where we can neither help nor hinder much in the onward march of ever-widening thought.

managed it to have five Christmas trees in as many neighborhoods. The story of the good times and the people's gratitude is too long to give here.

THE YEAR'S REPORT.

Last year Miss Sproule travelled 3,400 miles, visited the homes in seventy localities, addressing meetings and distributing large quantities of useful literature.

FUNDS NEEDED.

Through all these camps there are thousands of men, young and old, away from the comforts and influences of home, exposed to known and nameless evils yet each of them some mother's son, to whom this self-sacrificing work has been a boon and encouragement.

A SHORT CUT FROM THE WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have just been reading 'R. L.' letter in the 'Witness' of April 1, and as a reader of the 'Witness' for over fifty years, I fully agree with him that the 'Witness' is a good paper, a fair paper, and that it has the interest of all points of Canada at heart.

HELEN M. EMERY.

A CALL FOR HELP IN A WORTHY WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—For more than ten years the Ontario W. C. T. U. has had a missionary department, first called 'Work among lumber camps,' later 'Frontier missionary work.'

DESTITUTION.

Miss Sproule has found in some parts of the Rainy River portion of her parish a great deal of destitution. Settlers coming in there with little funds, some of them in debt, and with a home to build, implements and seed to buy, and a family to support, have suffered greatly.

SHIP BUILDING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper I noticed a short leader on the question of encouragement to ship-building. There appears to be some misapprehension on your part as to the application of this request.

LETTER AND RECIPE.

M.M.S.—Many thanks for letter and recipe. It has been a pleasure to learn you have found it so useful. I am glad seeds reached you safely and were planted.

is only 35 miles. The tide rises from fifteen to thirty-five feet and the tide race runs from four to ten miles an hour. The water is very deep and there are no shoals and but little fog or danger, in the straits, with then the open sea, from their mouth to England.

I see that Mr. C. N. Bell, in his statement to the Winnipeg Board of Trade, says that the tides in the Hudson Straits rise from thirty to forty feet, and that much breaking up of ice occurs in the tide-way, when the daily swing of the tides is from twelve to twenty miles, carrying the ice backwards and forwards twice a day.

As to the climate, it is milder than that of Winnipeg, and the season on the coast of North Labrador, south of Hudson Straits, is from six weeks to two months later than the same season at Port Nelson, so says Mr. C. N. Bell.

The salaries of these two missionaries and a third, working in the purity department, together with the money expended for Testaments and literature amounts to \$1,200 per annum.

There was a great constituency, and plans were set in motion which, given a reasonable time to mature, must have brought success. But in just four months from their conception the angle sounded again, but this time it was for an ignominious retreat, no time even to gather up the wounded and dying (the innocent bond-holders), and convey them to a place of safety.

No doubt the outlook was discouraging when viewed from a pessimistic standpoint, but, looking from the standpoint of righteousness, there was nothing unlikely or impossible, for if God is on our side there is nothing impossible.

(MRS.) SARA ROWELL WRIGHT. London, Ont., April 24, 1902.

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pears to me, in the interests of this Dominion. When you come to look into this matter somewhat closely, the facts are rather astounding. Are you aware that Canada has declined from one of the four great ship-building countries to be practically out of the list of marine tabulating? Are you also cognizant of our unexcelled opportunities for maritime supremacy? And can you explain this lack in our commercial life? Is it not startling as well as grievous that of the exportable surplus of grain from our own great west seven-eighths of it finds its market through United States channels, paying tribute to that country, thereby losing its original identity, and Canada the prestige? No country that has reached maritime ascendancy but has directly or indirectly encouraged this national industry, nor can we reasonably expect to take part in the marine commerce of the world unless our government lend a helping hand.

It is true that the environments are favorable, but we cannot now at this stage of development and keen competition get capital to carry on the work unless we are assisted to some extent. Unless we are destined to become great in this traffic, perhaps so, but I have little faith in precipitation apart from the most strenuous efforts on our own behalf to bring about the desired end.

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ed scarce and high, \$50 to \$60 being readily obtained for good animals. There is a possibility that a quantity of low grade butter was purchased at 12 1/2 to 13 cents per lb., although the market reports in your issue of April 23 quotes tub butter in Montreal at 18 to 23 cents, and prints at 22 to 25 cents on the farmer's market.

Then, it is said, that beech and maple wood has been sold on the banks of the River Trent and Lake Ontario for \$1.00 per cord. I may say that I would be very glad to buy a few hundred thousand cords at that figure, and I am sure that there are plenty of other Canadians who would jump at such a chance if it were ever offered.

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner. Ottawa, May 1, 1902.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Oh little city gals, don't never go it Blind on the word of newspaper or poet—They're apt to puff, an' Mayday seldom looks Up in the country ez it does in books.'

So wrote Lowell, just forty years ago, and many years prove that May is not to be depended on in its junior days. But this season it is per contra, too far advanced for security from probable frost, for ice still holds on the shores of northern lakes, and only this week the snow is reported as lying white in the ravines at the foot of the hills of the Adirondacks, only fifty miles from the apple orchards that are threatening to open their buds.

The garden flowers all seem in a hurry to get up, like children, who think they have slept too long and missed something. It seems wonderful to see a Forsythia in bloom to the top of its six feet of shrubbery, for we have to be content with flowering of lower and side shoots in other years, but it has been a dream of yellow bells a week past. It is one of the shrubs that take pruning with an ill grace, its habit being to flower on the old wood. If trimmed into a stiff form all the airy grace in the golden spray loses its effect.

Alone, like some fair saint in the garden, before the leaves appear, gleams the star flowers of the little magnolia stellata, a worthy May blossom indeed. I found a verse of rhyme the other day, inspired by it, and evidently abandoned for want of adjectives:

'Flower of the South, that giveth the North thy bloom, Seeming to dream of sunny old Japan, We greet thee after winter's dreary gloom, May queen of Nature's plan.'

There are always changes and improvements to make in the garden. A tree has died out here, and must be cut down. Some other plant has spread and must be thinned out. This is the inevitable result of growth and decay, and is part of the charm of the work. They seem as busy, and as glad as any worker in the world's hire, and to know that Maytime has come.

B.H.—Sow seed of Tanibarenensis water lily in finely sifted earth, in flat pots or pans. Put in very thin and cover lightly with sand and set the pan in water for two days so that the seed will be soaked. The best temperature for the water is 75 degrees, and an inch over the pan will keep it sufficiently wet. As soon as leaves are made, pot out singly, then re-pot and give them strong before putting into the pond. There is a good deal of interest in these aquatic plants, and when they come to blossoming they repay for all the trouble. The leaves sent for name are: Asparagus plumosa, and the other resembles a variety of the Polystichum. I could not find the palm leaf that was mentioned, so think you must have forgotten to enclose it.

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THE CORONATION STONE.

(Blackwood's Magazine.) Of all classes of men on God's earth in these latter days, none is more devoid of reverence for tradition than your geologist. It is some years since one of these—Prof. Ramsay, to wit—must needs pry into the substance of the reputed Lia Fall, and when he found that it was of a dull reddish or purple sandstone, with a few small imbedded pebbles, he had not even the grace to hold his tongue, but babbled to the late Mr. W. F. Skene, the historian, explaining that the material of our Stone of Destiny did correspond neither with the geological strata of Palestine or with those of Meath, but was identical with the formation extending for many miles round Scone!

It comes to this, then, that the Scottish Coronation Stone was no more than an ordinary boulder, chosen by chance for the inauguration of some early Pictish kinglet, whence it acquired an exotic dignity, to be enhanced by such successive coronation. Could there be a kinder foothold for myth than mystery? We are driven to conclude that its first and last migration was when Edward I. carried it off, intending to obliterate the last outward and visible signs of Scottish independence.

There is nothing in the appearance of the stone itself to distinguish it as the palladium of Scottish monarchy. A block of reddish sandstone, measuring 26 inches long, 16 3/4 inches broad and 10 1/2 inches deep, it has been roughly dressed on the edges, probably to fit it into the chair, and bears an iron ring and link at each end. It is said that the following inscription was carved upon it by decree of Kenneth Macalpine, first king of the United Scots and Picts (A. D. 843):

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ed scarce and high, \$50 to \$60 being readily obtained for good animals. There is a possibility that a quantity of low grade butter was purchased at 12 1/2 to 13 cents per lb., although the market reports in your issue of April 23 quotes tub butter in Montreal at 18 to 23 cents, and prints at 22 to 25 cents on the farmer's market.

Then, it is said, that beech and maple wood has been sold on the banks of the River Trent and Lake Ontario for \$1.00 per cord. I may say that I would be very glad to buy a few hundred thousand cords at that figure, and I am sure that there are plenty of other Canadians who would jump at such a chance if it were ever offered.

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner. Ottawa, May 1, 1902.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Oh little city gals, don't never go it Blind on the word of newspaper or poet—They're apt to puff, an' Mayday seldom looks Up in the country ez it does in books.'

So wrote Lowell, just forty years ago, and many years prove that May is not to be depended on in its junior days. But this season it is per contra, too far advanced for security from probable frost, for ice still holds on the shores of northern lakes, and only this week the snow is reported as lying white in the ravines at the foot of the hills of the Adirondacks, only fifty miles from the apple orchards that are threatening to open their buds.

The garden flowers all seem in a hurry to get up, like children, who think they have slept too long and missed something. It seems wonderful to see a Forsythia in bloom to the top of its six feet of shrubbery, for we have to be content with flowering of lower and side shoots in other years, but it has been a dream of yellow bells a week past. It is one of the shrubs that take pruning with an ill grace, its habit being to flower on the old wood. If trimmed into a stiff form all the airy grace in the golden spray loses its effect.

Alone, like some fair saint in the garden, before the leaves appear, gleams the star flowers of the little magnolia stellata, a worthy May blossom indeed. I found a verse of rhyme the other day, inspired by it, and evidently abandoned for want of adjectives:

'Flower of the South, that giveth the North thy bloom, Seeming to dream of sunny old Japan, We greet thee after winter's dreary gloom, May queen of Nature's plan.'

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THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's Bill for Compulsory Arbitration in Railway Strikes Introduced.

A DISCUSSION OVER CAPTAIN BERNIER AND HIS NORTH POLE SCHEME.

Ottawa, April 29.—Yesterday was private members' day in the House—probably one of the last sittings that will be given to this order of business for the present session.

There was a long debate on the Toronto and Niagara Power Company's application for incorporation.

Bills respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company and to incorporate the Manitoba and Keewatin Railway Company passed their third reading.

In reply to a question by Mr. Porter the Minister of Militia said it was not the intention of the government to send a detachment of cadets from the Royal Military College to attend the coronation.

Mr. Henderson (Halton), asked whether tenders were invited for the supply of socks to the third contingent of convalescents sent to South Africa.

The Minister of Militia replied that this was a matter of which the Imperial Government had full control.

DUTY ON GARDEN PRODUCE.

Mr. Leonard (Laval), moved that it is greatly in the interest of the market gardeners and the farmers that the duties on our Canadian garden products be so adjusted as to guarantee the Canadian farmer an effective protection against foreign competition.

The Finance Minister said that the rate on garden produce was twenty-five percent, the same that existed under the National Policy.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) moved for a return showing the amount of money spent on the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec, with the object of making Montreal a national port.

Mr. Tarte replied that the return would be prepared. But he would remind the House that so far not one cent of the public money of Canada had been spent on the port of Montreal.

MR. TARTE'S REPLY.

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for them. Five millions had been spent on the widening and deepening of the St. Lawrence channel, but after all what was that compared to the outlays in the Territories? Mr. Davis made light of Montreal, but let that gentleman know that the metropolis was not dead yet.

To-day we are reading of the amalgamations effected by American capital, by which the railways of the United States, the Great Lakes shipping and the Atlantic shipping are all being brought under the influence.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé) in a motion for correspondence regarding the conference in London last summer, which discussed the advisability of changing the composition of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, expressed his complete approval of the stand taken by the Canadian Government in opposing any such proposition.

Mr. Demers, of St. Johns, seconded the remarks of the member for Gaspé. The papers will be brought down.

Mr. Logan commended the government for what it had already done to increase the wages of employees along the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Logan moved that the minimum wage to truckmen and freight handlers on the government railways should be \$1.50 a day.

In the Senate yesterday, on the motion for the third reading of the Montreal Bridge Company's bill, the Hon. Mr. McSweeney moved that the name be changed to 'The Montreal Bridge and Terminal Company,' but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the company or affect any suit now pending against the company, etc.

A LABOR BILL.

Ottawa, April 30.—One of the most radical items of government legislation yet proposed in Canada was introduced by the Hon. Wm. Mulock yesterday. It is to provide for the settlement of railway labor disputes.

The Minister of Labor in bringing in his bill, said: 'The object of this bill is to prevent lockouts and strikes upon railways by providing a more satisfactory way than these violent measures afford for the settlement of differences between railway companies and their employees.'

When strikes take place the traveling public and train hands alike run greater risks than ordinarily, delays in the transportation of goods are more frequent, and at times there is a cessation of operations.

aster to our country, yet such a contingency is always possible, so long as there is no satisfactory tribunal for promoting friendly relations and settling labor disputes that are always arising between companies and their employees.

This measure proposes to substitute the establishment of a tribunal, equipped with ample powers for the settlement of disputes for the present procedure of a strike or lockout.

For the settlement of disputes there will be provincial boards of arbitration to deal with local differences. But if these are of more far-reaching consequence they will be dealt with by the Dominion board.

The House spent an hour in committee of supply on the railway estimates. No items were passed, and after recess the post-office votes were taken up.

HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

Mr. E. F. Clarke (Toronto) asked whether any provision was made for an increase in the letter-carriers' wage.

Mr. Mulock said no. The only increase intended was that given in his bill already before parliament.

Mr. Monk declared that the post-office in Montreal was the most unsuitable in Canada. A new building was needed in the worst way.

MONTREAL POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Mulock—There is no postman paid \$308.

RURAL POSTAL DELIVERY.

Mr. Clark (Toronto) suggested that a large number of copies of the bill should be printed, for general distribution.

Mr. Puttee (labor representative from Winnipeg) said this was the most important piece of labor legislation ever introduced in Canada, and the country could congratulate itself that all interests likely to be affected were in a position to consider the matter fairly.

THE KINGSTON CADETS.

Ottawa, May 1.—Before the House went into committee of supply yesterday Mr. E. Guss Porter (West Hastings) complained that the Minister of Militia was acting most unfairly toward the Royal Military College in refusing to send some of the gentlemen cadets of that institution over to London on the coronation contingent.

The Hon. Dr. Borden denied having made any promise to give the Royal Military College representation on the coronation contingent. His decision in the matter was taken after consultation with the general officer commanding. These cadets were very young men and if they were included cadet corps in other cities would want to go too.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN.

Ottawa, May 1.—Further supplementary estimates for the services of the Dominion during the current fiscal year were laid before the House of Commons last night.

Mr. Nat. Boyd (Marquette) brought to the attention of parliament the exclusion of Canadian and all foreign bred beef from participation in the British army contracts.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

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for our own people. Evidently Mr. Fisher did not even know that the step was taken for a long time after the decision of the War Office was made.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher said this action was taken when he was in England last June. But it had not been brought to his attention till early in 1902.

Mr. Bourassa moved that in view of the fact that pleuro-pneumonia does not now, and never did, exist among the herds of this country that the House of Commons regrets that the Imperial Department of Agriculture continues to shut our live cattle out of the British market to the injury of the cattle trade of the Dominion.

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Mr. Fielding considered the resolution a suitable remonstrance to the home authorities against the outrageous restriction imposed on our cattle trade.

CAPTAIN BERNIER'S PLANS.

Ottawa, May 2.—The sense of parliament was taken yesterday on the proposal to aid Captain Bernier, the Canadian navigator, in his plan for polar exploration.

The subject was introduced by Mr. John Charlton on motion for committee of supply.

Mr. E. F. Clarke (Toronto) asked whether any provision was made for an increase in the letter-carriers' wage.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Stratford's insurance rates are to be considerably reduced. Lieut. A. H. Bortschinger is now commanding officer of the 2nd Ottawa Field Battery. John Berry was killed near Sharbot Lake by falling under a train on which he was working. Napoleon Hebert, a prominent farmer of St. Paul, le gax Naux, hanged himself in his barn on Wednesday last. The creditors of D. A. McNaughton, general store, Stobie Mines, are being offered 50 cents on the dollar on liabilities of \$12,000. The body of James Finney, who disappeared last winter, was found on Wednesday, floating in the bay at Midland. At Ottawa, Judge Street sentenced Bernard Britton to one year in the Central Prison for having stolen a bicycle. The Synod of Hamilton and London has passed a resolution asking church members to keep moral issues to the front in politics. Jean Swatzenberger, a farmer, of Puslinch Township, near Guelph, has had seven sheep poisoned by Paris green being thrown in the lane by an enemy. Harry C. Ramsey of the Imperial Bank, Welland, and eldest son of Mr. F. J. Ramsey, of Dunnville, died very suddenly at his home on Thursday. The subscription list for the new convocation hall at Queen's University has been raised to over \$30,000, the sum the founders of the fund determined to raise. The Hamilton Teachers' Association has requested the Public Library Board to establish a circulating library or class room libraries in the Public schools. Alexander McWhinney, of Ottawa, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday by jumping from a C. P. R. bridge into the Rideau River. He was rescued and arrested. Several hundred dollars' damage was done by fire to Appleford & Co.'s printing establishment at Wallaceburg on Monday. Loss partially covered by insurance. Fire caused heavy damages in Pilgrim Brothers' mineral water factory, Hamilton, on Tuesday night, and five horses in the stable at the rear were suffocated. A pile of falling timber crushed Michael Grote, a colored man, in the hold of the Metropole at the dock at Chatham, Wednesday, breaking several of his ribs. Dr. Harbottle, brought prominently before the public a few months ago by his firing at Mr. Stuart, of Burford, a fellow-townsmen, was liberated from the Central prison last week. Mr. Alfred T. Neville, a commercial traveller of 96 Caroline street north, Hamilton, narrowly escaped death on Thursday from drinking carbolic acid in mistake for whiskey. The Wolvin Syndicate, which purchased the fleet of the Prossett Elevator Company for \$90,000,000, will utilize their purchase in the grain trade between Quebec and the lake. A Chatham fimsmith, George Maynard, was killed on Wednesday by falling thirty feet from the top of a building owing to timber on which he was standing giving way with his weight. John S. Clark, the negro, who discovered the diverted wires in the Niagara Falls tunnel, has been arrested by Detective Mains, as it is thought that he may have something to do with the alleged plot. Andrew Carnegie has offered the town of Thorold ten thousand dollars for the erection of a free library building, and W. J. MacArtney has offered to donate a site on the corner of Front and Clairmont streets. St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, has passed a resolution regretting the possibility of the Rev. Dr. Harridge accepting a call to Froggall, London, England, and expressing the hope that he may be induced to remain. The Senate Committee has resolved that Captain Agar Adamson, a clerk of the Senate, be allowed leave of absence to take a commission in the fourth contingent, and that his salary be stopped during absence. According to a prominent wholesale man in Ottawa the Canada Atlantic Railway will lose no insignificant amount of freight business if Ottawa is made a mere divisional point and the head office is transferred to Rutland. As a result of the dispute between Brockville and Gananoque contractors about the erection of buildings on Fleet Island in the St. Lawrence, the latter have driven off the former workmen and have torn down the work done by them, and have an armed guard watching the island. The ratepayers of Brockville will vote on the ratification of a by-law for a bonus of \$20,000 to the union factory of St. John's, Que., to remove to Brockville; another for \$11,000 to repair Victoria Hall, and a third of \$10,000 for the erection of buildings for the Unionville Fair, which it is proposed to remove from Fortiton to Brockville. Mr. E. A. Casway, contractor, of Stratford, who has been in Renfrew for the last two years building macadam roadways and concrete walks for the town, and lately the dam and works of the Renfrew Power Company, was killed on Thursday by the breaking of a cable of one of the derricks, which were being removed just as his contract was about completed. Miss Maggie Debus, of Hamilton, has returned from Detroit, where she went on business in response to a telegram which stated that her sister, Mrs. Hugh Best, was dying, and reports having had a most unpleasant experience. Miss Debus says she reached her sister's bedside on Thursday evening. The next morning a United States inspector called at the house, and took her to the Federal building, where she was informed she must leave the United States immediately or pay a fine of three hundred dollars. She asked to be allowed to see her sister, but this request was refused. She was then taken to the ferry and sent across the river to Windsor, where Chief Wells, after hearing her story, got her a pass to Hamilton. The young woman asserts that she had no intention

of remaining in Detroit, or doing any work there. QUEBEC. Charles Dugrand, an employee of the Dominion Bridge Company at Lachine, was killed in the work on Tuesday. Sherbrooke City Council has granted thirteen hotel, one restaurant and seven shop licenses. The Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church opens at Sherbrooke on May 25. A verdict of guilty of murder was delivered against James Long at Beauharois on Wednesday for the shooting of Joseph Labre. Mr. John Bradford, of Granby, who makes violins for amusement and artistic love of the work, has recently sold several violins at fifty dollars each. One purchaser is a Boston violinist of some note. The Canadian Dressed Poultry Association is endeavoring to secure a bonus from Sherbrooke of \$12,500 in cash, free water and fire protection. It is prepared to spend \$50,000 on plant, buildings, etc., and put up \$50,000 as working capital. Mr. Robert Wherry, for fifteen years cheese inspector for Brome, is starting a joint stock company at Richmond, with a capital of three thousand dollars, to manufacture fancy Canadian cheddar cheese. The company proposes to purchase the milk outright from the farmers, beginning with about three hundred cows. The Rev. C. A. Sykes, at present pastor of the Methodist Church at Coaticook, has received a call as associate pastor of St. James Church, Montreal. The Coaticook congregation have invited the Rev. C. S. DeRose as his successor. These arrangements are, of course, subject to the approval of the Conference in June. Joseph Guillaume, a farmer of Jonquières, Lake St. John, is lying at his home with both his hands blown off and his face disfigured for life. He was fitting a cork in a bottle full of gunpowder, when a spark fell from the pipe which he continued smoking, and a terrible explosion followed, leaving him in the condition stated. At Sweetsburg, before Judge Mulvena, on Monday, came three hotel keepers, John Call, of Dunham, Leandre Gosselin, and Leon Galipeau, of some detached localities of the Township of Stanbridge, charged by L. A. Perkins, collector of provincial revenue, with Sunday liquor selling. They pleaded guilty and were each fined thirty dollars and costs. The following was the result of the Bar elections in the district of St. Francis Thursday: Batonnier, Mr. H. R. Fraser; syndic, Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie; treasurer, Mr. F. Campbell; secretary, Mr. J. A. Leblanc; council, Messrs. L. E. Panneton, K.C., M. F. Hackett, K.C., H. D. Lawrence and G. H. St. Pierre; examiners, Mr. William Morris; auditors, Messrs. J. P. Wells and H. J. Duffett; library committee, Messrs. A. S. Hurd, K.C., J. S. Broderick, K.C., F. Campbell and E. Rioux. Under instructions received from the Attorney-General at Quebec, Ernest Bronson, who was committed to jail to take his trial on a charge of stabbing with intent to kill Elmer Atsbury, at Graniteville, near Stanstead, last October, and who afterwards died of his wounds, was arraigned before Judge Mulvena on Friday afternoon on a charge of manslaughter, preferred by the High Constable and made option for a speedy trial, and pleaded not guilty. The judge fixed the trial to begin on May 16 next. THE WESTERN PROVINCES. Mr. W. J. Lee lost his life in a railway accident at Revelstoke, B.C. The dwelling of Mr. F. B. Race, of Winnipeg, was burned on Monday. John X. Cain, accountant of the Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, was committed for trial on Thursday, on the charge of forging and uttering. In Winnipeg it is announced that C. P. R. freight rates for live stock, meats, and dairy produce will be reduced on May 7 by two and a half to four cents per hundred pounds. At an all-night session of the British Columbia Legislature, ending on Wednesday morning, Mr. McElride, leader of the Opposition, spoke nine consecutive hours to obstruct the government's designs. Gustave Mueller was arrested at Winnipeg on Tuesday last for the murder of his wife, Elizabeth, on the night of Feb. 4, last. It is alleged that he carried the body to the C. P. R. yards there, and placed it on the track, thinking that after it was struck by an engine, which it was, there would be no suspicion of murder. DOWN BY THE SEA. About one thousand six hundred immigrants arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. At the municipal elections in Halifax on Wednesday, Mr. A. B. Crosby, a Conservative, was elected mayor, and \$100,000 bonus was voted to a shipbuilding plant in the harbor. Bishop Kingdon sailed on the 'Parisian' on Saturday on two months' vacation in Europe for the benefit of his health. Before leaving he was presented with a purse of \$1,000 by New Brunswick churchmen. The home of Mr. Angus Murray, Truro, is a sad one, as word has been received of the death in British Columbia of his youngest son, Harry, and of the very serious illness of another son, Will, in Colorado, from blood poisoning. Prot. Murray, of Dalhousie, is a brother of these young men. An application has been made for the canonization of Joseph Khang, a Chinese Roman Catholic convert, and if the Congregation of Rites at Rome grants the application Khang will be the first Chinaman ever canonized. MONTREAL HAPPENINGS. Mr. Simeon Beaudin, K.C., was unanimously elected batonnier of the Montreal bar. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, will visit Montreal in June, when the new offices will be opened. J. B. McDonough, a traveller for Messrs. Henderson & Potts, Montreal,

caught them, but the steamer was going too fast and Capt. Powell was unable to hold them. In an instant he jumped to the upper deck and launched a boat and was soon paddling astern for the Indians, who were rescued. Whitehead, N. S., was again startled on Friday afternoon by the report of another very sad accident, by which Howard Munroe, son of Levi and Martha Munroe, lost his life. The young man was running a lobster smack for the Portland Packing Company. About two o'clock this afternoon, after taking in lobsters from fishermen at Horse Cove, west of Whitehead, his boat was noticed near the rocks with no one in her. Fishermen immediately went in search and found poor Munroe's body floating near the boat dead. It is supposed that in jibing he was struck with the main boom and killed. Much sympathy is felt for his parents in their bereavement. He was twenty-eight years of age. At the examination of Awalt and Colishaw, charged with setting fire to Mr. Burchell's barn at French village, H. Wright gave evidence of a confession made by the prisoners to him to the effect that they had waited for two nights until the wind got favorable, and then started to commit the offence, selecting the night of April 24. They left the house of Bourgoyne, the third prisoner, and proceeded to Burchell's barn. Entering the barn from the rear, they lit a match to the hay in the barn, and soon the building was in flames. They then returned to Bourgoyne's place, where they spent the rest of the night. The prisoners told Detective Wright that Bourgoyne had incited them to commit the offence. The evidence of Detective Wright, it is alleged, can be corroborated by other persons present when the offence was committed. After hearing the evidence Stipendiary McDougall committed the accused for trial. A very strange incident occurred at the residence of Stanley Earle, North Sydney, a few nights ago, which almost resulted in the death of his little girl, says the Halifax 'Herald.' Mr. Earle, shortly after retiring to bed on this night, was awakened by his little daughter, who slept in the same room, calling to him faintly. Believing that she had just awakened and was probably frightened, he assured her that he was in the room and that there was no danger, quietly resumed her sleep. The next morning when Mrs. Earle, as is her custom, went to dress her child, she was alarmed at seeing her face apparently battered and bruised. One side was literally black and blue as if caused by a heavy blow. While the child suffered no pain, she appeared to be very weak. Mrs. Earle at once summoned a doctor, when it was discovered that the cat, which the little girl frequently played with and was very fond of, had during the night made its way to the child's cradle and had been slowly sucking her blood. While the flesh on the face was not broken, which accounts for the child not crying out, there being no pain, the cat was slowly taking the child's life and might have succeeded had she been left undisturbed a little longer. The child, however, with the exception of being very weak, apparently suffered no serious consequences and has almost recovered. NOTES OF THE NEWS. Heavy beneficial rains have fallen in India. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, is seriously ill. Mrs. Catharine Maunong of Troy, N. Y., was crushed between a wagon and a wall, and died. Dr. James Stewart, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Association of American Physicians. China paid the fourth monthly instalment of the Chinese war indemnity, 1,820,000 taels, on Wednesday. It is said that the Czar will shortly issue a rescript, giving Russia a constitution. A party of three Parisians left London on Tuesday on a trip around the world in a motor car. Dr. Harry Jackson, formerly a dentist of Ottawa, has been captured by the Boers. After May 1 the rate of postage from England to all post-offices in China will be one penny. Eight girls killed, three fatally injured, and forty hurt, was the result of a panic in a Philadelphia cigar factory. The Mad Mullah has become aggressive and seriously threatened the British position in British Somaliland, and some sharp fighting will probably begin. Two hundred and fifty sailors of the Swedish Royal Navy gave a signal demonstration recently of their approval of universal suffrage. By an order of the Kaiser all monuments of his grandfather must in future bear the title 'Emperor William I. the Great,' not 'Emperor William I.' Places will be offered to 800 young men by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as conductors for extra summer cars, and collegians will be given the preference. At Gumbinen, Germany, Sergeants Hechel and Martin were acquitted for the third time of the murder of Capt. Krosch, Prussian cavalry, and of mutiny. A bill in the Belgium Chamber of Deputies proposes paying 7,000,000 francs to the gamblers of Ostend as indemnity for the operation of the anti-gambling law. Herr Kolischer, a prominent manufacturer of Vienna, speaking in the Reichsrath on Tuesday, said Austria must have a prohibitory tariff or be devoured by Americans. An application has been made for the canonization of Joseph Khang, a Chinese Roman Catholic convert, and if the Congregation of Rites at Rome grants the application Khang will be the first Chinaman ever canonized. MONTREAL HAPPENINGS. Mr. Simeon Beaudin, K.C., was unanimously elected batonnier of the Montreal bar. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, will visit Montreal in June, when the new offices will be opened. J. B. McDonough, a traveller for Messrs. Henderson & Potts, Montreal,

has been missing since March 1, and his friends have given up all hope. It is said that the increases which the trackmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway are demanding would cost the road \$2,000 a day. With one exception, all the twelve members of this year's graduating class in electrical engineering at McGill University, Montreal, will find employment in the United States. The Rev. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, president of the Hamilton Methodist Conference, has received the degree of D. D. from the Theological College of Montreal. A choice selection of 847 cases of Canadian apples and pears is being shipped in cold storage to replace the fruit already on exhibition at Cork and Wexhampton. The Rev. James Elliott has been appointed professor of theology at the Wesleyan College, Montreal. The Rev. Mr. Elliott has occupied Methodist pulpits in Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa. On Thursday afternoon the price was paid and the deed passed before Mr. Marler, notary, for the property secured by the officials of Olivet Church for their new church site at the corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. The price was \$23,500. It is expected building operations will be commenced within a month. Halifax, a stallion belonging to Messrs. Telfer, Gimie & Co., and valued at \$2,000, became frightened and ran away while out for exercise on Thursday on Mill street. In crossing the canal bridge he fell, breaking his leg, so that he had to be shot. The gig was also broken, and the driver, J. Hamilton, kicked in the head. Mr. R. S. Belanger, employed for the past two years at The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co.'s power House, Lachine Rapids, was accidentally killed at about eight o'clock this morning. He was painting the roof-trusses of the power house, and came in contact with a wire, the shock of which threw him to the floor, thirty feet below, killing him instantly. Albino Marchione, an Italian, residing at 254 Cadieux street, was fatally stabbed on Sunday night. Two men, whose names are given by the police as Pasquale Pari and Pietro Lepre, are alleged to have been engaged in a fight with Marchione at the time the stabbing took place. They both escaped, but Lepre was yesterday arrested. Marchione lived about half an hour. The affray took place in Marchione's house. IN THE PHILIPPINES. FIERCE FIGHT IN THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO. Washington, May 5.—The War Department on Saturday received a cablegram from General Chaffee, dated May 3, which contained the following: 'After much effort to talk with Datto Bayan, Brigadier-General George W. Davis demanded on May 1 that murderers and horses be given up or Datto send peace delegation to talk with him by noon of May 2. Message was delivered noon May 1. Messenger had not returned at eleven o'clock, May 2. During the night our troops fired upon. Did not reply. Moros again fired on troops the morning of May 2. Squads went out (and) drove off approaching Moros. Eleven o'clock, troops attacked and took fort without loss; 1,300 yards beyond another fort, strongest work attacked yet. Despatch from General Davis says our troops surrounded fort at three o'clock. Firing is in progress at five o'clock. About twenty men wounded, also First Lieut. Henry Swager (Gen. Davis), Brg., and Lieut. Jossman (27th Infantry), former seriously. Manila, May 5.—General Davis, the commander of the American forces in the island of Mindanao, cables that the eighty-four Moros who survived the attack and capture of Morro Fort by American soldiers in Mindanao on Saturday have surrendered, and that the Sultan of Bayan, Rajah Muda, Sultan Panda Padto and a number of leading Dattos were killed in the engagement. The assault on the principal forts, reports General Davis, was one of the most gallant performances under American arms in the Philippines, and the regiment of Lieut.-Col. Frank D. Baldwin, the Fourth Infantry, deserves the greatest credit for its conduct. The men of the Fourth Infantry had a hand to hand struggle with the Moros in the four lines of ditches under the walls of the forts. When the position was captured those ditches were found to be lined with Moro dead. General Davis characterizes the rifle fire of the Americans as excellent, and says he has never witnessed a performance excelling the character of Moro forts in gallantry and grit. AMERICANS LOST HEAVILY. Gen. Davis says also it is his painful duty to announce that the overthrow of Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss to the Americans. One officer and seven enlisted men were killed, while four officers and 39 enlisted men were wounded. The list will be called later. After the 84 Moros who survived the assault had marched out of the forts, eight others who were concealed there made an unsuccessful break for liberty. Some of the Moro wounded tried to stab the American soldiers who were succoring them. It is impossible to give the total of Moro dead, as a number are lying in the tall grass. The fort was defended by 300 men. Its capture saves a siege, and it would have been impossible to carry the position without scaling ladders. Gen. Davis further reports his intention of retaining his prisoners until the few adjacent forts are occupied. Then, with the consent of General Chaffee, he will retain ten of his principal captives as hostages and release the others. The American forces who attacked the fort numbered 470 men and four mountain guns. It rained hard during the night preceding the attack, and the men were without blankets. The battery fired 120 rounds at a range of 1,400 yards.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS. The following additional subscriptions have been received for the Parks and Playgrounds Association Fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$6.00
Mrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick	1.00
Mrs. Scott	5.00
V. and L. Montreal	2.00
In memory of C. C. H. Montreal	1.00
Mrs. Hosmer	5.00
Mrs. J. B. Learmont	5.00
Mrs. Bigelow	5.00
Total	\$30.00

ONE DOLLAR THE PRICE OF ONE CHILD'S HAPPINESS FOR TEN WEEKS.

The 'Sand Gardens,' as they are called, are yards fitted up with large boxes of sand, pails and shovels, etc., where the children of the poor can come to play all day in the open air, away from the influences of the street, which are often as poisonous to the young minds as the close air of the tenement homes is to the growing bodies. Besides the sand, the yards are furnished with toys, books, clay for modelling, materials for sewing, and paper cutting, and are supervised by a responsible matron. In the large American cities where the plan has been tried for years, the moral and physical benefit has been very noticeable. The children are kept from the mischief of idleness during the long vacation, and spend in quiet play the hours they would otherwise spend studying evil in the streets. Under the guise of play, too, they are taught to use their hands and brains; and they soon learn the creed of the gardens—'to keep clean, play fair, and speak the truth.'

Out-of-town readers can scarcely realize what one dollar will do towards brightening the life of a child in some of the over-crowded tenement districts in a large city, during the coming heated months. One dollar, it is estimated, will mean that one child can have the benefit of the 'Sand Garden for ten weeks.

Intending subscribers might fill up the following blanks and forward, with their subscriptions, as suggested:

Messrs. John Douglal & Son, _____ 1902.

Publishers of the 'Witness,' Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of _____ dollar— as a contribution to the CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND AND SAND GARDEN movement undertaken by the Ladies of the Parks and Playground Association and the local Council of Women.

Address _____

TROUBLE IN WALL STREET. WEBB-MEYER SYNDICATE FAILURE CAUSES CRASH AMONG THE BROKERS.

New York, May 5.—The developments of the latter half of last week in Wall Street, in connection with the stocks of the Dominion Security Company, the Rutland Railway Company, and the Hackensack Meadows Company, resulted to-day in the announcement in rapid succession of the suspension of three stock exchange brokerage houses. The first firm to declare inability to meet obligations was Offenbach and Moore. Henry Brothers and Lockwood, Hurd & Co. followed rapidly. Offenbach and Moore were known principally as traders in what were known as 'Webb-Meyer' securities, and the announcement was made on Saturday that they had experienced a considerable amount of difficulty in securing loans to enable them to carry over the interests which they represented. On Saturday afternoon, however, a statement was made on behalf of the firm to the effect that temporary arrangements were made, and that it was hoped funds might be obtained to-day, to pay off obligations, and continue business to-day. The suspension shows, however, that these hopes were not realized. The offices of Offenbach and Moore were not opened for business at all to-day. Mr. Norton, of Henry Brothers, whose suspension followed that of Offenbach and Moore, was a director of the Dominion Securities Company. The stock market opened weak under the influence of these failures, and the prospects of a coal miners' strike. The low priced coals fell between 1 and 2 points, and Delaware & Hudson lost 2 1/2 L. & N. fell 1 3/4, but recovered to above Saturday's close, and declines reached about a point or over in Brooklyn Transit, Southern Railway, Peoples Gas, Missouri Pacific, and Atchafson. A few stocks showed slight gains, prominent examples being Pennsylvania, ex. div., and Amalgamated Copper, but these did not affect the general tone of weakness. Support was later accorded the market, and there were some rallies from the opening weakness, but when sales under the rule for suspended houses were made, the market gave way again. The high priced stocks which had been under recent manipulation were the severest sufferers. Rutland dropped fourteen points, Westinghouse Electric fifteen, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, five; North American, five; North Western and Tennessee Coal, three. The coalers were affected in addition by fears of a miners' strike. Delaware & Hudson dropped four and a half, Reading three, and other smaller amounts. Losses of one to three were quite general. Before the first hour had elapsed supporting orders were effective again and there were some substantial rallies. On the curb, where non-stock exchange securities are traded in, there was an excited group of traders trying to make sales in Webb-Meyer stocks. Dominion Securities, which sold last Friday at 11 1/2, and on Saturday at 70, was offered to-day at 70, but the best bid was 20. Later, it was offered at fifty, the bid declined to 10. Mackemback Meadows was offered at 40, with no bid. On Friday it sold at 70. Dr. Seward Webb, the president of the Rutland Company, arrived here to-day from Shelburne Falls, Vt. It was said at his office that a statement in his behalf would be issued some time during the day. Dr. W. Seward Webb was in conference during the morning with Messrs. A. L. Meyer, Henry L. Sprague, an attorney, and Benjamin P. Moore, of Offenbach and Moore. Henry Bros. made an announcement, after their suspension to the effect that their embarrassment would be but temporary, that they were solvent, and that they had suspended for the time being in order to protect their customers. No statement of liabilities or assets accompanied the suspension no-

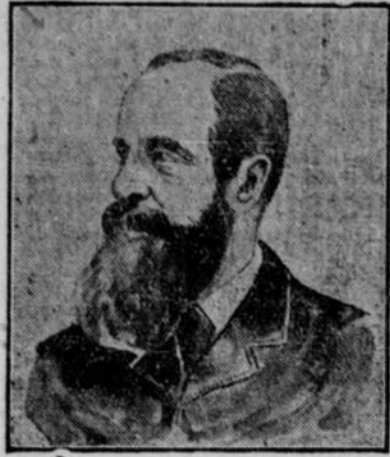
ties, and it was said such statements might not be obtainable for several days. Up to eleven o'clock there had been no service of order of arrest obtained on Saturday against Mr. A. L. Meyer. Mr. Adriance Bush is the assignee for Henry Brothers, and Mr. F. T. Perrine is assignee for Lockwood, Hurd & Co. Neither of the assignees has yet made a statement. Before noon call money eased off to eight percent. A canvass of the leading banks of the financial district indicates that these institutions have scarcely more than a passing interest in the events of the morning. It is reported, however, that a number of New England banks held Webb-Meyers securities as collateral. Announcement is made that Dr. Webb has resigned from the International Power Directory. President Hordley said that the resignation will doubtless be accepted. NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS. JUDGE MORRISON TO REENTER POLITICS PLEDGED TO UNION WITH CANADA. St. John's, Nfld., April 30.—Judge Morrison, Associate Justice of the Colonial Supreme Court, will resign his seat on the bench to re-enter politics. It is understood that Judge Morrison advocates the union of Newfoundland with Canada, and that he will undertake to lead a party pledged to this idea. This announcement is the most startling that has been made in colonial politics for many years past. Judge Morrison is an influential chief, and his present act forces the question of union into the very forefront of politics. DEATH FOR BALSCHANEFF. MAN WHO ASSASSINATED M. SIBLAGUINE TO BE EXECUTED. London, May 1.—A despatch to the 'Times' from St. Petersburg says that Balschaneff, who on April 15 shot and killed M. Siblaguine, minister of the interior, has been sentenced to death by the court-martial to which the case was referred. He will be hanged on May 3 in the presence of a few carefully selected witnesses. Nothing is known certainly of his identity. It is now believed that he is an officer, and not a student, which accounts for the extraordinary secrecy the police have observed throughout the case, and also for his trial by court-martial. An ordinary court tried Peter Karpovich, who shot M. Bogdanoff, minister of public instruction, last year. DIED WITH HIS BOOTS ON. New York, May 5.—Captain Hiram Pugh, who has just died at Bridgeton, N.J., had not slept in a bed since he returned from the civil war. When he was taken ill some weeks ago his doctor ordered him to bed, but he resisted all efforts to make him obey the order, and died 'with his boots on.' 'LO, THE POOR FARMER.' (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The article in your weekly of April 29, 'Lo, the poor farmer,' contains statements so far from the truth that one cannot but be surprised that they should be characterized simply as exaggerations. Shore pigs bought by cute Yankees for two and a half cents a pound from Canadian simpatons; beech and maple at a dollar a cord and sold to the railways! That surely was a long time ago. Potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; a drove of 800 cows at \$10 to \$15 a head; butter bought recently in Toronto at twelve and a half cents a pound. What must it have been like? Certainly not fit for human consumption. That a vainglorious Yankee should so rant at the expense of Canada is not so very surprising, but that a Canadian paper should deem such stuff worthy of publication is indeed surprising. W. C. EASTWOOD. Whitby, Ont.

EARL SPENCER

SUCCEEDS THE LATE EARL OF KIMBERLEY AS LIBERAL LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, April 30.—At a meeting of the Liberal peers yesterday afternoon Earl Spencer was selected to succeed the late Earl of Kimberley as Liberal leader in the House of Lords.

J. Poyntz Spencer, K. G., P. C., D. C. L., LL.D., fifth Earl Spencer, was born in 1833, and succeeded his father in the title in 1857. He has been at various times M. P. for South Northamp-



EARL SPENCER.

The successor of Lord Kimberley as Liberal Leader in the House of Lords.

tonshire, viceroy of Ireland, president of the council, and first lord of the admiralty, and is at present lord lieutenant of Northamptonshire, keeper of the privy seal of the Duke of Cornwall, and chancellor of Victoria University.

Earl Spencer is famous as a Liberal statesman, famous as one of the large landowners in England, owning about 27,000 acres, and famous as a hotel-keeper. He is proprietor of the Spencer Arms Inn, at Chapel Brampton. He is also Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, having held the office since 1872. He is famous, likewise, as the man who administered the provisions of the Irish Crimes Act, in force not long after the Phoenix Park murders. He has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland no less than three times. The first was from 1858 to 1864, the second from 1864 to 1874, and the third time when Gladstone returned to power in February, 1886. His second appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was in 1882, upon the resignation of Earl Cowper.

He arrived at Dublin Castle on May 6, on the evening of which day Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed Chief Secretary, and Thomas A. Burke, the Under Secretary, were stabbed to death by assassins in the Phoenix Park. After this it fell to Lord Spencer to carry out the provisions of the Crimes Act. It is also worthy of note that upon his return to England from Ireland in 1885 he became an avowed home ruler and his support was of great value to the Gladstone Government of 1886. For three years—1892 to 1895—he was also First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE PRINCESS RADZIWIŁŁ.

JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF GUILTY—THE SENTENCE.

Capetown, May 1.—Princess Radziwiłł, who has been on trial here before the Supreme Court on the charge of forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been endorsed by the late Cecil Rhodes, was sentenced yesterday to two years' confinement in the House of Correction.

At the hearing yesterday the Attorney-General made a long address, in which he cautioned the jury against being misled by the telegrams from 'hairbrained individuals like William T. Stead and others,' and reputed incriminating documents which were merely the 'ordinary armament of a blackmailer.' He said further: 'Nothing could be more gross and treacherous than the prisoner's behavior throughout.' He appealed to the jury to arrive at a verdict on the evidence, which would rid society temporarily at least of a cruel and dangerous woman.

After a brief retirement the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

The prisoner bowed her head and received her sentence calmly. During the address by the Attorney-General, Princess Radziwiłł drummed angrily on the desk with her fingers, and was continually engaged in writing notes and tearing them up.

Counsel for the defence, in addressing the jury, denied fraudulent intent on the part of his client, and dwelt on the unexplained mysteries behind the case. He appealed to the jury on the ground that nobody had suffered by the frauds, and said that a verdict of guilty would be equivalent to hanging the Princess to the nearest tree, for then every door in Europe would be closed against her in the future.

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS.

DR. ORONHYATEKHA RE-ELECTED SUPREME CHIEF RANGER.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.—The Supreme Court, Independent Foresters, held an important session yesterday, and discussed amendments, laws and constitutions of order. The discussions were vigorous but cordial.

The election of officers took place in the afternoon. Dr. Oronhyatekha was re-elected by a unanimous vote, amid a storm of applause, the whole Supreme Court rising in a body and cheering again and again. The chief was deeply moved at the wonderful evidence of the unanimous feeling which exists in the Supreme Court. The chief, in reply, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the con-

tinued confidence of his colleagues and of members of the order.

The election of the supreme vice resulted in the choice of Mr. J. D. Clarke, of Ohio, his opponent being Mr. G. M. Elfrish, California. The old executive was re-elected unanimously. Supreme Auditors Greer and Fitzgerald were re-elected. The medical board were elected as follows: Buckley, California; Cameron, Ontario.

The contest for the next place of meeting was between Toronto, Quebec, Boston and Milwaukee. The choice fell upon Boston.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3.—The triennial court of the Independent Order of Foresters concluded its sessions last night at a late hour, and adjourned. One day's session will be held at San Francisco next Tuesday. The intervening time will be spent in sight-seeing in southern California. At the closing session an increase of \$2,000 in the salary of Dr. Oronhyatekha was declined by that officer. The other grand officers also declined to accept increases in salaries. Boston has been selected as the next place of meeting.

A KINGSTON TRAGEDY

YOUNG GIRL SHOT BY A SCHOOL FELLOW.

Kingston, April 29.—A terrible tragedy occurred in Frontenac public school at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Eric Sharp, the fifteen-year-old son of H. Sharpe, a Princess street grocer, deliberately shot and almost instantly killed, Beatrice Holland, fourteen years of age, daughter of Mr. George Holland, an engineer on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway. The particulars of the awful affair are these: A few scholars had finished their daily tasks in the junior fourth class and were in the cloak room preparing to go home. The young girl jokingly tipped the hat off the boy's head. Eric told her to go away or he would shoot her. Almost instantly he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. The bullet entered the girl's temple, and she fell to the floor.

Two physicians were summoned, and attended to the dying girl, but could do nothing. In less than five minutes death ensued.

Crazed by the terrible deed he had committed, the lad fled, and could not be found, although diligent search was made. At seven o'clock in the evening he gave himself up to the police. An inquest will be held.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Kingston, Ont., April 30.—The jury, which investigated the killing of the young schoolgirl, Beatrice Holland, by Eric Sharp, a fifteen-year-old lad, last night returned a verdict of accidental homicide. They believed the boy did not think the revolver was loaded.

The jury also called attention to the need of closer inspection into second-hand stores and more stringent enforcement of the law regarding the sale and carrying of weapons.

Eric Sharp was not released last night, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury. The county attorney ordered that he be held and taken before the magistrate. It is probable he will be sent for trial at a higher court.

Miss Boyd, teacher in Frontenac school, where Eric Sharp shot Beatrice Holland, on Monday, told the jurymen at the coroner's inquest that the lad was merry and mischievous, rather than bad in his disposition. He had given much trouble. Then she added: 'I think the cause of his trouble was the reading of pernicious literature. I have had to take copies of Jesse James stories from him. I think the reading of these books filled his mind with bad ideas. He would not listen to reproof.'

BOYD SHOOTING.

COURT OF APPEAL RESERVES JUDGMENT.

Toronto, May 1.—The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday in the stated case respecting Fred. Lee Rice, found guilty of conspiracy to murder. The case arises out of the shooting of Mr. Boyd, county constable, when Rice, Frank Rutledge and Thomas Bones, the Chicago bank burglars, attempted to escape from custody while being driven from the Court House to the jail on the evening of June 4 last. The stated case was based upon these main questions, forwarded by the chief justice as follows:—

- 1. Was there any sufficient evidence to warrant the verdict?
2. Was my direction to the jury on the question of conspiracy and common design correct in any way?
3. Was the finding of the jury a proper one, or has there been a mis-trial?

Messrs. T. C. Robinette and B. M. Gorrey appeared for the prisoner, and Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright and Mr. Frank Ford for the Crown. Counsel for Rice argued that there was no conspiracy and that there had been a mis-trial.

Chief Justice Armour made a significant remark in asking Rice's counsel if he wanted a new trial in order that his client might be convicted of murder.

The Deputy Attorney-General contended himself merely with reading portions of the evidence at the trial became interested in his case. Judgment was reserved.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

DR. PARKIN OUTLINES CANADA'S DUTY.

Toronto, May 3.—There was a very large attendance of the Canadian Club at its weekly meeting yesterday to hear Dr. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada College, who delivered a fervid speech on Canada's duty as part of the Empire, and the attitude Sir Wilfrid Laurier ought to take at the Colonial conference. Dr. Parkin urged that Canada should undertake to protect her shores and train her sons to shoot and ditch in order to be ready to defend her honor. This would show a grand example to the colonies of the Empire. He recommended Sir Wilfrid to make these propositions at the conference. Dr. Parkin was warmly applauded.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

MR. MARTER SOUNDS A WARNING—BOTH LEADERS BUSY.

Brampton, Ont., April 29.—Probably the largest audience the Concert Hall has ever held greeted the Hon. G. W. Ross here last night. The building was handsomely decorated with palms and flowers. The platform was reserved for ladies, and was crowded. Mr. G. Graham, president of the Liberal Association, occupied the chair. Mr. John Smith, the candidate, was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Algie, of Alton. The premier spoke for two hours and more, and covered almost every point that Mr. Whitney referred to in his speech of a few weeks previous in the same place. The meeting closed with cheers for the King, the premier and the candidate.

Sarnia, April 29.—The Conservatives of Sarnia turned out en masse to do honor to Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition in the Local House, on the occasion of his first visit to the tunnel town. The mass meeting was held in the Town Hall, and the large building was crowded to the doors. Speeches were delivered by Mr. W. J. Hanna, the Conservative candidate, and by Mr. Whitney. A special train brought about two hundred people from Petrolia to attend the meeting. The Petrolia contingent was accompanied by a brass band. The meeting broke up shortly after eleven o'clock with cheers for the King, Mr. Hanna and Mr. Whitney.

Toronto, April 29.—Mr. G. F. Marter, the Independent candidate, opened his campaign in North Toronto last night by a well-attended meeting in St. Paul's Hall, both Liberals and Conservatives being on the platform. Mr. Marter in his speech defended himself against the charge of being a traitor to the Conservative party. He was prepared to meet Mr. Whitney on any platform. If he were allowed to tell what happened in caucus and what he suffered in it, there would be a new leader of the Conservative party. His opponents were rubbing it in a little too hard, and if they went too far he would speak out. He denied that he was in collusion with the Liberals.

Port Hope, Ont., April 29.—Quite an interesting gathering was present at the Royal Templars' Hall yesterday afternoon to hear the question of prohibition discussed. The Rev. R. C. Moore, of Canton, acted as chairman, and opened the meeting with prayer. He then called upon Mr. Nicholls, organizer of the Dominion Alliance, who gave a very interesting address, stating the object of the meeting, and said the three points of importance were organization, political action and the matter of the referendum. It is understood the prohibition party does not intend to bring out a candidate in East Durham, but will have a committee interview the two candidates and get their pledge on the subject.

London, Ont., April 30.—The Synod of Hamilton and London spent a couple of hours last night in a warm discussion of prohibition. Three motions were placed before the meeting to endeavor to fix the Synod's sentiments, but all three were voted down, and the gathering adjourned for the night without taking a definite stand in the matter.

Milton, Ont., April 30.—The Conservative Association of the County of Halton met in convention here yesterday and unanimously nominated Dr. Nixon, reeve of Georgetown, as its candidate to contest the county in the approaching provincial elections.

Toronto, April 30.—The Ontario Liquor Dealers' Association has sent to the candidates for the Legislature a typewritten series of questions which it has just learned by the 'Witness' correspondent are as follows:—

- Will you vote for or against the referendum on Dec. 4?
If elected, will you vote for the repeal of the Ontario Liquor Act of 1902?
Will you vote to postpone the putting in force of the Ontario Liquor Act of 1902?
Will you vote against a reduction of the number of licenses?
Will you vote to refer the question of compensation to a royal commission?
Will you vote against increasing the license fees?

The secretary of the License Holders' Association, Mr. Edwin Dickie, is visiting as many constituencies as possible to personally advise the members of the local associations.

Ottawa, May 1.—One of the largest conventions ever held by the Conservative party in Ottawa took place last night in Harmony Hall. Mr. C. Berkeley Powell was unanimously renominated. For the second place there were two nominations, Mr. Dennis Murphy, a director of the Bank of Ottawa, and Mr. C. S. O. Boudreau, manager of the Ottawa Printing Company. A ballot was taken, Mr. Murphy receiving 206 votes and Mr. Boudreau 136. On the motion of the latter, Mr. Murphy's nomination was made unanimous.

Hamilton, Ont., May 1.—The Conservatives of East and West Hamilton met in convention at Association Hall last evening to nominate candidates for the approaching elections for the Legislative Assembly. There was a large attendance of delegates, with Mr. B. J. Scott, president of the association, in the chair. Mr. Henry Carscallen, the late member, was the unanimous choice of the convention for East Hamilton to oppose Dr. Griffin, the Liberal candidate. In West Hamilton Major J. S. Hendrie was the choice of the convention, and will be the Conservative candidate. His opponent has not yet been nominated.

Milton, Ont., May 1.—The Halton Liberals held a convention to-day and renominated Mr. John R. Barker as their candidate.

Kingston, Ont., May 1.—Mr. James Reid, M.P.P., is again the Conservative candidate for Addington.

Toronto, May 1.—The Socialists of South Toronto held a meeting last night and nominated Mr. S. A. Corner to oppose Mr. J. J. Foy (Conservative), and Mr. W. B. Rogers (Liberal) in that constituency, for the Legislature. Mr. Corner is a painter by trade.

London, Ont., May 1.—The Socialist Labor party has nominated Fred. Hazelgrove and Henry Wade as their candidates for London city and East Middle-

sex, respectively, in the provincial contest.

Lindsay, Ont., May 2.—The Hon. G. W. Ross arrived in town on the six p.m. train. He was received at the station by a number of leading citizens, including Mr. Smale, the Reform candidate of West Victoria, and Mr. C. E. Weeks, of Woodville, who acted as chairman of the meeting last night. Mr. Ross was greeted at the Opera House by a packed house, standing room being at a premium. He spoke forcefully on the leading questions of the day, and set forth the policy of the government in a straightforward and convincing address.

Toronto, May 2.—The Hon. J. M. Gibson is to be the first of the candidates during the election campaign to meet his opponent on the same platform. The joint meeting, which will be held to-night at Mimosa, in East Wellington, will see both the Hon. Mr. Gibson and his opponent, Mr. W. E. Toohy, the Conservative nominee, face one another. Mimosa is said to be Mr. Toohy's stronghold.

Ottawa, May 2.—Ottawa Liberals met in convention last night and nominated Messrs. D'Arcy Scott, son of the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, and ex-Mayor W. E. Brown, standard-bearers for the coming elections.

London, Ont., May 2.—The meeting of the Synod of Hamilton and London was concluded yesterday afternoon. The feature of a resolution urging church members to keep the moral issues well to the fore in both legislative and civic politics. It also animadverted upon the evils of intemperance.

Ottawa, May 3.—Trouble over the Ottawa Liberal nominations has reached a crisis. Mr. Lumsden says he will not recognize the nomination of Thursday night's convention, which, he says, was 'namelessly packed,' and Mr. Bingham announces his determination to stay in the field. Efforts are being made to have another convention called.

An organization known as the French-Canadian Club, formed two or three weeks ago, with Ald. Vincent as president, held a meeting last evening. The society has for its principal object the extension of French-Canadian influence, and the perpetuation of the French language in Ontario. It was decided to nominate two independent French candidates in Ottawa and East Nipissing.

Renfrew, Ont., May 3.—Mr. Moss of this place has been nominated by South Renfrew Conservatives to oppose the Hon. R. W. Latchfield, Commissioner of Public Works.

Ayr, Ont., May 3.—An enthusiastic Liberal rally and joint meeting of the electors of North Oxford and South Waterloo was held in Reid's Opera House last night when the issues of the day were discussed and stirring addresses were made by Mr. Pattullo, ex-M.P.P., North Oxford, and Dr. Thomson, of Galt, the Liberal candidate in South Waterloo.

Toronto, May 5.—Mr. J. P. Whitney, the Conservative leader, with Messrs. J. J. Foy, Thomas Crawford, Dr. R. A. Pyne, and Henry Carscallen, left on Saturday afternoon for North Bay. The party stopped off on the way up at Huntsville, where they were warmly welcomed, and spoke at a meeting there. After the meeting they continued northwards. On Monday the party will speak at North Bay, on Tuesday at Sudbury, Wednesday at Thessalon, and Friday at Sault Ste. Marie. On the way up Colonel Matheson, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, and Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., and the local candidates joined the party, and accompanied them on the tour.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., May 5.—The Conservatives of Prescott county met here on Saturday in convention with Mr. E. Abott Johnson, president, in the chair. The question of bringing forth a candidate to oppose the Hon. Mr. Evanturel, was discussed. The name of Mr. S. R. Poulin, who opposed Mr. Henry Bourassa, M. P., at the last Dominion elections, was offered for nomination. It is understood that he will accept, and is prepared to put up a strong opposition.

Pictou, Ont., May 5.—A Liberal mass meeting was held here on Friday to select a candidate for Prince Edward County in the place of Mr. James Clapp, resigned, owing to illness. Dr. Currie was nominated and accepted the nomination.

Toronto, May 5.—Reports received at the Union Prohibition Committee offices indicate that within the next week two important additions to the list of prohibition candidates in the field will be announced. The constituencies are those of the Hon. E. J. Davis, North York, and the Hon. John Dryden, South Ontario. A series of prohibition campaign meetings is announced in North York to begin to-morrow night at Mount Albert. A requisition is in circulation in the riding asking Mr. William Munns, president of the Crown Manufacturing Company, to accept nomination as the prohibition standard-bearer. Mr. Munns is a former North York and lives in North Toronto, adjacent to the riding. He is a member of the Royal Templars, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Canadian Temperance League and honorary member of the W. C. T. U. He conducts a mission Sunday-school for boys, and addressed a series of meetings at the request of the Ontario Alliance in the local option fight in Mariposa last December. He is a devoted and generous supporter of the prohibition cause and an effective speaker.

In South Ontario the independent movement is being led by the Rev. S. F. Dixon, of Seagrave. Mr. John A. Nicholls, Ontario Alliance lecturer, is speaking on behalf of the prohibition candidate, Jno. Mitchell, in West Huron.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan will open the prohibition campaign on behalf of Major Miller, the temperance Conservative, who is opposing the Hon. J. R. Stratton, at Peterborough to-morrow evening. Mr. Buchanan will speak at Guelph on behalf of Ald. Carter, the prohibition candidate, on Thursday evening, and for Mr. James Simpson, the young prohibition Socialist in East Toronto, on Saturday. Mr. Buchanan will speak in Middlesex and West Huron next week.

OBITUARY.

SENATOR DECHENE DEAD.

PASSED AWAY AT AN EARLY HOUR THURSDAY MORNING.

Quebec, May 1.—A telephone message received in the city at an early hour this morning announced the death of Senator A. M. Dechene, which occurred last night at St. Roch des Aulnaies.

Arthur Miville Dechene was born in 1848 and was a son of Miville Dechene and his wife, Luce Talbot. He was



THE LATE SENATOR DECHENE.

educated in Ste. Anne's College and resided for some time at Seven Islands, on one of his farms, but lived lately at the seigniorial manor of St. Roch des Aulnaies. He also owned the seigniorie of Ste. Anne and St. Francois, Island of Orleans. He was a lumber merchant and carried on business in the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. He was first returned to parliament in L'Islet at the general elections of 1896. He was elevated to the Senate last year.

MR. JOHN BRIDGMAN DEAD.

HE WAS ONE OF CANADA'S MOST NOTED PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

Toronto, May 2.—Through the death at Fort Erie of John Bridgman, Canada loses one of her most noted portrait painters. Born on June 17, 1833, on a farm near Smitville, Ont., he early gave evidence of talent for art, studied under the best painters of Canada of that time and spent many years abroad to complete his education. On returning to Canada his genius was recognized and his portraits grace the walls of most of the public buildings in the Dominion. He was a member of the Masonic Order for over forty years. He was also an enthusiastic canoeist and was the first commodore of the Toronto Canoe Club, holding that office for many years.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN SHEARER.

The funeral of Mrs. John Shearer took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 336 McLeod street, says the Ottawa 'Free Press' of April 29. There was a large attendance of the many friends of Mr. Shearer and Mr. John Shearer, jr., contractor. The co-workers of Mrs. Shearer and the members of Knox Church, were also present in large numbers. The funeral service was conducted at the house by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, pastor of Knox Church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wardrop, a former pastor of the deceased; the Rev. Wm. Timberlake, of McLeod Street Methodist Church; the Rev. M. Scott, of Hull, and the Rev. John McNichol. The Rev. Mr. Ramsay referred to the high Christian character of the deceased lady and her kindly nature. The church, he stated, as well as the family, has sustained a severe loss by her death. Her kindly and sympathetic nature endeared her to all whom she met. The four sons, the Rev. William Shearer, of Sherbrooke; the Rev. Thos. Shearer, of Toronto; Mr. Ed. S. Shearer, merchant of Routhwaite, Man., and Mr. John Shearer, contractor, Ottawa, were present at the funeral of their mother. The floral tokens were numerous, testifying to the esteem in which the deceased was held and to the sympathy with the bereaved family.

Amongst them were: wreath, congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Sherbrooke, of which Mr. Wm. Shearer is pastor; wreath, employees of Mr. John Shearer, jr., contractor, of this city; sheaf of wheat and sickle, Ladies' Aid Society of Knox Church; pillow, from the sons; anchor, from the husband, and wreath from the Christian Endeavor Society of Knox Church. There were also a large number of floral tributes from the individual friends. Interment was made at Beechwood.

DIED IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Dunedin (New Zealand) 'Evening Star' of March 27 announces the death of a Canadian, Mr. R. B. Martin: Word has been received of the death of Mr. R. B. Martin, aged eighty-four, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. Carrick, representative of the National Insurance Company at Christchurch. The deceased gentleman was a Canadian by birth, and was for some years engaged in Manchester in the soft goods line. He came out to Melbourne representing a soft goods house, and about 1860 he arrived in Dunedin, and entered into business with Mr. A. Carrick as a merchant. The firm, which was known as R. B. Martin & Co., carried on business in a large way. Mr. Martin was at the same time agent for one of the Tasmanian Company's steamers—the 'City of Hobart'—which brought a large number of diggers here. For some years he had vessels running between Valparaiso and here with flour, and also to Fiji. He further took a very active part in sending vessels to the West Coast during the rush, and for some time he had a store at Hokitika. He gave up busi-

ness in 1875, and afterwards entered the employ of the Provincial Government as auctioneer of Crown lands, also acting as government valuator until his health broke down eight or nine years ago, when he left Roslyn, where he had resided for the most of his time, and went to live with his brother-in-law in Christchurch. The late Mr. Martin was one of the promoters of the old Waterworks Company, and took a prominent part in connection with the exhibition of 1864. He was chairman of the Dock Trust, which built the present dock at Port Chalmers, also chairman of the Benevolent Institution. He was a most benevolent man, and ever ready to assist those in need of help. He further spent a good deal of his time in matters connected with the Anglican Church. His wife predeceased him some years ago. One of his surviving daughters is the widow of the late Mr. Henry Rose.

[The above report was forwarded by Mr. W. D. Sutherland, of Dunedin, New Zealand, an old and valued subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness'.]

MGR. TANGUAY DEAD.

Ottawa, April 29.—The Roman Catholic Church has lost a distinguished prelate, historian and man of letters, and Ottawa an old and honored resident, in the death of Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay. Supported and consoled by the sacraments of his church, he passed peacefully away at his residence, 90 Church street, his death marking the end of a life of singular usefulness and unselfish devotion. For the past year Mgr. Tanguay had been in failing health due to the infirmities of his advanced age, 83 years.

AN AGED SUTTON RESIDENT DEAD.

Sutton, April 27.—Mrs. Julia Griggs, widow of the late Mr. Elijah Griggs, and mother of Mr. C. H. Griggs, postmaster of this village, died here today at the advanced age of ninety-four years and six months. She was born in Richford, Vt., on Nov. 7, 1807. She came here to teach the district school in this village in the summer of 1827, was married on Sept. 2 of the same year, and had resided continuously in this town ever since. She has been a consistent and active member of the Evangelical Advent Church here for fifty-nine years. She was remarkable for her zeal and industry, and retained all her mental faculties till within a few hours of her death. Of a family of four sons and three daughters, she leaves three sons to mourn her decease. By her death they have lost a loving mother, the church a loved and prominent member, and the township its oldest inhabitant.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS.

Baltimore, Md., May 3.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings died at 10:15 last night.

Amos Jay Cummings, who was one of the best-known members of Congress, was born in Conkling, New York, on May 18, 1841. He entered his father's printing office at the age of twelve, and worked at the case until he entered the army. In the civil war he was sergeant-major in the 26th New Jersey Infantry. After the war he again resumed work on newspapers, and filled editorial positions on the New York 'Tribune' and 'Sun.' It was in connection with the 'Sun' that he became most widely known. He was elected a member of Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Tenth New York district in 1887, and has since been a leading member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cummings was notable as a story-teller, and had a unique personality. He was the author of several books.

THE REFERENDUM VOTE

OFFICIAL FIGURES HANDED OUT.

Winnipeg, Man., April 30.—The official figures for the total vote on the referendum are 38,006. Of these 15,647 voted 'yes' and 22,359 voted 'no,' making a majority of 6,712 against the Liquor Act. The total number of persons entitled to vote on the referendum, as closely as can be estimated, was 70,902.

TALKED AGAINST TIME.

Victoria, B.C., May 1.—The Provincial Legislature did not adjourn until ten o'clock yesterday morning, having spent all night discussing the budget. The House met again at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were some heated passages between the Government and the Opposition members. The debate on the budget was continued all night, the members of the Opposition talking against time to prevent the House going into committee of supply. They were successful in defeating the object of the government, which was to rush through the debate. The debate had not been concluded when the House adjourned, and yesterday afternoon's session was devoted to consideration of private bills. The budget debate will be continued to-day.

MIDLAND MYSTERY SOLVED.

Midland, Ont., May 1.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of James Finney, who has been missing since last winter, was solved today, when his body was found floating in the bay here by Capt. Stewart of the tug 'D. L. White.' Finney, who was employed at the Canada Iron Furnace Works, started, it is supposed, to cross the ice to the company's works in the night, and was never afterwards seen alive. It is supposed he fell through some hole in the ice. He leaves a widow and three children. Dr. Wallbridge, coroner, after examining the body, found an inquest unnecessary.

THE WESTWARD RUSH.

Ottawa, May 3.—The largest single party of immigrants that ever passed through Ottawa in one day passed here yesterday. There were three trains each carrying between four hundred and five hundred passengers. Another train of sixteen cars passed through last night, carrying over nine hundred. It is estimated that over two thousand foreigners passed here yesterday. It took over fifty cars to carry the immigrants. The party were all foreigners, Italians, Galicians, Russians and Austrians and all are bound for the North-West.

BAR TO TUBERCULOSIS

PROFESSOR BEHRING SAYS HE CAN RENDER CATTLE IMMUNE.

Berlin, May 2.—Advance sheets of Professor Behring's forthcoming book on tuberculosis in cattle were available here to-day. From these sheets it is seen that in his book the Professor details the results of six years' investigations at Marburg, where he was assisted by Drs. Ruppel and Roemer.

Professor Behring affirms that tuberculosis in man and cattle is propagated by identical bacilli, and that the seeming differences between the human and the cattle bacilli result from the capacity of the bacilli to accommodate themselves to the organisms in which they live. The writer explains the process by which he reaches the conclusion that, chemically and physiologically, the tubercle bacilli in man and cattle are of the same species.

WILL ENTER A CONVENT.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN MARGUERITE TO TAKE THE VEIL.

London, May 3.—A Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company says the Dowager Queen Marguerite has decided to take the veil.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 60c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word a line, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

CARR—At Edmonton, N.W.T., on April 20, 1902, the wife of Thos. Carr of a son.
DUNLOP—On March 29, 1902, at Kanawha, Kan., Japan, to the Rev. J. G. Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, a son.
FRANKISH—On April 28, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Frankish.
FREEMAN—At Roland, Man., April 14, 1902, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Freeman, of a daughter.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At her mother's residence, Hamilton, on April 27, 1902, Janet, daughter of Mrs. Gilbert Anderson, aged 35 years.
BARKHOUSE—At Lake Paul, King's Co., N.S., on April 24, 1902, Mr. James Barkhouse.
BOARDWELL—At Halifax, N.S., on April 27, 1902, Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Boardwell, in her 52nd year.
BRENNAN—On April 29, 1902, at Halifax, after a long and painful illness, James Brennan, in the 38th year of his age.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER-EDWARDS—At 'Maplehurst, Compton Road, the residence of the bride's parents, on May 1, 1902, Mr. J. Lee Alexander, of Coaticook, Que., late of Berlin, N. H., to Miss Blanche Eliza, third daughter of Mr. H. W. Edwards, of Coaticook, Que., by the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D.
BAKER-PINEL—At St. Matthew's Church, East London, Ont., on Tuesday, April 29, 1902, by the Rev. G. M. Cox, Miss Louisa Pinel to Mr. Wesley G. Baker, both of this city.
BILLINGTON-PARKER—At Vancouver on April 17, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. McLaren, Frederick Billington and Miss Annie Laurie Parker.
BONELL-WILSON—At 340 McLeod street, Ottawa, on April 30, 1902, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, James Bonnell, to Jane, daughter of Samuel Wilson, both of Ottawa, Ont.

FORBES-CLAY—On April 30, 1902, at St. George's Church, by the Right Rev. the Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, William Forbes Forbes, eldest son of the late A. Mackenzie Forbes to Ethel Agnes, daughter of Captain J. Bonham Clay, late 13th Hussars, formerly of Norwood, Eugland.

FRENCH—CRAIG—On April 29, 1902, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, at 340 McLeod street, Ottawa, George Henry C. French, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Craig, all of Ottawa, Ont.

GALLAGHER-TUCKER.—At All Saints' Church, Hamilton, on April 25, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Forrester, H. E. Gallagher, of London, to Bessie Sidney Tucker, second daughter of Edwin Tucker.

GILMORE-MURDOCK—On April 29, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, London, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Gilmour, Granton, Jessie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murdoch, to the Rev. Geo. Gilmore, minister-elect of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Blenheim, Ont.

JOHNSON—CRAIG—At Paris, Ont., on April 26, 1902, by the Rev. Canon Brown, M.A., Robert L. Johnson, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, Toronto, to Louisa M., daughter of the late John L. Craig, Montreal.

LARMONTH—DAWSON—On Saturday, April 26, 1902, in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the rector, the Rev. Henry Kitson, Mildred Teresa, youngest daughter of Mr. S. E. Dawson, to John Herbert Larmouth.

LE ROY—HYDE—At 340 McLeod st., Ottawa, on April 29, 1902, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, William George Le Roy, to Margaret Esther, daughter of George Hyde, all of Ottawa East, Ont.

McBRIDE-CHRYSLER.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1902, at St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., Constance Harvey, daughter of Francis H. Chrysler, K.C., to Ernest W. McBride, D.Sc., of the Faculty of Science of McGill University, Montreal.

MILNE—DILMAN—At Musquodoboit, N.S., on April 22, 1902, by the Rev. Edwin Smith, Edgar Milne, of the River, to Elizabeth Dilman, Upper Musquodoboit.

MINTY-WILSON—At Ashcroft, B.C., on April 17, 1902, by the Rev. R. Boyle, Alexander C. Minty and Miss Agnes M. Wilson.

NELSON-SECOMBE.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Miss Eliza Secombe, to Alex. H. Nelson, both of Montreal.

PATRICK-DE KALB—On the 30th April, at Erskine Church, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. Walker, David Patrick, M.D., Westmount, to Stella B. De Kalb, of Montreal.

PENNY-GOULDING.—On April 26, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 139 North Hess street, Hamilton, Canada, by the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, Oliver Penny, to Alice Muriel, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goulding.

RIEPEL-MACLENNAN.—At Newcastle, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, April 23, 1902, Cecil Riepel, eldest son of the Rev. S. Riepel, M.A., M.D., incumbent of Valcartier, Quebec, to Agnes Muirhead, youngest daughter of the late Colin MacLennan, Esq., of Prince Edward Island, formerly of Inverness, Scotland.

SMITH—RICHARDS.—At Bridgewater, N.S., on April 19, 1902, by the Rev. H. Burgess, Charles Silas Smith, of Broad Cove, to Lilla Richards, of Mount Pleasant, Lunenburg.

STONE-STILLAWAY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 306 Hess street south, Hamilton, on April 25, 1902, by the Rev. W. H. Wade, Marian Elizabeth, only daughter of C. S. Stone, Esq., to George James Stillaway.

SULLIVAN—GRAY—On Friday, April 25, 1902, at St. Patrick's Presbytery, Quebec, by the Rev. A. J. Gunnig, C.S.S.R., W. F. Cleaver Sullivan, son of the Hon. Chief Justice W. W. Sullivan, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Ethel Lillian Frost, daughter of Lieut.-Col. F. Wood Gray, of Quebec.

WHITE—RODGER.—At 'Fair Knowe,' the residence of the bride's father, on April 30, 1902, by the Rev. A. S. Ross, B.A., Holland E. White, of Ottawa, Canada, eldest son of the late Alexander H. White, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Henry White, F.R.C.S., Aylesbury, England, to Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Alexander Rodger, Esq., of Westboro, Ont., Canada.

ANDERSON—At her mother's residence, Hamilton, on April 27, 1902, Janet, daughter of Mrs. Gilbert Anderson, aged 35 years.

BARKHOUSE—At Lake Paul, King's Co., N.S., on April 24, 1902, Mr. James Barkhouse.

BOARDWELL—At Halifax, N.S., on April 27, 1902, Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Boardwell, in her 52nd year.

BRENNAN—On April 29, 1902, at Halifax, after a long and painful illness, James Brennan, in the 38th year of his age.

ERIGHAM—Entered into rest, on April 27, 1902, at Halifax, N.S., Sarah Brigham, widow of the late William Brigham, in the 77th year of her age.

BROWN—In this city, on May 1, 1902, Alfred S. Brown, butcher, aged 43 years, dearly beloved husband of Sophia Hoffman.

CAMPBELL—Near St. Louis station, of appendicitis, on April 26, 1902, James Wright, third son of Alexander and Isabella Campbell, aged 12 years. Asleep in Jesus.

CLOUTIER—In Quebec, at the age of 81 years and 6 months, Dame Beatrice Charnard, widow of Sifrot Cloutier.

CRAIB—At Portland, Oregon, U.S., on April 26, 1902, of rheumatism of the heart, Ida Georgina (Buntie) Craib, youngest daughter of Alex. Craib, formerly of Quebec, aged 13 years and 2 months.

CRAIGIE—In London, Ont., on April 28, 1902, James Craigie, formerly of Westminister township.

CRIGHTON—Entered into rest at Halifax, N.S., on Sunday, April 27, 1902, Elvira A., beloved wife of Herbert M. Creighton, aged 77 years.

DAVIS—At the General Hospital, on April 30, of pneumonia, Alfred Mc. Davis, of the 'Witness' editorial staff, and son of the late Capt. E. J. Davis, R.N.

DUNCAN—On April 28, 1902, at 664 King street, Ottawa, Mary McGregor, wife of Albert Duncan, oil dealer, in her 32nd year.

EMO—On April 30, 1902, James Emo. Toronto papers please copy.

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PATTERSON.—At her residence, Dalmeny, Ont., on April 10, 1902, Bella McPherson, beloved wife of John Patterson, and daughter of James McPherson, aged 29 years.

PERRY—At Hamilton, Ont., on April 27, 1902, Julia Rachel, widow of the late Samuel Perry, of Her Majesty's Customs, in her 75th year.

PRICE—At Seldou, Man., Herbert Price, painter and decorator, aged 68 years.

RIDDELL.—At Mills Lake, Que., on April 21, 1902, Mary A. Curran, wife of Wm. Riddell, in her sixty-eighth year. Toronto (Ont.), Montana and California papers please copy.

ROCHE—At Antigonish, N.S., on April 19, 1902, Mary, relict of Nicholas Roche, aged 76.

SAMUEL.—At 298 Stanley street, Montreal, on Wednesday, April 30, 1902, Agnes Riddell, widow of the late James Samuel, and mother of R. Riddell Samuel. Interment at Hamilton, Ont.

SHEARER.—In St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on April 25, 1902, Helen Rankin, beloved wife of John Shearer, sr., aged 69 years.

SHEEHAN.—In Halifax, on April 26, 1902, Mary, relict of the late Patrick Sheehan, aged 75 years, a native of Dingie, County Kerry, Ireland.

SPARROW.—At his residence, at Willacraft, on April 13, 1902, James Sparrow, aged 73 years.

STEMSHORN.—At Shubenacadie, N.S., on the 25th April, 1902, Caroline Stemshorn, beloved wife of H. G. Stemshorn, J.P. Toronto (Ont.), Montana and California papers please copy.

WAGNER.—At Liverpool, N.S., on April 21, 1902, George Wagner, aged 64.

WALLAR.—At Cypress River, Man., on April 23, 1902, Emma Mabel, beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wallar, aged 12 years and 9 months.

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FOR SALE—OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER White Pigs, six weeks to six months old. TILMAN E. BOWMAN, Berlin, Ont.

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WILLIAMS.—At Westmount, on Sunday morning, April 27, 1902, Eleanora Euphemia, fourth daughter of the late Miss Williams, Esq., of 'Trafalgar.'

WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, April 29, 1902, at the family residence, London, Ont., Thomas Wright, third son of Joseph and Margaret Jane Wright, aged 20 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

CUNNINGHAM.—On May 5, 1899, Bertha E., eldest daughter, John and Margaret J. Cunningham, of 25 Murray street, Montreal.

FOSTER.—In loving memory of Samuel Baxter Foster, advocate, of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., beloved son of S. W. and E. G. Foster, born at Knowlton, P.Q., Dec. 5th, 1861, died at Pass Christian, Miss., May 4th, 1896.



Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE—A HIGH SCORING BREEDING Pen of Buff Rocks; Black Minorcas and Houdans; price five dollars per pen of three females and one male; every bird a prize winner. Must sell at once. J. A. GUTTIN, Owen Sound, Ont.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Douglall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.''