Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1903. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

MR. BARR'S PARTY.

Arrival of the British Colonists at St. John.

THE FINEST SHIPLOAD OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVER LANDED IN CANADA.

St. John, N.B., April 12.—Four special trains, carrying the Barr colonists, numbering 1,960, left here to-night for the Saskatoon district, where the new Canadians will establish homes and cities. The party, which is declared to be the greatest emigration from England since the departure of William Penn, arrived on Saturday morning on the steamship 'Lake Manitoba,' whose cargo of humanity was packed like fish in a box. Owing to the crowded facilities of the dock at West St. John the steamer was forced to anchor in the harbor until Sunday morning.

The colonists, who bring with them half a million pounds sterling, are probably the finest shipload of men, women and children ever landed at the gateway of Canada. Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, aristocrats, farmers, clerks, artisans, domestics, trade women and laborers are among them, besides babies by the score, and a healthy lot, too. On the passage, which consumed eleven days, there was not a death nor a serious case of illness in the congested ship.

After Mr. March, the quarantine officer, gave the ship a clean bill of health, she was boarded by Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, the local immigration officials, and the Canadian Pacific Railway men in charge of the transportation of the party, who at once began the preparations for disembarking. The crowded state of the wharves at Sand Point made it impossible to dock the ship until Sunday, but the intervening hours were busy with changing of money, the classification of the passengers, the issuing of tickets and the transport of baggage ashore in lighters, so that the work of getting the trains away after the ship had docked might be facilitated.

A BUSY SCENE.

The 'Lake Manitoba' is a big ship, but the two thousand odd people overtaxed even her capacity. The decks while the steamer was at anchor in the harbor presented a busy and picturesque scene, lounging, loose-limbed men in rough tweeds, smoking stubby briar pipes, clay pipes and cigarettes, hustling officials, anxious-looking women with strings of children clinging to their skirts, and looking for other children who had strayed away somewhere into the mazes of the liner, and an army of white-coated waiters and uniformed petty officers swarmed everywhere. Steady passage through the cabins, along the decks, or between decks, was impossible. The striking personal qualities of the new-comers struck the visitors most favorably. No company to compare with them has ever landed at this port. Clean, straight standing, wholesome, prosperous looking, clear-eyed English folk every one of them, heartily tired of their long sea voyage, and unfeignedly expectant of great things in the western Eldorado they had come so far to find. They are well prepared for their start there, for the average cash capital of each member of the party is about $1,000. On Sunday one private banker opened his establishment, and exchanged $40,000 for the settlers.

On the passage there was a serious outbreak of dissatisfaction among the steerage passengers because of the necessity for congestion. As the Rev. Mr. Barr explained, everybody wanted to come with the colonists. Men with £1,000 said they would be willing to submit to steerage accommodation, but when they encountered the reality of their undermaining ten days the ship carried nineteen hundred in the steerage, and when the ship was out one day there was a mass meeting, which resulted in a demand for Captain Taylor to turn the 'Lake Manitoba' back to Liverpool, but the commander refused. For the remaining ten days the ship carried fourteen hundred men and women who had as many stories of complaint to relate when they reached port. Many of the passengers stated that Mr. Barr had represented that the steerage accommodation would be nearly equal to second-class and the food as good. After disembarkation the colonists seemed to forget their troubles.

MR. BARR SPEAKS.

The Rev. I. N. Barr, the originator of the colony, would look more natural in tweeds than in broadcloth. Handling the details of the biggest immigration scheme of late years, the cloth and the clerical cut of his beard seem almost out of place. He seems a brisk business man, very enthusiastic over a plan which he undoubtedly thinks the best of its kind ever conceived. 'Think of it,' he said, in a brief interview snatched from the press of work, 'nineteen hundred people here, 1,500 more to follow shortly, and 10,000 more coming next year. And all British, and every one taking up land in your west. All have paid their homestead fees in advance, and in addition many have bought large quantities of railway lands on speculation. Most of those you see are men of large means, and all have money. About £500,000 sterling is represented aboard this ship. All sorts and conditions of men are represented, from the Oxford man down to the small farmer and artizan. We have in this party five earl's nephews, several capitalists, many clergymen, lawyers, doctors and what not.

'The basis of the whole movement and that part of it which has captured the minds of the people, is its all British nature. Every member of the colony is British born and bred, although they are coming from all over the world. We have about 500 from South Africa, many from South America, and numbers more from as far away as Hongkong, and some approaching us from the westward, who will come to Saskatoon from the Pacific coast. We hope to keep the colony as far as possible free from any foreign admixture, even of American people, for though I have the most friendly feelings towards the United States, I think it is not wise to mix that people with this colony. I hope to keep it British in actuality as well as in sentiment.'

During Sunday five thousand people crossed the harbor to see the new settlers who were quartered in the immigration buildings and warehouses until their baggage could be landed and sorted. The first train load left for the west at 6.15, the second two hours later, the third at 9.30, and the fourth at midnight. It is expected the first train will reach Montreal in twenty hours.

PASSED THROUGH MONTREAL.

The Barr colony, as it is called, is materializing. When it is complete it will number ten thousand souls. Something like 1,856 persons passed through yesterday for the West. They came in four special trains. They were worth seeing. A considerable number of persons, who had heard that the new colony was as important for the Dominion as the William Penn immigration had been to the original states of what came to be afterwards the American Union, had assembled at the Windsor street station, anxious to see what manner of people they were who had conceived the idea of setting down a bit of England on the prairies.

It was deemed expedient to run the trains right through, and so there was simply a slight stoppage at Outremont, where the first of the trains was met by Mr. James Hoolahan, representing the Dominion Immigration authorities.

The train contained 462 persons—men, women and children. A finer party, it is safe to say, never entered Canada. And the first train did not contain the flower of the vanguard of the great colony which, in the course of three years at most, is to number ten thousand persons.

If one, however, wanted to know what England stands for in wholesomeness of aspect, he would have had a satisfying glimpse to-day. It is said that the average Briton has become undersized. That must surely apply to the towns and cities, where the conditions are inimical to physical growth—conditions which, in the modern state of society, tend, indeed, to stunted forms.

The men on this train were splendid fellows. Not a few of them had fought with our Canadian boys in the South African war. They were strong of limb, ruddy of face, courageous, hopeful. The women—but the men greatly outnumbered the women—had the becoming English face—the face of the women of Kent and Suffolk—apple-colored, deep-bosomed women—modest withal, comely to look upon. Indeed, the sight of the women and young girls, of happy children crowing as they leaned out of the windows, affected not a few of the bystanders, who had memories of the sunny lanes and green hedgerows, and the tendernesses of early youth.

Well, all were happy and comfortable. The first thought of the men was how they might learn the Canadian national anthem, which a newspaper man wrote down for Mr. Marus Griffin, the secretary to the Rev. Mr. Barr, who has organized the colony, and which, when it is conned, will be sung all the way. For although this colony is to be British, it is to be entirely loyal to Canadian institutions.

It was said that men who fight cannot farm, but one of the young fellows who had fought in the South African war reminded the newspaper man who made the suggestion that Cincinatus retired to his farm after fighting in the Roman wars; that many of the young men, though they had soldiered, were farmers first of all, and that they would be glad to get back to the land, which they loved best of all.

Now, if one has a doubt whether a colony which will be, in all respects, British can succeed in great free spaces, Mr. Griffin will tell you that he has not the least misgiving. The colony will, to be sure, be self-centred, but each individual will be compelled at the same time, to work out his own salvation. He will get his land when he is ready for it. He will do the best he can; he may be helped in difficulty; but, he is expected to make his living. All will not be farmers on their own account. Many will work for the wealthy. For it is to be understood that you have noblemen's sons, doctors, lawyers, cooks, refined gentlemen, farm laborers, the man who never wet his finger and who has put his money into the venture and the sturdy chap who will work for the man of means.

Mr. Griffin will assure you that everything has been taken into consideration. Mr. Barr is a man of large experience. He knows the land; he has made, with admirable provision, arrangements in advance for the first six months. There will be tents at first, but the houses will follow almost immediately. There will be a great central hospital. There will be forty-eight townships; there will be bakeries and grocery stores, and everything to fit the need.

But this is not the communal system. It is really individualism in congenial surroundings. All Britishers will be welcomed to the colony.

'And do you think it wise to carry out the British idea in this new country?'

'Well, we know that many other nationalities form the population in the North-West. And surely it cannot be wrong for us to plant a British colony in a British country. But the chief thing is this, if we had not put forth this idea of the British colony we would not have had half the responses we have received. The colony idea is attractive.'

'As to the stories of lack of preparation?'

'All nonsense. We have every preparation. There will be no suffering. You can see for yourself that all are happy. For myself, I have been pretty much around the world and enjoy this immensely. Mr. Barr is a wonderful organizer. He will come up with the fourth train.'

As to the unpleasantness on board, Mr. Griffin explains it in this way:—It was not thought that so many would offer for the first boat, and the Elder-Dempster people had promised that there would be only two classes—first and second cabin. As a fact, this great number of nearly two thousand souls offered, and a great many had to go to the steerage. This was resented. Mr. Barr himself was terribly indignant. The responsibility would really rest with the Elder, Dempster people. However, they came out without the slightest illness, which was a great thing.

'Mr. Barr did all in his power to smooth over difficulties, and succeeded, and we are all right. We will do splendidly. I have not the least doubt about it. Why, do you know we have our cattle and our oxen all waiting for us; every man has his receipt in his pocket for his tent; and we will begin to get building operations started almost immediately. The tract of land embraces, I believe, about three thousand square miles. Yes, we have been likened to Penn's great colony which founded the United States. Here is a picture which shows England receiving all the refugees of the world and yet parting with her best. Which is true enough, but I do not think we shall prove any hurt to this country.'

The train whirled away, amid a lifting of hats, and 'God bless you all,' from one of the bystanders.

FIVE THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS.

The C. P. R. handled over five thousand immigrants yesterday. They were chiefly British, though there was a sprinkling of the foreign element. This was a record-breaker. Four thousand in the twenty-four hours has come to be a common experience since the season opened. Five thousand is great, and yet it is not the limit. There are many other thousands coming—all independently.

CANADIAN TRADE.

The Present Prosperity has Never Been Equalled in the Country's History

RECEIPTS TO DATE HAVE INCREASED FOUR MILLIONS OVER LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, April 13.—When the Minister of Finance presents his budget to parliament on Thursday he will have the pleasure of drawing attention to a prosperity in Canadian trade and in the state of the national finances that has never been equalled in the previous history of the country. In all probability this will be his chief reason for leaving the customs duties as they are.

A return compiled in the Customs Department shows that in the nine months of the fiscal year up to the end of March the imports increased fourteen million dollars and the exports eighteen millions. This comparison is with the corresponding period of 1902 but it must be borne in mind that last year was the most prosperous the Dominion had known up to that time.

The national revenue for the nine months was $46,597,241 and the ordinary expenditure $31,668,085. This does not mean that the year will close with a surplus of fifteen million dollars but it does mean that Mr. Fielding will be able to show the largest balance on the credit side of the public accounts that Canada has ever known. The receipts have increased so far five millions over last year and the ordinary expenditure less than three-quarters of a million; whilst the outlay on capital account is only half what it was a year ago. Every earning branch of the public service has contributed its share towards this splendid financial showing. The customs collections increased more than three millions, the excise returns over half a million, the post-office revenue over $400,000 and the Public Works and railways receipts half a million. In capital expenditure the outlay on public works, railways and canals has decreased to the extent of $2,579,895, and the railway subsidies to the extent of $645,843.

Following are the details of the nine months' foreign trade:—

	1902.	1903.
Imports—		
Dutiable goods	$85,545,747	$96,988,705
Free goods	55,186,962	58,451,331
Total	$140,732,709	$155,440,036
Coin and bullion	4,670,936	3,669,398
Duty collected	23,565,530	26,558,315
Exports (Domestic Produce)—		
Minerals	$26,098,560	$24,451,569
Fish	11,405,618	8,959,829
Forest produce	23,144,749	26,855,863
Animals and their produce	46,989,163	56,175,403
Agricultural products	24,077,785	31,290,130
Manufactures	12,801,194	14,614,844
Miscellaneous	29,804	73,120
Total	$144,546,873	$162,420,763
Exports (foreign produce)	12,547,655	8,945,216

HORSES KILLED.

Winnipeg, April 13.—A severe thunderstorm passed over the Grand View district on Saturday. Several horses, the property of Mr. F. Dixon, were killed by lightning, and the farm house of Mr. W. Moran damaged.

RACE WITH DEATH.

Montreal Express on the Intercolonial Crashes Into a Freight at Windsor Junction.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Halifax, N.S., April 11.—Speeding along on Saturday night at a rate of forty miles an hour, the Intercolonial express train No. 26, from Montreal for Halifax, crashed head-on into the fast freight for Sydney, travelling at least twenty miles an hour. Four men are dead, and several badly, if not fatally, injured.

The collision occurred about two and a half miles beyond Windsor Junction. The cause of the catastrophe, involving four lives and much valuable property, was the culpable neglect of the driver of the Sydney freight, Nelson Copeland.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The names of the four men whose lives were sacrificed are:

William Wall, Halifax, driver on the express.

Michael Oakeley, Halifax, fireman on the express.

Edward Hill, Halifax, fireman on the Sydney freight.

Alfred Thorpe, Truro, forward baggageman on the Sydney freight.

The names of the injured are:

Nelson Copeland, Truro, concussion of the brain.

Angus Macready, Boston, injured in the spine.

The other people on the train, passengers and employees, received injuries more or less painful, but none of them severe or dangerous.

The story of the cause of this terrible accident may never be told in its entirety. Nelson Copeland, it is stated, tore up the orders to cross the express at Windsor Junction, and his rushing on past semaphores and red lights, set hard against him, showed that he was insane.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

All that can be done now is to give the tragic facts. The express train left Shubenacadie with an order to cross the Sydney freight at Windsor Junction, and the Sydney freight left Richmond station, Halifax, with orders to cross the express at the same place. The express was a couple of hours behind time, while the freight train left Halifax, according to its schedule, about 9.20 on Saturday night. The freight was in charge of Nelson Copeland, driver; Edward Hill, fireman; Harry Haynes, conductor; Murdock McDonald and Albert Thorpe, brakemen. The freight moved along on time till Windsor Junction was reached, where they should have pulled up and stopped at the siding to allow the express to pass.

This order read as follows: 'To Conductor H. Haynes. Train No. 75 cross train No. 26 at Windsor Junction.'

But Copeland, the driver, did not slack up or stop at Windsor Junction. He sped on as though he were in charge of an express train and had the right of way over the road, heeding not the fact, which he must have known, that the Montreal express was not far ahead on its way to meet him. Copeland was not the only man on that train who knew that the freight should stop at the junction. Any man who had eyes could see for himself the red lights hard against any advance, and the moonlight was almost clear enough to show the semaphore stretching out towards the track. Besides this, every one of the train's crew, according to the rules of the road, must have been aware that the clearance order from Richmond read that the Montreal express was to be crossed at Windsor Junction. On Saturday night Harry Haynes, conductor, had with him in the caboose McDonald, a brakeman, and on the engine with Copeland and Oakeley was Albert Thorpe.

RACE WITH DEATH.

As soon as the conductor, Haynes, and the brakeman, McDonald, saw that the train was going past Windsor Junction they knew that something was wrong. 'Jump off and signal them from the Dartmouth locomotive and then try the wire at the station,' was Haynes's order to his brakeman, 'while I run over the top of the cars to the engine.' 'All right,' was McDonald's reply, and he went to the rear of the caboose and before the train had much more than got clear of the junction platform he jumped. The conductor stuck to his part of the task. McDonald's idea in springing from the train was to do what he could to stop the freight, for he was almost certain that destruction was awaiting it. He made the best possible use of his opportunities. A locomotive used on the Dartmouth branch was standing on the siding.

McDonald sprang up and told the man in charge of the danger, and then whistled 'Down brakes' as loudly as steam could do it, in the hope that the signals would be heard by the quickly vanishing train. It was ineffectual. The men on the engine of the ill-fated train heard nothing, or if they heard, they heeded not.

Meanwhile the men at the junction had not been idle. They had the wires almost red hot trying to telegraph to the agent at Wellington, the next station, to hold back No. 26, the Montreal express; Haynes was doing his part of the work with a will, but time was fleeting and scramble along as quickly as he could he had not got more than half the distance when the headlights of the approaching express flashed out and it was too late.

DIED AT THEIR POSTS.

At the same instant that Haynes saw the headlights of the Montreal express, Wm. Wall must have seen the engine light of the Sydenham freight. The express had come out of a cutting and round a curve, and there was a straight-away of about a thousand yards of clear track between the two engines. What Copeland did is not known, but the heroic Wall acted instantly. His hand sprang to the throttle lever, he shut off steam, and he applied the brakes. Never for a moment did he flinch from his post of duty, nor did his fireman move. They stuck to their engine like men

It was only for a moment, though, that the ordeal lasted, for the two trains very quickly covered the brief space between them. Engines crashed together with fearful impact, the sound of the collision being heard as far away as Bedford. While the railway men at the Junction knew of the impending disaster two miles beyond, the great engines were in an embrace and four men were in the agonies of death. The engine of the freight and that of the express telescoped one another and the freight cars piled up in a mass of indescribable confusion.

The place where the collision occurred is on a piece of road that intersects an expanse of water making a pond on one side and having what is known as Long Lake on the other. The wreck was so piled up and scattered on the track with the steaming and shattered engines in the centre that at first it was not possible to cross from one end to the other without using a boat on the lake alongside.

BURIED IN WRECK.

The driver, Wall, was found imbedded in a bog on the shore of the pond, only half his body being visible. He was buried head downwards and the left side of his face was torn quite off. Michael Oakley, the fireman with Wall, was found in the lake. But that his death was not from drowning the dreadful injuries about his body demonstrated. Alfred Thorpe, of the freight train, lived for a half hour; his cries betokening that he was in awful agony. The poor fellow was scalded about the head and face, and the skin was peeled off from the neck, shoulders and upper part of the body. The mangled and burned remains of Edward Hill, the fireman on the freight train, were the last recovered, though they were not beyond sight. The body was pinned in between the boiler and the coal box in such a way that until the wreckage was cleared away it was not possible to secure the body. Hill's body was roasted, one arm was burned off.

Wrecking trains were sent out with doctors and ambulances. Dr. Miller, of Halifax, and Dr. Roach, of Tatamagouche, were on the train, and lent prompt assistance. The work of the former was especially directed to Copeland, the latter doing what he could for MacCready. Dr. Morton arrived from Bedford, and did good work. So did Mrs. M. Chisholm, Mr. G. M. Campbell and Dr. Hawkins, of this city. Dr. Hawkins had a stretcher and two stretcher-bearers. Fortunately there was not a great deal for them to do for, with the exception of Copeland and MacCready, the injuries of the rest of the people were slight.

WENT INTO THE LAKE.

The baggage, postal and second class cars went over the embankment into the lake. The remainder were not damaged. Most of the freight cars and coal hoppers also went into the water.

DEAD IN THE CAB.

Baltimore, Md., April 11.—A fast flying Royal Blue train on the Baltimore & Ohio, running between New York and Washington, ran twenty miles to-night without an engineer at the throttle. J. Frank Furley, the engineer, leaned out of the cab window at a point south of Wilmington, Del. At Hayes tSation, Wilmington, Del. At Hayes Station, in the cab. He had evidently been struck by a telegraph pole or some other obstruction, and was probably instantly killed. The fireman brought the train to Baltimore.

INQUEST THIS EVENING.

Halifax, N.S., April 13.—The inquest into Saturday night's railway collision near Windsor Junction is to begin this evening at the City Hall.

Nothing was learned to-day which would throw light on the cause of No. 75 freight train passing the junction without a stop. It was announced at the station to-day that the physicians on hand on Saturday night and yesterday watched closely for any indications of liquor on Copeland, but detected none. The body of William Hill was forwarded to Truro last night, and that of Albert Thorne this morning. The body of William Oakeley was removed to his late home last night, and the funeral takes place to-morrow morning. The body of the engineer, William Wall, was also removed to his late home last night. Two of the freight cars which were in the accident arrived at North street last night. One was not much damaged, but the freight was shaken up. The other was smashed on one end as if another car had mounted it when the crash came. The end and part of one side are smashed into splinters, and the iron work twisted and broken. The car was loaded at the freight shed here, and its contents consisted of general freight for along the line, including pianos, flour, tea, etc. The packages at the broken end were smashed, and a piano case was broken. The running gear of the car was not damaged. The through cars on the train consisted of one of cocoanuts from the steamer 'Beta,' and several of general goods from the steamer 'Sicilian,' including a quantity of liquor. The car containing the cocoanuts was smashed and the nuts, of which there were 200 bags, were strewn over the road. A car of packages of molasses, loaded at the freight shed here and shipped by the Dominion Molasses Company, was also damaged and the molasses poured over the road. Mr. Comeau, of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, who was on the incoming train, was returning from the Canadian Freight Association meeting at Montreal. He sustained a cut on the forehead and over the left eye. He was at his office to-day.

THE SWIFT ESTATE.

Chicago, April 9.—The will of the late Mr. Gustavus F. Swift has been filed. The estate is valued at $12,200,000. The sum of $250,000 is donated to charity.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Morning Post Says Canadians Fail Utterly to Grasp the Question.

GENERAL LAURIE STRONGLY DEFENDS THE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THE COLONIES.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, April 13.—The correspondent of the 'Globe' in St. John's, Newfoundland, concludes a lengthy article on the proposed Canadian Naval Reserve by saying that in order to have the empire's food supplies coming from within the empire the Atlantic highway must be properly safeguarded.

The 'Morning Post,' in a lengthy comment on the Militia Bill introduced in the Canadian House of Commons by Sir Frederick Borden, says that Canada will hold aloof from imperial defence as long as the Laurier administration remains in power. The 'Post' says that the truth is that the ordinary Canadian never had to fight for his existence, and cannot grasp the necessity for a coherent system of self-defence. Lieut.-Col. Denison's suggestion that Canadians are unwilling to contribute to the navy because our food supplies would fail in time of war, shows the complete inability to understand even the elements of the question.

In a letter to the London 'Times,' General Laurie, formerly, of Nova Scotia, strongly defends the self-governing colonies for not contributing to imperial defence. He concludes his letter by denying that the colonies are such a burden on the Mother Country as is often represented.

HOLYHEAD AS A PORT.

(Special to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, April 8.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain announced that he was prepared to lay the representations in regard to the advantages of Holyhead as a port for the Canadian fast line before the Canadian Government.

MR. FISHER'S RETIREMENT.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Longford, in the House of Commons to-day, on behalf of the Irish members, expressed sympathy on the retirement of Mr. William Hayes Fisher from the position of secretary of the Treasury.

BRITISH ARTISANS.

Sir William McMillan, in an address before the Australian Chamber of Commerce yesterday, vigorously condemned the attempt to prevent British workmen from landing in Australia, and his remarks may also apply to the efforts put forth by the labor men of Canada to prevent British artisans landing in that colony also.

CANADA A GREAT STATE.

Benjamin Kidd, the well-known sociologist, in a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, remarked on the fact that Canada is still twitted with being a colony, having not yet reached years of discretion, but he declared that Canada was already a great state.

MR. PRESTON DENIES.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration, in a communication to the press, emphatically denies the report that the Canadian Government is unable to handle the rush of emigrants to Manitoba and the North-West.

In an interview given to the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian immigration agent, states that mechanics were not obtainable in Toronto owing to the demand for skilled labor in this country.

C. P. R. PROXIES.

London, April 9.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's request for proxies from preference holders of stock is backed up by the explanation that it was with the object of avoiding a lot of clerical errors and having the ordinary shareholders better represented. These reasons, says the 'Daily Mail' are certainly as lame as any that could well be suggested.

MISS HUNT HONORED.

Sir Gilbert Parker, on behalf of the officers of the Canadian Coronation Contingent, has presented Miss Violet Brooks Hunt with a silver rose bowl and two silver candlesticks in gratitude for her services in connection with the Colonial Troopers' Club.

CANADA'S EXPORTS.

(Special Cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, April 7.—The imports from Canada to Great Britain during March were as follows: 5,165 cattle, valued at £91,594; 27,119 sheep, valued at £3,732; 51,152 lambs, valued at £131,739; 7,293 cwt. of bacon, valued at £19,344; 2,512 cwt. of hams, valued at £12,282; 15,975 cwt. of butter, valued at £47,911, and 1,200 cwt. of eggs valued at £400.

SKILLED MECHANICS.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, April 7.—Eighty skilled mechanics are under contract to go to Canada and will sail next Tuesday. The 'Daily Chronicle' says that Sir William Mulock's refusal to exclude British artisans from Canada as requested by the labor deputation yesterday is perfectly justified.

BEAVER LINE SALE.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, April 8.—Sir Alfred Jones, of the Elder-Dempster Line, says the sale of the Beaver Line was not voluntary; that they were compelled to dispose of the steamers on account of the C. P. R. threatening competition.

WACOUSTA;

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are disaffected, and strict guard is kept. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he slept; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Everard Valletort, dimly seeing a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is examined by the governor. Halloway declares he is no traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters.

At dawn, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 90 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalpless crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Halloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Halloway. At the farther end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Halloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Halloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two young officers leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears to guide them safely. Hidden under the end of the bridge the two officers wait for the Canadian to bring the canoe. They hear a stealthy footstep, and the elder is suddenly seized by the savage of the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Ponteac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Ponteac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Ponteac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Ponteac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started and Ponteac enters the fort with his chiefs. They are taken to the council room. A sudden cry without brings the chiefs to their feet with threatening tomahawks, but the curtain dropping shows soldiers with muskets raised.

Rushing out the chiefs find everywhere the same hostile front. Crushed in the gateway the Indians were caught as in a trap. They are headed by a savage warrior, who tries to kill the governor and escapes. To the amazement of the Indians the governor sends them away unharmed.

On the night of his disappearance Capt. de Haldimar steals away from the fort accompanied by Donellan, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes; he follows Oucanasta to the camp of the Ottawas. Concealed in a tree he hears a council in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous pretence of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stunned by the danger of those in the fort. Then came a sudden recollection of his sister Clara and his cousin and affianced bride, who were in Michillimackinac with his uncle.

The Indians' plan was to attack both forts at the same time.

Oucanasta leads him toward the fort, but he pleads with her to go and save his bride. She consents. He is captured by Wacousta and recognizes in him the French officer from whom Halloway had saved him.

Bound to a tree he hears the noise of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escaping, gains the bridge.

The fort of Michillimackinac stands on the shore of Lake Huron, the entrance toward the forest, a small door on the water side. The only vessel has with difficulty been saved from the Indians, the men deciding to hold out as long as possible. In an upper room Madeline and Clara Haldimar sit watching the water. A council is being held with the Indians. The warcry is heard and the Indians rush into the fort. Madeline is carried away by an Indian warrior. Clara, rescued by one of the officers, gains the long boat. Regaining consciousness in the ship Clara discovers her brother and his friend to be her rescuers.

Haldimar's scheme of searching for Madeline is foiled by the escape of the Indian.

CHAPTER XXII.

The night passed away without further event on board the schooner, yet in all the anxiety that might be supposed incident to men so perilously situated. Habits of long since acquired superstition, too powerful to be easily shaken off, moreover, contributed to the dejection of the mariners, among whom there were not wanting those who believed the silent steersman was in reality what their comrade had represented—an immaterial being, sent from the world of spirits to warn them of some impending evil. What principally gave weight to this impression were the repeated asseverations of Fuller, during the sleepless night passed by all on deck, that what he had seen was no other, could be no other, than a ghost! exhibiting in its hueless, fleshless cheeks, the well-known lineaments of one who was supposed to be no more; and, if the story of their comrade had needed confirmation among men in whom faith, in, rather than love for, the marvellous was a constitutional ingredient, the terrible effect that seemed to have been produced on Captain de Haldimar by the same mysterious visitation would have been more than conclusive. The very appearance of the night, too, favored the delusion. The heavens, comparatively clear at the moment when the canoe approached the vessel, became suddenly enveloped in the deepest gloom at its departure, as if to enshroud the course of those who, having so mysteriously approached, had also so unaccountably disappeared. Nor had this threatening state of the atmosphere the counterbalancing advantage of storm and tempest to drive them onward through the narrow waters of the Sinclair, and enable them, by anticipating the pursuit of their enemies, to shun the Scylla and Charybdis that awaited their more leisure advance. The wind increased not; and the disappointed seamen remarked, with dismay, that their craft scarcely made more progress than at that moment when she first quitted her anchorage.

It was now near the first hours of day; and although, perhaps, none slept, there were few who were not apparently at rest, and plunged in the most painful reflections. Still occupying her humble couch, and shielded from the night air merely by the cloak that covered her own blood-stained garments, lay the unhappy Clara, her deep groans and stifled sobs bursting occasionally from her pent-up heart, and falling on the ears of the mariners like sounds of fearful import, produced by the mysterious agency that already held such undivided power over their thoughts. On the bare deck, at her side, lay her brother, his face turned upon the planks, as if to shut out all objects from eyes he had not the power to close; and, with one arm supporting his heavy brow, while the other, cast around the restless form of his beloved sister, seemed to offer protection and to impart confidence, even while his lips denied the accents of consolation. Seated on an empty hen-coop at their head, was Sir Everard Valletort, his back reposing against the bulwarks of the vessel, his arms folded across his chest, and his eyes bent mechanically on the man at the helm, who stood within a few paces of him—an attitude of absorption, which he, ever and anon, changed to one of anxious and enquiring interest, whenever the agitation of Clara was manifested in the manner already shown.

The main deck and forecastle of the vessel presented a similar picture of mingled unquietness and repose. Many of the seamen might be seen seated on the gun-carriages, with their cheeks pressing the rude metal that served them for a pillow. Others lay along the decks with their heads resting on the elevated hatches; while not a few, squatted on their haunches with their knees doubled up to their very chins, supported in that position the aching head that rested between their rough and horny palms. A first glance might have induced the belief that all were buried in the most profound slumber; but the quick jerking of a limb—the fitful, sudden shifting of a position—the utter absence of that deep breathing which indicates the unconsciousness of repose, only required to be noticed, to prove the living silence that reigned throughout was not born either of apathy or sleep.

At the gangway at which the canoe had approached now stood the individual already introduced to our readers as Jack Fuller. The same superstitious terror that caused his flight had once more attracted him to the spot where the subject of his alarm first appeared to him; and, without seeming to reflect that the vessel, in her slow but certain progress, had left all vestige of the mysterious visitor behind, he continued gazing over the bulwarks on the dark waters, as if he expected at each moment to find his sight stricken by the same appalling vision. It was at the moment when he had worked up his naturally dull imagination to its highest perception of the supernatural, that he was joined by the rugged boatswain, who had passed the greater part of the night in pacing up and down the decks, watching the aspect of the heavens, and occasionally tauting a rope or squaring a light yard, unassisted, as the fluttering of the canvas in the wind rendered the alteration necessary.

'Well, Jack!' bluntly observed the latter in a gruff whisper that resembled the suppressed growling of a mastiff, 'what are ye thinking of now?—Not got over your flumbustification yet, that ye stand here, looking as sanctified as an old parson!'

'I'll tell ye what it is, Mr. Mullins,' returned the sailor, in the same key; 'you may make as much game on me as you like; but these here strange sort of doings are somehow quizzical; and, though I fears nothing in the shape of flesh and blood, still, when it comes to having to do with those as is gone to Davy Jones's locker like, it gives a fellow an all-over-ishness as isn't quite the thing. You understand me?'

'Hang me if I do!' was the brief rejoinder.

'Well, then,' continued Fuller, 'if I must out with it, I must. I think that 'ere Ingian must have been the devil, or how could he come so sudden and unbeknownst upon me, with the head of a 'possum: and then again, how could he get away from the craft without our seeing him? and how came the ghost on board of the canoe?'

'Avast there, old fellow; you means not the head of a 'possum, but a beaver: but that 'ere's all nat'ral enough, and easily 'counted for; but you havn't told us whose ghost it was, after all.'

'No; the captain made such a spring to the gunwale, as frightened it all out of my head: but come closer, Mr. Mullins, and I'll whisper it in your ear. Hark! what was that?'

'I hears nothing,' said the boatswain, after a pause.

'It's very odd,' continued Fuller; 'but I thought as how I heard it several times afore you came.'

'There's something wrong I take it, in your upper story, Jack Fuller,' coolly observed his companion; 'that 'ere ghost has quite capsized you.'

'Hark, again!' repeated the sailor. 'Didn't you hear it then? A sort of a groan, like.'

'Where, in what part?' calmly demanded the boatswain, though in the same suppressed tone in which the dialogue had been carried on.

'Why, from the canoe that lies alongside there. I heard it several times afore.'

'Well, if you arn't turned a real coward at last,' politely remarked Mr. Mullins. 'Can't the poor fat devil of a Canadian snooze a bit in his hammock, without putting you so completely out of your reckoning?'

'The Canadian—the Canadian!' hurriedly returned Fuller: 'why, don't you see him there, leaning with his back to the mainmast, and as fast asleep as if the devil himself couldn't wake him?'

'Then it was the devil you heard, if you like,' quaintly retorted Mullins, 'but bear a hand and tell us all about this here ghost.'

'Hark, again! what was that?' once more enquired the excited sailor.

'Only a gust of wind passing through the dried boughs of the canoe,' said the boatswain; 'but since we can get nothing out of that crazed noodle of yours, see if you can't do something with your hands. That 'ere canoe running alongside takes half a knot off the ship's way. Bear a hand, then, and cast off the painter, and let her drop astarn, that she may follow in our wake. Hilloa! what's the matter with the man now?'

And well might he ask. With his eyeballs staring, his teeth chattering, his body half bent, and his arms thrown forward, yet pendent as if suddenly arrested in that position while in the act of reaching the rope, the terrified sailor stood gazing on the stern of the canoe, in which, by the faint light of the dawning day, was to be seen an object well calculated to fill the least superstitious heart with horror and dismay. Through an opening in the foliage peered the pale and spectral face of a human being, with its dull eyes bent fixedly and mechanically upon the vessel. In the centre of the wan forehead was a dark incrustation as of blood, covering the superficies of a newly closed wound. The pallid mouth was partially unclosed, so as to display a row of white and apparently lipless teeth, and the features were otherwise set and drawn, as those of one who is no longer of earth. Around the head was bound a covering so close as to conceal every part save the face, and once or twice a hand was slowly raised, and pressed upon the blood spot that dimmed the passing fairness of the brow. Every other portion of the form was invisible.

'Lord have mercy upon us!' exclaimed the boatswain, in a voice that, now elevated to more than its natural tone, sounded startlingly on the stillness of the scene; 'sure enough, it is, indeed, a ghost!'

'Ha! do you believe me now?' returned Fuller, gaining confidence from the admission of his companion, and in the same elevated key. 'It is, as I hope to be saved, the ghost I see'd afore.'

The commotion on deck was now everywhere universal. The sailors started to their feet, and with horror and alarm visibly imprinted on their countenances, rushed tumultuously towards the dreaded gangway.

'Make way—room, fellows!' exclaimed a hurried voice, and presently Captain de Haldimar, who had bounded like lightning from the deck, appeared with eager eye and excited cheek among them. To leap into the boat and disappear under the foliage was the work of a single instant. All listened breathlessly for the slightest sound, and then every heart throbbed with the most undefinable emotions, as his lips were heard giving utterance to the deep emotion of his own spirit:

'Madeline, oh, my own lost Madeline!' he exclaimed with almost frantic energy of passion; 'do I then press you once more to my doting heart? Speak, speak to me—for God's sake, speak, or I shall go mad Air, air—she wants air only—she cannot be dead.'

These last words were succeeded by the furious rending asunder of the fastenings that secured the boughs, and presently the whole went overboard, leaving revealed the tall and picturesque figure of the officer, whose left arm encircled while it supported the reclining and powerless form of one who well resembled, indeed, the spectre for which she had been mistaken, while his right hand was busied in detaching the string that secured a portion of the covering round her throat. At length it fell from her shoulders, and the well-known form of Madeline de Haldimar, clad even in the vestments in which they had been wont to see her, met the astonished gaze of the excited seamen. Still there were some who doubted it was the corporeal woman whom they beheld, and several of the crew who were Catholics even made the sign of the cross as the supposed spirit was now borne up the gangway in the arms of the pained yet gratified de Haldimar, nor was it until her feet were seen finally resting on the deck that Jack Fuller could persuade himself it was indeed Miss de Haldimar, and not her ghost, that lay clasped to the heart of the officer.

With the keen rush of the morning air upon her brow returned the suspended consciousness of the bewildered Madeline. The blood came slowly and imperceptibly to her cheek, and her eyes, hitherto glazed, fixed and inexpressive, looked inquiringly, yet with stupid wonderment, around. She started from the embrace of her lover, gazed alternately at his disguise, at himself, and at Clara, and then, passing her hand several times rapidly across her brow, uttered an hysteric scream, and threw herself impetuously forward on the bosom of the sobbing girl, who, with extended arms, parted lips and heaving bosom, sat breathlessly awaiting the first dawn of the returning reason of her more than sister.

We should vainly attempt to paint all the heart-rending misery of the scene exhibited in the gradual restoration of Miss de Haldimar to her senses. From a state of torpor, produced by the freezing of every faculty into almost idiocy, she was suddenly awakened to all the terrors of the past, and the deep intonations of her rich voice were heard only in expressions of agony that entered into the most iron-hearted of the assembled seamen, while they drew from the bosom of her gentle and sympathizing cousin fresh bursts of desolating grief. Imagination itself would find difficulty in supplying the harrowing effect upon all, when, with upraised hands and on her bended knees, her large eyes turned wildly up to heaven, she invoked in deep and startling accents the terrible retribution of a just God on the inhuman murderers of her father, with whose lifeblood her garments were profusely saturated, and then, with hysteric laughter, demanded why she alone had been singled out to survive the bloody tragedy. She seemed as one devoted, without the power of resistance, to a grief which calcined and preyed upon all other feelings of the mind. One stunning and annihilating reflection seemed to engross every principle of her being; nor was it for hours after she had been restored to life and recollection that a deluge of burning tears, giving relief to her heart and a new direction to her feelings, enabled her at length to separate the past from, and in some degree devote herself to, the present. Then, indeed, for the first time did she perceive and take pleasure in the presence of her lover, and, clasping her beloved and weeping Clara to her heart, thank her God, in all the fervor of true piety, that she at least had been spared to shed a ray of comfort on her distracted spirit. But we will not pain the reader by dwelling on a scene that drew tears even from the rugged and flinthearted boatswain himself; for, although we should linger on it with minute anatomical detail, no powers of language we possess could convey the transcript as it should be. Pass we on, therefore, to the more immediate incidents of our narrative.

The day now rapidly developing, full opportunity was afforded the mariners to survey the strict nature of their position. To all appearance they were yet in the middle of the lake, for around them lay the belting sweep of forest that bounded the perspective of the equidistant circle, of which their barque was the focus or immediate centre. The wind was dying gradually away, and when at length the sun rose, in all its splendor, there was scarce air enough in the heavens to keep the sails from flapping against the masts, or to enable the vessel to obey her helm. In vain was the low and peculiar whistle of the seamen heard, ever and anon, in invocation of the departing breeze. Another day, calm and breathless as the preceding, had been chartered from the world of light; and their hearts failed them as they foresaw the difficulty of their position, and the almost certainty of their retreat being cut off. It was while laboring under the disheartening consciousness of danger, peculiar to all, that the anxious boatswain summoned Captain de Haldimar and Sir Everard Valletort, by a significant beck of the finger, to the side of the deck opposite to that on which still lay the suffering and nearly broken-hearted girls.

'Well, Mullins, what now?' enquired the former, as he narrowly scanned the expression of the old man's features; 'that clouded brow of yours, I fear me, bodes no agreeable information.'

'Why, your honor, I scarcely knows what to say about it; but seeing as I'm the only officer in the ship, now our poor captain is killed, God bless him! I thought I might take the liberty to consult with your honors as to the best way of getting out of the jaws of them sharks of Ingians; and two heads, as the saying is, is always better than one.'

'And now you have the advantage of three,' observed the officer, with a sickly smile; 'but I fear, Mullins, that if your own be not sufficient for the purpose, ours will be of little service. You must take counsel from your own experience and knowledge of nautical matters.'

'Why, to be sure, your honor,' and the sailor rolled his quid from one cheek to the other, 'I think I may say as how I'll venture to steer the craft with any man on the Canada lakes, and bring her safe into port, too; but seeing as how I'm only a petty officer, and not yet recommended by his worship the governor for the full command, I thought it but right to consult with my superiors, not as to the management of the craft, but the best as is to be done. What does your honor think of making for the high land over the larboard bow yonder, and waiting for the chance of the night breeze to take us through the St. Clair?'

'Do whatever you think best,' returned the officer. 'For my part, I scarcely can give an opinion. Yet now are we to get there? There does not appear to be a breath of wind.'

'Oh, that's easily managed; we have only to brail and furl up a little, to hide our cloth from the Ingians, and then send the boats ahead to tow the craft, while some of us lend a hand at her own sweeps. We shall get close under the lee of the land afore night, and then we must pull up agin along shore, until we get within a mile or so of the head of the river.'

'But shall we not be seen by our enemies?' asked Sir Everard; 'and will they not be on the watch for our movements, and intercept our retreat?'

'Now that's just the thing, your honor, as they're not likely to do, if so be as we bears away from yon headlands. I know every nook and sounding round the lake; and odd enough if I didn't, seeing as how the craft circumnavigated it at least a dozen times since we have been cooped up here. Poor Captain Danvers! (may the devil take his murderers, I say, though it does make a commander of me for once;) he used always to make for that 'ere point, whenever he wished to lie quiet; for never once did we see so much as a single Ingian on the headland. No, your honor, they keeps all at t'other side of the lake, seeing as how that is the main road from Mackina to Detroit.'

'Then, by all means, do so,' eagerly returned Captain de Haldimar. 'Oh, Mullins! take us but safely through, and if the interest of my father can procure a king's commission, you shall not want it, believe me.'

'And if half my fortune can give additional stimulus to exertion, it shall be shared, with pleasure, between yourself and crew,' observed Sir Everard.

'Thank your honors,—thank your honors,' said the boatswain, somewhat electrified by these brilliant offers. 'The lads may take the money, if they like; all I cares about is the king's commission. Give me but a swab on my shoulder, and the money will come fast enough of itself. But still, shiver my topsails, if I wants any bribery to make me do my duty; besides, if 'twas only for them poor girls alone, I would go through fire and water to sarve them. I'm not very chicken-hearted in my old age, your honors, but I don't recollect the time when I blubbered so much as I did when Miss Madeline come aboard. But I can't bear to think of it; and now let us see and get all ready for towing.'

Everything now became bustle and activity on board the schooner. The matches, no longer required for the moment, were extinguished, and the heavy cutlasses and pistols unbuckled from the loins of the men, and deposited near their respective guns. Light forms flew aloft, and standing out upon the yards, loosely furled the sails that had previously been hauled and clewed up; but as this was an operation requiring little time in so small a vessel, those who were engaged in it speedily glided to the deck again, ready for a more arduous service. The boats had, meanwhile, been got forward, and into these the sailors sprang with an alacrity that could scarcely have been expected from men who had passed not only the preceding night, but many before it, in utter sleeplessness and despair. But the imminence of the danger, and the evident necessity existing for exertion, aroused them to new energy; and the hitherto motionless vessel was now made to obey the impulse given by the tow ropes of the boats, in a manner that proved their crews to have entered on their toil with the determination of men resolved to devote themselves in earnest to their tasks. Nor was the spirit of action confined to these. The long sweeps of the schooner had been shipped, and such of the crew as remained on board labored effectually at them—a service in which they were essentially aided, not only by mine host of the Fleur de Lis, but by the young officers themselves.

At mid-day the headlands were seen looming largely in the distance, while the immediate shores of the ill-fated fortress were momentarily, and in the same proportion, disappearing under the dim line of horizon in the rear. More than half their course, from the spot whence they commenced towing, had been completed, when the harassed men were made to quit their oars, in order to partake of the scanty fare of the vessel, consisting chiefly of dried bear's meat and venison.

Their meal having been hastily despatched and sweetened by a draught from the depths of the Huron, the seamen once more sprang into their boats, and devoted themselves, heart and soul, to the completion of their task, pulling with a vigor that operated on each and all with a tendency to encouragement and hope. At length the vessel, still impelled by her own sweeps, gradually approached the land; and at rather more than an hour before sunset was so near that the moment was deemed arrived when, without danger of being perceived, she might be run up along the shore to the point alluded to by the boatswain. Little more than another hour was occupied in bringing her to her station; and the red tints of departing day were visible in the direction of the ill-fated fortress of Michillimackinac, when the sullen rumbling of the cable, following the heavy spash of the anchor, announced the place of momentary concealment had been gained.

The anchorage lay between two projecting headlands; to the outermost extremities of which were to be seen, overhanging the lake, the stately birch and pine, connected at their base by impenetrable brushwood, extending to the very shore, and affording the amplest concealment, except from the lake side and the banks under which the schooner was moored. From the first quarter, however, little danger was incurred, as any canoes the savages might send in discovery of their course, must unavoidably be seen the moment they appeared over the line of the horizon, while, on the contrary, their own vessel, although much larger, resting on and identified with the land, must be invisible, except on a very near approach. In the opposite direction they were equally safe; for, as Mullins had truly remarked, none, save a few wandering hunters, whom chance occasionally led to the spot, were to be met with in a part of the country that lay so completely out of the track of communication between the fortress. It was, however, but to double the second headland in their front, and they came within view of the St. Clair, the head of which was situated little more than a league beyond the spot where they now lay. Thus secure for the present, and waiting only for the rising of the breeze, of which the setting sun had given promise, the sailors once more snatched their hasty refreshment, while two of their number were sent aloft to keep a vigilant lookout along the circuit embraced by the enshrouded headlands.

During the whole of the day the cousins had continued on deck clasped in each other's arms, and shedding tears of bitterness, and heaving the most heart-rending sobs at intervals, yet but rarely conversing. The feelings of both were too much oppressed to admit of the utterance of their grief. The vampire of despair had banqueted on their hearts. Often had Sir Everard and De Haldimar paused momentarily from the labor of their oars, to cast an eye of anxious solicitude on the scarcely conscious girls, wishing, rather than expecting, to find the violence of their desolation abated, and that, in the full expansion of unreserved communication, they were relieving their sick hearts from the terrible weight of woe that bore them down. Captain de Haldimar had even once or twice essayed to introduce the subject himself, in the hope that some fresh paroxysm, following their disclosures, would remove the horrible stupefaction of their senses; but the wild look and excited manner of Madeline, whenever he touched on the chord of her affliction, had as often caused him to desist.

Towards the evening, however, her natural strength of character came in aid of his quiescent efforts to soothe her: and she appeared not only more composed, but more sensible of the impression produced by surrounding objects. As the last rays of the sun were tinging the horizon, she drew up her form in a sitting position against the bulwarks, and, raising her clasped hands to heaven, while her eyes were bent long and fixedly on the distant west, appeared some minutes wholly lost in that attitude of absorption. Then she closed her eyes; and through the swollen lids came coursing, one by one, over her quivering cheek, large tears, that seemed to scald a furrow where they passed. After this she became more calm—her respiration more free; and she even consented to taste the humble meal which the young man now offered for the third time. Neither Clara nor herself had eaten food since the preceding morning; and the weakness of their frames contributed not a little to the increasing despondency of their spirits; but, notwithstanding several attempts previously made, they had rejected what was offered them, with insurmountable loathing. When they had now swallowed a few morsels of the sliced venison ham, prepared with all the delicacy the nearly exhausted resources of the vessel could supply, accompanied by a small portion of the corn-bread of the Canadian, Captain de Haldimar prevailed on them to swallow a few drops of the spirit that still remained in the canteen given them by Erskine on their departure from Detroit. The liquid sent a kindling glow to their chilled hearts, and for a moment deadened the pungency of their anguish; and then it was that Miss de Haldimar entered briefly on the horrors she had witnessed, while Clara, with her arm encircling her waist, fixed her dim and swollen eyes, from which a tear ever and anon rolled heavily to her lap, on those of her beloved cousin.

(To be Continued.)

THE REVIVAL OF WORSHIP.

From the pen of Dr. Goodrich, of Manchester, has come one of the best letters we have seen upon the pressing question of church attendance. He touches a point that very few have raised in the course of the whole correspondence—that is, the absence of the sense of worship.

'Our people have not been led to think of divine worship as a Christian duty. If they like the preacher, they go; if they do not, they don't go. The public worship of God is to many just one of the incidental things of life. . . . Christian people must realize that public divine worship is a solemn duty, without which God's name is not hallowed and the soul is not nourished.'

This raises another point—whether the present method of holding services does always lead to worship. Tradition has wedded the sermon to the service, and not always to edification. Again, does the presence of a man in a church mean that he is a worshipper? He may be far enough removed from that. Surely, it would be an excellent thing if the church only occasionally met for the sole purpose of worship. The preaching could be a separate thing. If there is no adoration of God, the basis of all vanishes. Whatever be the method employed, we certainly need a revival of worship.—'Christian.'

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Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.)
Book No. 6 on rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE APRIL 'CENTURY.'

The leading article in the 'Century Magazine' is 'The restoration of the White House,' by Charles Moore, Clerk of the Senate Committee, which is beautifully illustrated. Mr. Moore tells us that to the American people the White House represents the personality of the President of the United States, but in the mind of the people the official character of the building has always been subordinate to its domestic uses. Popularly speaking, the White House is the place not where the President works, but where he entertains. The site for the President's palace, as the first maps name it, was selected by President Washington and Major L'Enfant when they laid out the Federal City in 1792. The plans selected by Washington and Jefferson as the result of a competition in which L'Enfant took part, were drawn by James Hoban, a native of Dublin. Speaking of the beauty of the building in its restored condition, Mr. Moore compares the moonlight effect to that at Versailles and says:

One moonlight night in June, 1902, while strolling through the grounds with Mr. Charles F. McKim, one of the members of the Park Commission, we seated ourselves on one of those mounds which tradition ascribes to John Quincy Adams's taste in landscape architecture. The moonlight, shining full on the White House, revealed the harmonious lines of its graceful shape. 'Tell me,' I asked the architect, 'among the great houses that have been built during recent years in the general style of the White House—many of them larger and much more costly,—is there any that, in point of architecture, surpasses it?'

'No! there is not one in the same class with it,' he replied, deliberately—a judgment confirmed later under the noonday sun.

Five different authors are represented in the fiction in this number and as many poets supply verses. Mr. Francis E. Leupp tells a number of curious stories under the title 'More humors of Congress.' Among them is the following:—

A Vice-President seated in solitary grandeur in the Senate Chamber, while the ceremony of a Presidential inauguration, to which he has been invited as an honored guest, is going on outside, surely presents a spectacle with an element of humor in it. Few persons know how near Theodore Roosevelt came to playing such a part on the fourth of March, 1901. The Senate stickles so for minor details of etiquette that even a reformer of Mr. Roosevelt's sturdy type would hardly have ventured to transgress its rules, and they require that a formal motion to adjourn shall be put before a day's session can come to an end. After his inauguration as Vice-President in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Roosevelt took the gavel, and when the routine business was finished directed the sergeant-at-arms, as usual, to proceed with the ceremony of inaugurating Mr. McKinley as President.

It was then in order for some senator to move an adjournment; but in the confusion nobody seemed to have his wits about him, and the whole assemblage, including the senators, quitted the chamber for the east portico, where the oath was to be administered, and the address delivered. In a few minutes the Vice-President found himself alone, with a fair prospect of remaining so until the day's performances were over. But it chanced that Senator Heitfeld missed his hat while passing through the corridor, and came back to look for it. Face to face with the Vice-President, it occurred to the senator that something must be wrong, so with the utmost gravity he moved 'that the Senate do now adjourn.' Mr. Roosevelt, with equal solemnity, put the motion, declared it carried, and proceeded in Mr. Heitfeld's company to the place on the Presidential stand which had been reserved for him.

THE 'BOOKLOVER'S MAGAZINE.'

In an article on 'Oxford and Rhodes scholarships,' the 'Booklover's Magazine' (Philadelphia) gives a number of curious colored illustrations from old London prints. There is, for instance, Dr. Grosvenor, the great Oxford surgeon, and his dog, from a print of 1808, with 'An Oxford Don' and 'A noble student of Oxford' of the same date. Eight illustrations in color show the full dress gowns of the university at the present time. A number of articles on Dr. Samuel Johnson, with illustrations from old originals, follow. There are more than a dozen signed editorials on 'Men and events.' In one of these, under the head of 'An international delusion,' Mr. J. French Johnson treats of an economic question and says:

Statesmen in every country, anxious to find markets for the 'surplus' products of their people, and realizing that other countries are seeking to do the same thing, are urging all sorts of ingenious schemes whereby their particular country may get the advantage of all others. . . . . It is time for business men and for statesmen in all countries to get rid of the medieval notion that political boundaries are of any economic or commercial significance. Commercially speaking, Europe and the United States are one, just as much as they would be if the stars and stripes floated over every government office between St. Petersburg and San Francisco. Indeed, if the imperial expansion of the United States should include all Europe, our trade with the people whom we now call German would be dollar for dollar no more and no less important to us than it is now; and they, for their part, would be benefited by it no more and no less than they are now. Then we would no longer strive to get some impossible advantage of them as the result of a law or treaty, but would take it for granted that whatever worked for the glory and industrial advantage of one part of that imperial United States would result in an increase of wealth that might be shared by all. Pennsylvania's iron mines would compete with those of Spain and Austria, just as they now do with those of Alabama, and if a cotton mill in the South found it advantageous to import machinery from England rather than from Massachusetts, it would occur to nobody that the country was in danger of a panic. The mere fact that the goods from England or Germany now pass through custom houses gives them no baleful potency. This truth is one which must be thoroughly understood before the enactment of foolish laws will cease, and before nations will stop trying to capture by war or legislation markets than can be won only by industry.

Another series of articles treats of American and Canadian railways, with maps of the different transcontinental systems. Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, treats of 'The Moon's Story,' and Lewis E. Gates, of the 'Art of reading.' The remainder of the magazine is filled with 'Best new things from the world of print.'

'THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.'

'What was formerly looked upon as an inhospitable wilderness is now one of the gardens of Canada,' says E. T. D. Chambers, in the 'Canadian Magazine' for April. He speaks of that part of our province known as the Lake St. John country, showing that its remarkable resources only waited for the railway. 'When the iron horse makes his appearance in the new North bordering on James Bay, it is the popular belief that the marvellous development which has been effected in the valley of Lake St. John will be repeated there, but on a much more gigantic scale.' Reasons for this belief lie in the suitability of large areas for wheat growing, and in the value of the trees for timber and wood pulp. A grave study of the transportation problem is presented in the same magazine, by Norman Patterson. He concludes as follows:—

Undoubtedly the day has gone when large cash subsidies are necessary. . . . Canada should be developed, and that quickly and persistently. But that is no reason why we should be stampeded into perpetuating the unsound economic methods which were rendered necessary at one stage of our political existence. The situation is now different, and Canada need not resort to desperate methods to get capitalists to proceed with the developing process.

Other articles of interest are: 'Colonial naval reserves,' by P. T. McGrath; 'The burning of the Parliament Buildings,' by J. J. Bell, and 'A national policy,' by J. S. Willison. The latter says: 'If we get rid of sectional appeals and the parish spirit, and preach a broad Canadian nationalism in all the provinces, neither tariff adjustment nor railway extension should prove insuperable problems to any progressive and public-spirited government.'

NATURE STUDIES.

'My Woodland Intimates,' by Effie Bignell, author of 'Mr. Chupes and Miss Jennie' (Baker-Taylor Co., New York), tells of the companionship with nature which is to be had in a secluded haunt in eastern New Jersey and in a 'beloved nook among the Laurentian mountains of Canada,' with glimpses of what was to be seen en route from one place to the other, as for instance, the following comment on Canadian market customs:

One sees other bird-prisoners before the little houses of the Canadian villagers and habitants. My heart has ached over robins and 'topneys' (cedar-birds), over indigo buntings and vesper-sparrows, grackles and meadow larks, warblers and vireos, and I cannot say how many other feathered innocents under sentence of imprisonment for life. But the male goldfinches stand to the other prisoners in about the ratio of three to one. I do not think the custom is permitted nowadays, but years ago captured song-birds were among the commodities trundled over the long, weary miles intervening between the out-lying villages and farms and the market-stands in Quebec. With flowers and fruits and vegetables and dairy and poultry-yard products—conspicuous among the latter expostulating fowls tied by the legs in bunches of half a dozen—with straw hats and spruce gum and maple sugar and Indian hay and brilliantly colored home-made toys—with the whole heterogeneous stock of a Canadian market-woman's cart, in short—the poor, terrified little prisoners made the journey to the beautiful city set on a hill. No doubt many of the frightened creatures died before the glittering roofs came in sight, but unfortunately others survived, and if not sold were trundled back to await death or the terrors of the next market day.

Mrs. Bignell's style has been highly praised by critics, and her studies of bird life especially show a keen observation and a sympathetic love of nature. Here is a catbird story:

I have often heard that catbirds act as valuable sentries among their feathered neighbors, and opportunities of verifying this statement have been numerous during my visits to the pear-tree colony. Anxious, indignant Meows are heard whenever danger threatens the little community, and at the first note of alarm a nervous terror seems to take possession of all the menaced creatures. Sometimes the panic is caused by the sight of a serenely soaring hawk, or the stealthy approach of a cat. Again, it may be the discovery of a drowsy little screech-owl, with its glassy stare and its wooden countenance, that causes the violent tail-switching and pitiful mewing of the catbird. I remember well one June morning when the wildest commotion was taking place around a certain tree where I suspected the screech-owl's presence. Two of his kind had halted on our verandah in the twilight of the preceding evening, and some hours later their ghostly laughter came back to us from the dark recesses of the grove. So, on the morning in question, following the catbird's lead, I went to the site of the disturbance with a well-founded expectation of what I was to find; yet it was only after much searching and prying that I discovered the little owl, having several times mistaken him for a part of his immediate surroundings. The catbird's threatening tones and manner finally routed the intruder, and he flew noiselessly away, probably with the intention of resuming his nap in quieter regions.

(Price, $1.00.)

ON GARDENING.

Mrs. Jack's book, 'The Canadian Garden,' which is modestly called 'A Pocket Help for the Amateur,' is published by William Briggs, Toronto. It begins with the question of soil and locality, and treats of hotbeds, the kitchen garden, and the culture of small and large fruits, bulbs, perennials and annuals. It gives directions for pruning and grafting and for fighting insects and diseases. It tells how to treat window and cellar plants, and gives a resumé of the work that should be done each month, and all this in the short compass of 120 pages. Here is a timely suggestion:

Let a plea be made for children's gardens in the home. Let each have a plot, however small, where they can plant and dig in the earth with a feeling that they own whatever comes up from the seeds they sow, or the roots they plant. And if no foot of land can be claimed, they can at least have a window box or geranium in a pot. No nature study taught in school is equal to the experience gained by this plan. Children, as a rule, love to experiment, and to study in their own way the mysteries of nature, and it was only a prophecy of the life before him when one dear boy of four years old pulled up a potato he had planted a few days before, and sat lamenting that he 'could not find where the grow came from.'

CANADIANA.

More than a hundred historical publications relating to Canada for the year 1902 are reviewed in the University of Toronto Studies, volume seventh, edited by Prof. George M. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton. These annual volumes are carefully prepared, and will prove of inestimable value to the future historians and novelists in guiding them to original sources for necessary information. Published by the librarian of the University Library, Toronto.

[For the 'Witness.'

ON VISITING POE'S GRAVE.

This fragile stone proclaims that here interr'd
Thine ashes lie. Thy fame is settled fast:
Long shall thy spell upon the mind be cast,
Thy melancholy music long be heard,
Insistent, weird, like thy song's ghostly bird,
And all this city's monuments outlast.
This thou has left us; thou thyself hast past
Where earthly fame is but an empty word.

And I can see thy face behind the veil,
And hear from yonder far eternal shore,
Where thou hast furl'd thy tempest-driven sail,
Thy sad voice saying: This is my life's lore:—
Strive not nor cry, but keep thy spirit hale;
Live well thy life—'twill have its Nevermore.

W. M. MacKERACHER.

Note.—Edgar Allan Poe is buried in the old cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, of which Dr. Guthrie, a former Montreal student, is minister. Baltimore is called 'the monumental city,' because of its many fine monuments. Although that which marks Poe's grave is not one of these, it is a good, respectable square stone.

W.M.M.

LITERARY CHAT

Commenting on the announcement that Sir Conan Doyle is to be paid a dollar a word for a series of twelve new stories, Mr. Richard Le Gallienne says:—'A little time ago it was reckoned a big thing for Mr. Kipling to be getting twenty-five cents a word. The story goes that an English friend of Mr. Kipling's, hearing of this amazing price, wrote to him, enclosing a shilling, and asking to buy 'one word.' The one word came promptly by return of post. It was 'Thanks.'

EMERSON.

The one hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birthday will be commemorated on May 25 at Concord with impressive exercises. The 'Booklovers' Magazine' contains some very interesting illlustrated articles touching Emerson's distinctive personality, by Julian Hawthorne and by Emerson's son, Edward W. Emerson, of Concord. These writers tell many things of interest about the philosopher, who founded no system of philosophy, but talked in the transcendentalist way and showed his close reading of Thomas Carlyle by certain expressions he used. Yet he was a man of real originality. His son says he 'was less of a student than many believed, but he had a sure instinct for what was for him in a book—the rest he let go.' His chief study was men and from that study there is no doubt came the grace and beauty of his conversation, for he exceeded Alcott in that respect. Looking over Emerson's facts accomplished his influence was only dynamic when he went into the fight against negro slavery. His poetry lacks the emotional; there is no passion in it. It is rather cold and crystallic. Yet his son tells us that 'it was as a poet, that he would have wished to be remembered.'

MRS. WARD'S HUSBAND.

One hears and reads much about Mrs. Humphry Ward, who has been pronounced by Count Tolstoy as the 'greatest of English novelists,' an assertion which will not meet with general consent, notwithstanding the fine achievements and popularity of the lady, who is closely related to the intellectual Arnold family of England. Little is heard, however, of Mrs. Ward's husband, Thomas Humphry Ward, who is somewhat addicted to literature himself, and is known to some extent as the editor of 'The English Poets: Selections with Critical Introduction by Various Writers, and a General Introduction by Matthew Arnold.' Mr. Ward's notes and observations are of value, although he is overshadowed by the distinguished contributors he secured to write the introductory criticism before each poet's work. Mr. Ward's criticism of Arthur Clough is no doubt correct, that he showed 'an air of strenuous effort which is almost greater than the verse will bear.' The only trouble about Clough, however, was that he was too redundantly emotional for lucid expression. It is apparent that Mr. Ward has never been a collaborator with his wife in the production of her novels. Mrs. Ward is too distinctly feminine to want a collaborator. And Thomas Humphry Ward is placidly content to be known as 'the husband of Mrs. Humphry Ward.'

BURNS AND SHAKESPEARE.

Scotland is naturally proud of Robert Burns, whose birthday it celebrated a few days ago. It has not as yet, I think, claimed that Burns was as great a man as Shakespeare, but James Dewar, of Belfast, sends me a claim for Burns that has an interest of its own. It is that more people pay an annual visit to the places associated with Burns than pay an annual visit to the places associated with Shakespeare. Here are the figures that Mr. Dewar supplies. They are for one year.

Shakespeare Shrines.	
Shakespeare's house, Stratford	31,748
Shakespeare's museum, Stratford ..	20,114
Shakespeare's tomb in Stratford Church	25,731
Ann Hathaway's Cottage	13,652
Total	91,275
Burns's Shrines.	
Burns's birthplace at Ayr	50,092
Burns's Monument on the banks of the Doon	66,158
Total	116,250

This shows, as Mr. Dewar proudly reminds me, that 24,975 more people did homage to Burns than did homage to Shakespeare by way of pilgrimages in the year.—London 'Sphere.'

EATING WITH THE FINGERS.

The Sheik of Dwirat was a handsome old man, with handsome sons, and governing a very good looking people—so far as I could judge from the masculine section of the townsfolk, the women of Dwirat, as of all the Berber towns in South Tunis, being veiled (a contrast to the nomads—whether Berber or Arab—whose women go completely unveiled). The Dwirati are a race of almost pure Berber blood, speaking among themselves the old Berber tongue, which was the universal language of North Africa before the intrusion of Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks or Arabs. Their complexions are fair, inclining to ruddy (though, of course, sun tanned when exposed); they have black or blackish brown hair, well marked black eyebrows and long lashed brown eyes. The features were good, most of the noses straight and well carved and free from the Arab 'beakiness.' I had arrived at noon; the sun was hot and I was hungry, so I rested for a while in the small dark cube of a house where I was to lodge. Then I ate the meal prepared for me by the sheik's household. It consisted of a huge wooden platter of kuskus, a dish of stewed pigeons and a dessert of dates and figs. Some of these items deserve a special description. Kuskus is crushed wheat (looking like brown rice), cooked in the steam of meat, richly flavored, sufficiently salted and smartly peppered. Pieces of the meat are afterward served up with it, and raisins are sparsely mixed with the soft, saturated, golden grain. It is simply delicious, and most grateful to a very hungry man—no bother about knives and forks and carving! You just hand in with finger tips mouthful after mouthful of this rich porridge, varying its monotony with pieces of meat or sweet raisins, and so sit and stuff yourself till the outrageous appetite of desert riding is appeased. Then you wash your fingers, drink a long draught of cold, pure water, and turn to the dessert and the thick, sweet coffee which concludes most Arab repasts. The dried figs are very good. The fruit is grown in all the stream valleys of this Matmata country. When quite ripe the figs are cut completely in two, and the halves dry in the sun in long contorted strips. As these resemble old leather cuttings or pieces of worn out boots, they are most uninviting in appearance, but in taste are richly sweet and well flavored.—The 'Graphic.'

SHAKESPEARE RELICS.

(London 'Standard.')

Prior to 1602 Shakespeare is known to have planted a fruit orchard in the garden of Newplace, Stratford-on-Avon. According to a tradition—which, however, was not put on record till 1758, when it was cut down—he planted with his own hand a mulberry tree. An old Stratford inhabitant confided to Malone that the legend had been orally current in the town onward from Shakespeare's own day; and Mr. Sidney Lee mentions that in 1609 a Frenchman named Veron distributed a number of young mulberry trees through the Midland counties by order of James I., who, as is well known, desired to encourage the culture of silkworms. Relics from this mulberry tree are highly prized. At Puttick & Simpson's on Friday a standish, 7½ inches long by 4½, apparently authentic, fetched £50, and on March 21 an armchair from the wood of the same tree will be offered for sale in Wellington street.

THE BRITISH PUBLISHING WORLD

The London correspondent of the New York 'Herald' says that what strikes one as remarkable in the prevailing dulness of the publishing world is the persistent silence of big voices in literature. Of course publishers are hard at work now preparing for the spring season, but glancing through the list of forthcoming publications, there are no signs of any great names which stand as champions for England against the contemporary literature of other countries.

Mr. Meredith has published nothing for some years. Mr. Thomas Hardy has devoted himself to poetry, but even that is heard of but seldom. Mr. Swinburne ventured forth some months ago into the pages of a magazine, but he, too, is for the most part quiet. These names, of course, are generally considered the three illustrious names in English letters of to-day.

Mr. Kipling has only given a book for small children recently. Mr. Barrie has practically followed suit, but, indeed, the novel as a serious affair has been left in the hands of the minor practitioners. These are mostly women, by the way.

There is no doubt the proportion of women to men as writers of fiction in this country is steadily growing. Never a week passes in the season, but women, so far as numbers are concerned, are a long way ahead of men, though the general reader does not always know it, as so many women hide their sex under pen names, which, if not always masculine, are neuter.

'A curious point in connection with the publication of so many novels by women,' said a bookseller, 'is that the demand for them, except in the case of those by a chosen few, is nothing like proportionate to the supply. Book buyers frequently say when they are offered women's works that they prefer novels by men. The reason is not far to seek. Fiction readers, women included, are aware that a large proportion of novels by feminine hands lack strength, imagination and humor; not that the novels of many male writers do not fall short in the same respects, but women fail more often and more disastrously than men.'

There are, of course, famous exceptions and it is not at all probable that as the results of this undue flooding of the book world there will soon be a decrease in the number of published novels by women.

Summing up his observations in Africa, Sir H. M. Stanley says that the tallest men he found lived in high altitudes from 5,000 feet above sea-level and upwards; the sturdiest from 3,000 to 5,000; the shortest, excepting the pygmies, from sea-level to 3,000 feet.

VOICE FROM THE PRAIRIES

Tells of the Great Work Done by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Thos. L. Hubbs tells how his Kidney Strain Vanished when he used the great Kidney Remedy.

Kenlis, N. W. T., April 10.—(Special).—In this new country where medical attendance is often hard to get, the action of special preparations is carefully watched and the results as carefully noted. Consequently, conclusions are arrived at that are of value to the public. And the almost unanimous conclusion is that as a family medicine there is nothing to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

As a tonic it has made a name for itself, while its cures of all stages of Kidney Disease from Bright's Disease to Backache might be considered miraculous if their frequency did not make them almost common.

The following story told by Thos. L. Hubbs, a farmer in Indian Head municipality, is one of the many that have given Dodd's Kidney Pills their reputation.

'About one year ago,' says Mr. Hubbs, 'I was thrown from a waggon, causing some strain on my Kidneys. I tried several medicines but could get no relief till I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills relieved me almost from the start and by the time I had finished one box my pains were gone. They have not come back, either.'

Advertisements.

FREE TO LADIES

ORANGE LILY

cures Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhoea, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, will send a trial box (Ten Days Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address with stamp. MRS. F. I. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 2313 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

The question of municipal management of public utilities is always interesting. The pupils of the Boys' High School in Syracuse lately went on a strike against the sort of food which the Board of Education furnishes for their luncheons. Government is not always appreciated. — Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated, digestive organs, poison finds it way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble, and work a permanent cure.

Pleasant Old Gentleman—'Have you lived here all your life, my little man?'

Arthur (aged six)—'Not yet.'—William Morse Hedrick, in 'Lippincott's Magazine.'

There are a number of varieties of corns Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Poet—'You did not publish my poem, "The Milk of Human Kindness," in full?' Editor—'No, I thought my readers would prefer it condensed.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs, and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, By the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. The Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Secretary Chamberlain is being congratulated on the fact that, though he admits having made seventy speeches in South Africa, he reached home alive. The Boers must be pacified, indeed.—The 'Baltimore American.'

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia, and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

If the Southern negro would keep out of politics, and then work for nothing and submit quietly to be lynched, it is believed that the race question down there would be practically settled.—Detroit 'Free Press.'

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

'You write your first name very well, indeed, Miss Pinkie,' criticised the writing teacher, 'but you make a sad botch of the "Johnson" part of it.' What is the difference, Mr. Spencer?' asked the pretty girl. 'I expect to change the Johnson part of it some day.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

'Tis Well to Know a Good Thing,' said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Know-well, when they met in the street. 'Why, where have you been for a week back?' 'Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil,' and Mrs. Surface, who hates puns, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Eclectric Oil.

The monkey lost his hold and fell into the crocodile's waiting jaws. Even then his wits did not desert him. 'I just dropped in for dinner,' he said, with an engaging smile.—Yale 'Record.'

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

'That foreign gentleman is said to have fabulous wealth.'

'That's what it is,' answered Mr. Cumrox, 'fabulous wealth. I don't believe $50 of it is genuine.'—Washington 'Star.'

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

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Muggins—'Is your husband a sound sleeper?'

Mrs. Buggins—'Yes, indeed; the sound is something terrible.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

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

The Boys' Page.

Sammy Dixon's Bear

('American Boy.')

The autumn of 1871 was an eventful one throughout the North-West. The unprecedented drought, to which was due the terrible fire that devastated the city of Chicago in October of that year, also gave rise to forest fires that swept through the timbered regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan with a fierceness and fatality never known before or since. Whole countries were swept from end to end by furnace-like blasts and spared neither vegetable, animal, nor human life. Small settlements were reduced to ashes and their inhabitants cremated in a single night. Poor people along the logging rivers of the west, far south of the timber belts, felt the effect of the conflagration in the pine lands fifty miles or more to the north. Smoke so filled the air for weeks that it dimmed the sun and parched the throat, and wild animals were driven from their usual haunts, so that deer and bear were plentiful where such animals had not been seen for years.

This was particularly true of the 'bottoms' of the Black River, near the junction of that stream with the Mississippi in western Wisconsin. This swampy bottom land, covered for the most part with timber, was the common fall pasture for all the stock of our settlement.

There was consequently great excitement, especially among us boys who had to bring home the cows at night, when we discovered in a muddy cow path curious tracks as long and wide as a man's hand. My cousins, Ted and George, and myself, were three mischievous youngsters, so Uncle Dan was skeptical when we told him of the tracks.

'Why, you young scamps," he said, with a broad grin, 'that's a bear's tracks, and there hasn't been a bear in those bottoms since you were born. You rascals want to carry guns when you go after the cows and think a bear would be excuse enough for a chance to shoot your own legs off; now don't you?'

Our faces betrayed too plainly that the tracks had inspired us with that very hope.

'Well, there's a bear there now,' said Ted, stoutly, 'and when we come home all chewed up you'll wish you'd let us have guns,' he continued with a reproachful look at his father.

'Ask Sammy Dixon there, if we didn't see the tracks,' I volunteered.

'Yeth, thir,' said Sammy, 'we thaw 'em plain ath day, ath big ath a fellerth hand.' Which was surely no exaggeration if he meant his own hand, for Sammy was the midget as well as the 'gump' of the neighborhood.

'Was there any heels to the tracks, Sammy?' asked uncle, soberly.

'Yeth, thir, replied Sammy, excitedly; 'kind of round, thquare oneth.'

'Kind of wide and narrow, too, weren't they, Sammy?'

'Yeth, thir,' quickly assented Sammy, encouraged by uncle's serious manner, 'and they wath tho long,' he rattled on, measuring with his hands, 'and ath wide ath—outh! Quit pinthing me, Ted Hopper!' Uncle roared with laughter and went off to his work.

'You made a pretty mess of it with your baby talk, didn't you?' said Ted, with a contempt that withered Sammy. 'Better go home and have your mother put short dresses on you again; you ain't got enough sense to wear pants nohow.'

But Sammy had his revenge when he appeared the following afternoon with a gun nearly twice as long as himself—an old army musket with a bore big enough to take in a man's thumb, and noted for the execution it could do among a flock of wild ducks at short range. The stock ran the whole length of the long barrel and was so straight at the breech that for once Sammy's short neck was a decided advantage, making it easy for him to get his eye down in line with the sights. The lock was so stiff that Sammy could not raise the clumsy hammer with his thumb in the ordinary way, but had to plant the butt on the ground and press the hammer back with both hands when he cocked it.

Uncle nearly had a fit laughing, when Sammy came up the path with the gun over his shoulder, the weight of the long barrel tilting it down, making it hard for Sammy with his short stature to keep the muzzle off the ground.

'Is she loaded, Sammy?' he asked.

'Yeth, thir-ee!' replied Sammy, proudly; 'loaded for bear; thix buckshot and a marble!'

Uncle roared again. 'You're safe enough with that gun, Sammy,' he said; 'it's so much longer than you that you can't shoot it and get in front of it at the same time if you try.'

'Yeth, thir,' echoed Sammy, not just catching the point of uncle's joke, 'thath what father thaid, and that the other boyth must look out for themselveth.'

Still laughing, as much at our long faces as at Sammy's exuberant confidence, uncle called us into the house and in spite of Aunt Polly's protests, sent us off for the cows, each with a gun over his shoulder.

A more valiant band—in our own estimation—never went to the wars than we four youngsters as we filed down the road with our guns at 'shoulder arms!' I had uncle's rifle, while Ted and George carried, one a rifle, the other a shotgun, belonging to my older cousins. Sammy was no longer in disgrace; in fact he had bounded suddenly into such popularity that we dropped the snubbing manner with which his dimimnutive size had always prompted us to treat him and made a hero of him on the spot. Uncle would not trust us to load the guns and gave us no ammunition, charging us strictly not to point them at one another and to shoot nothing but bears.

With fast-beating hearts we scoured every thicket on our way, but came home that night without having seen so much as a fresh bear track. Even the old tracks had been obliterated by the cattle. But, though we had to endure no end of chaffing from uncle and my older cousins, we started out day after day wito hopes ae eager at ever.

'He's there and we'll have him yet,' said Ted, and when one night some heavy animal sprang out of a thicket and went crashing through the brush as we were on our way home just after dusk, he charged us not to say a word about it at home. 'They'll only laugh at us like as not, and if they should believe it the men folks might go on a hunt and get him away from us,' said he.

One day, however, when we had been carrying our guns for a week, uncle's threshing machine was broken some distance from any house. Just before sundown one of the crew saw a large black animal making its way from a cornfield across a strip of prairie toward the bottoms.

'A bear! a bear!' he shouted, and the feeder chucked the butt of a bundle into the cylinder so suddenly that the hum of the machine quickly stopped with a throbbing rumble like a huge bee caught under a boy's cap. Some of the men ran for guns while others caught up pitchforks, and on foot or mounted on the bare backs of horses swiftly unhitched from the horse-power, gave chase to the bear.

Several horsemen overtook and surrounded bruin before he reached the timber, but the horses were so shy of the brute that their riders could not get near enough to render their pitchforks effective, although the bear received enough sharp prods to make him desperate with rage. He would wheel and dodge, too, so much quicker than his assailants that he was fast gaining ground and nearing the woods.

Just then Bije Loney, a six foot young backwoodsman, the champion runner, jumper, and boxer for miles around, and the only man with speed and courage enough to reach the combat on foot, came panting up with a three-tined hayfork. Bije saw that the bear was about to get away from the horsemen, and recognizing an opportunity to add fresh laurels to his brow, with a wild whoop and his pitchfork at 'charge bayonets,' he dashed boldly at the bear.

Startled by Bije's whoop bruin wheeled and reared on his hind feet to receive the charge, by a couple of furious swipes of his prodigious paws right and left he sent the fork spinning in one direction and the valiant Bije sprawling in another. Then bolting between the legs of a horse he upset both steed and rider, bounded over the ridge and disappeared in the timber.

We were driving the cows home from a distance of several miles back in the bottoms when this happened, and, as usual, struck off to one side of the trail for a hunt on the way home; for the cows once started in that direction, could be trusted not to stop until they reached their respective barnyards.

This evening we had planned to visit the 'plum patch,' a spot of sandy ground some feet higher than the surrounding marshes and overgrown with wild plum trees and grape vines. This plum grove was in the edge of the bottoms, and the sun was just setting when we reached it.

The stock had beaten paths all through the thicket, and we marched around and through it with our plans all laid as to just what we should do in case we 'jumped' a bear. Ted and I were to do the execution with our rifles, and should we fail to kill at the first fire and the bear take after us, George was to blind him with the two charges of duckshot in his shotgun so that Sammy might finish him at close range with his old musket.

We were pretty nervous when we first approached the thicket, for the rank growth of plum trees, overgrown and matted with grape vines, afforded ideal hiding places for bears, aside from the attraction we knew the fruit would have for them. We grew bolder, however, when we had traversed the patch quite thoroughly, examining the paths for tracks and peering cautiously into every dark covert. When we had made pretty sure that there was no bear there we stopped at the edge of the thicket where a grape vine had thrown a thick canopy over a huge, fallen tree-top, and with our guns on our shoulders began eating our fill of the frost-ripened grapes.

Munching the lucious, purple clusters we forgot for the moment all about bears, when suddenly and without the least warning there came a fearful sound, like the mingling of a grunt and a roar and the crashing of brush, from the depths of that old tree-top.

'The bear! the bear! run!' shouted Ted, our captain, and forgetful of our well-laid plan of battle, of everything but that we had legs to run with, we were only too ready to obey.

Run!' screamed Ted again; 'he's after us!' And didn't we run? We couldn't go fast enough. The ground seemed to cling to our feet, and without thinking of our guns except as so much weight that impeded our flight, we threw them aside and crashing through brush, splashing through puddles, leaping, stumbling over logs and hummocks, we ran as none of us ever ran before—all but Sammy. He, poor wight, too witless with fright to realize that his gun might be used as a weapon of defence, or that he could run faster unincumbered by its weight, brought up the rear with all the sped his short legs were capable of, the clumsy musket still trailing over his shoulder.

'Oh, fellerth!' he screamed, 'don't run tho fatht; I can't keep up, boyth! Ted! George! Bob! hold on!' Then as he glanced back and saw the bear with open mouth, close at his heels, 'Boyth, he'th coming! Help! Murder! Oh, he'th got me! I'm a dead man!'—bang! !

We heard no more and Sammy knew no more, for just as the bear made a vicious grab with his wide jaws for the trailing muzzle of the old musket, thinking, no doubt, that it was a part of Sammy's anatomy, that doughty hunter tripped over a log and fell in a faint from sheer fright. On we flew, hearing Sammy's frightened cries and the report of his gun, but not daring to stop until we reached a wide opening and the silence behind told us we were no longer pursued.

'Where's Sammy?'

'Sammy's gone!'

'The bear's got him!' came from the three of us almost in chorus as we huddled together in the dusk, trembling and weak with terror.

'We're a pack of sneaking cowards to leave him like that,' burst out Ted now that his first sickening fear had passed. 'If I had my gun I'd go back and—'

'But I heard him shoot,' I put in, 'Maybe he's killed the bear.'

'Killed nothing,' said Ted. 'More likely the bear's eating him this minute. Come on, fellows!' he said, desperately. 'I'm going—'

'Hark!' I shouted, clutching his arm, 'I hear him calling now.'

'T-h-a-y, fellerth!' It was Sammy's voice, without mistake, sounding far back in the darkness, faintly at first, then louder. 'Hold on there, you pethky cowardth! I've got him! I've got the b-e-a-r! Come on back and help thkin him!' and with joyful shouts we sprang to meet Sammy just as he broke into the opening with the old gun still trailing behind him.

'Did you kill him?' we gasped.

"Courth I did,' answered Sammy; 'juth poked the gun in hith fath and blowed hith head off.' And with bold strides he led the way back to where the bear lay, sure enough, with the top of his head nearly shot away.

'He'th my bear; them six buckshot and that marble fixed him!' crowed Sammy, dancing wildly about the big black beast that had so nearly made a supper of him. 'Where'th your gunth?' he suddenly asked, noticing for the first time that we hadn't them. We hurried back and had no more than gained possession of our weapons when we heard shouts and the galloping of horses, and, guided by our calls, two of my older cousins soon rode up to us. The cows coming home without us, after the pitchfork battle of the afternoon, had alarmed uncle and caused him to send the boys to look us up. The bear weighed over five hundred pounds and we had to go home and return later with lanterns and haul him home with a team and sled. Bije Loney recognized it as the same one that had vanquished him, and the marks of fork tines on his body not only corroborated Bije, but accounted for his savage humor when we encountered bruin.

Uncle made Sammy tell the story to the crowd that gathered when we brought the bear home, patting him on the back and laughing uproarously. 'But how did it happen, Sammy, that you killed him and the other boys never fired a shot?' he asked with a quizzing look at us.

Sammy was too much of a boy not to take all the honors that came his way, whether unearned or not, yet too much of a man to disclose the ignoble part we had taken in the affair.

'Why, you thee,' said he in words that were true enough, though they conveyed a false impression, 'he took after me tho fatht the other boyth wath afraid to thoot and I got the first thot, and there wathn't any uth of thooting again after them thix buckthot and that marble in him,' a conclusion that was amply verified by the appearance of the bear.

Several bears were killed in the same locality later that fall, but we boys did not kill any. Although we carried our guns every night we kept pretty close to the trail and the cows, and gave plum thickets a wide berth. Sammy, of course, became a great hero among the boys of our acquaintance, magnanimously allowing us to share the honors with him though in a lesser degree. It was not until years after that we gained the moral courage to tell how cowardly we ran, and Sammy to acknowledge his fainting, and that the shot which killed the bear was an accidental one fired by the old musket's striking its hammer against a tree when Sammy fell.—Myron R. Gigson.

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

$15.00 IN PRIZES.

$10.00 for 50 Wild Flowers, $5 for 25.

PROFESSOR PENHALLOW OF McGILL HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO ACT AS JUDGE.

To any reader of the Outdoor and Indoor Department of the Boys' Page, from fourteen years to seventeen years of age inclusive, sending us the best collection of fifty specimens of North American wild flowers giving scientific and common names, before Oct. 1, 1903, we will give a prize of $10.00 in money.

To any reader of the Outdoor and Indoor Department of the Boys' Page, 13 years or younger, sending us the best collection of 25 specimens of North American wild flowers, giving common names, before Oct. 1, 1903, we will give a prize of $5.00 in money.

Each specimen must include flower, stem, leaf, root and wherever possible, the fruit. In the case of trees and shrubs, flower, leaf, fruit and small twig or branch.

Each specimen must be mounted on a sheet of paper and the common or local name written clearly, with a note of the date on which the flower was found and when the fruit was added.

In collections entered for the $10.00 prize the scientific name or botanical name must be given as well as the local one.

Special care should be taken in choosing specimens, to get those which are characteristic. Those, for instance, which have thorns or spines would be incomplete without them.

The boys and girls trying for these prizes are at liberty to get all the help they can from teachers and parents in identifying the plants, and naming them, but must press and mount the specimens and write the names and dates themselves.

Now as to the ways and means. Some of our readers who live away out on the prairies in sparsely populated farming districts, near the seashore, or away in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, will think that they have no chance because they cannot afford to get thick paper and the press, which many people will tell them are necessary for successfully drying the specimens and white paper for mounting them on, nor have they the easy access to books which will help the city boys in identifying and naming the different species. This is a great mistake, for these are the very boys and girls who can most easily get splendid specimens, and any teacher will, we are sure, be glad to help with the naming. As to the rest, Professor Penhallow, of McGill University, says there is no reason why successful collections should not be made by those who have patience, a bundle of old newspapers, a few thin boards and a heavy stone or weight of any kind. For the mounting, if the specimens are good and carefully dried the leaves of a five-cent scribbler or fresh sheets of the wrapping paper the grocer uses will answer as well and cost less to mail than the finest of bristol board.

If you mean to try for one of these prizes first get the indoor part of your equipment ready. You will need some sheets of wrapping paper or any paper that is clean and not printed on, a bundle of old newspapers, a few pieces of board not smaller than your sheets of paper, and some heavy object or objects which will rest steadily on top of your pile. The heavier weight you can put on top the better, but remember it will have to be moved very often.

Now, if you have these and a corner in your room or the attic, or some place where you can keep your things undisturbed, you will be ready for the outdoor part.

For this get some kind of tin that you can shut up tight, a tin pail with a tight cover, and a string to go over your shoulder is not at all a bad substitute for the long tin which botanists carry. An old table knife or narrow trowel will help you in getting down to the roots, which, like the adder's tongue or spring beauty, hide far down, and a jackknife is of course always handy for cutting branches, tough stems and roots.

Now you are ready, and whenever you are off on a walk or picnic may add to your collection. Try to get to know where the different kinds of flowers grow best, and remember where you get the flowers so that later in the year you can go back and get the seed, or fruit, as it is called.

When you reach home get out one of your boards, lay on it not less than six sheets of newspaper, then a plain sheet. On this spread out your specimen, carefully, so that no leaf or flower will be crumpled. A small plant, like a violet, you may sometimes set with flower, leaves, fruit and root all together. You can, if you choose, press it all together, but if you do, slice a bit off the thick part close to the root, so that it will not make too big a lump and so allow the thin leaves and flowers to shrivel up. You can divide in halves all roots, fruits or stems too thick to press successfully.

Press more than one specimen of each kind so that if one changes color or shrivels you will have the other to fall back upon.

Slip in with your flower a bit of paper on which you have written the name and date of finding and place, and cover the whole with another sheet of clean paper.

Put over this six more sheets of newspaper and then on another clean sheet put another specimen or specimens and so on. After every few specimens have been placed in this way put a board to distribute the pressure and prevent the lumpiness of one from bending the other, and so on until all your specimens are safely between paper, then put a board on top of all and as heavy a weight as you can manage and you have fairly started.

Now, to get the very best color and to prevent your plants getting mouldy you will want to go each day or so and slip out all the newspapers, putting in fresh dry ones in their place, but not disturbing the paper between which your flowers are. Hang the damp newspapers up somewhere to dry and they will be ready to go in again the next day so that you need not hunt for fresh ones all the time.

Once your specimens are thoroughly dry you can lay them just as they are in some safe place until a rainy day gives you a chance to mount them finally. To do this write the name and date carefully in a corner of a sheet of clean paper and then laying your specimens on it, paste narrow strips of paper across the stems so as to hold them firmly and put them away under a weight again until you have your full number. Handle them as little as you can for they are very brittle after they are dry.

All this sounds much more elaborate than it is and any of our readers will find it easily possible to get together a good collection and will find at the end of the summer that fine days in the woods and fields and rainy days in the house have been filled with new interest and pleasure.

At any time during the summer when you have completed the required number of specimens you may send the collection to us. We will file it carefully until it is finally judged in the beginning of October.

Write your name and address clearly above the name and date of the specimen. Number each sheet and pack carefully between thick sheets of cardboard, so that they may reach us unbroken.

Address to Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and send in any time before Oct. 1, 1903. Be careful to prepay the postage or express as we cannot accept them otherwise.

Read all the directions carefully and clip out this notice so that before sending your collection in you may refer to it and be sure you will not lose your prize through any mistake.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Dear Sir,—I have always been interested in the Boys' Page, especially the articles on birds, animals, etc. This spring I am keeping a diary in which I record the places and dates of the birds, wild flowers and insects I find. Late last fall I started a collection of insects, but it was too late for most insects, so I could only collect cocoons, of which I found thirty different kinds during the winter. On Tuesday, March 17, I caught the first butterfly this year, the name being the 'tortoise-shell butterfly.'

A few weeks ago I found a nest of yellow warblers in a maple tree. Under the nest was a bunch of hair wound round a twig and entangled in the hair was a pair of feet and legs with a few yellow feathers on one leg. The bird was evidently carrying the hair to line its nest, when it caught on the twig and the bird got its feet entangled in the hair when trying to remove the hair from the twig. Here the poor bird would be compelled to stay until its sufferings were relieved by death.

Yesterday (April 2) I saw a large number of birds in a grove of pine trees. They were smaller than sparrows, and the only sound they made was a faint musical 'chip, chip,' which was occasionally prolonged into a short song. The most conspicuous marking was a deep orange stripe through the centre of the crest. The wings were brownish black, patched with light yellow. The under parts were slightly soiled white in color. The birds were not easily startled, and when flying from one twig to another kept up a constant 'chip, chip.' I will be very much obliged if any of the readers of this paper will let me know the name of this bird.

I have put up several boxes around my home for birds to build in, and already a pair of blue-birds have started to build in one box.

I have a tame crow that had its wing cut last June and it has not grown again, so I would like to know when the new feathers will grow again.

As this is all I have to say this time I will close.

Yours truly,

W. C. G.

Woodstock, Ont., April 3, 1903.

TOO GOOD TO LOSE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Dear Sir,—I lost the 'Witness' containing the Easter competition, and, therefore, do not know the size the pictures were to be drawn or when they were to be at your office, but I have sent one picture on 'Easter,' along with some of the other competition, and I hope the one for Easter will not reach you too late for printing. I am sorry that that number of the 'Witness' was lost track of, because I feel as if your prizes are worth working for. However, I will see that no more are lost, and I am going to start right in and try and win some of those prizes.

Yours respectfully,

W. P. McTeachie.

March 27, 1903.

We are sorry to say the Easter pictures were too late, but the Temagami ones are on time. It looks as if the readers of the Boys' Page would have to keep a file of it or stand a chance of losing something good.

A NEST STORY.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Dear Sir,—I saw in the 'Witness' a piece about birds, and you wanted the boys and girls to tell a story about them, and I will tell you one.

Last summer my brother and I put some ravellings in a tree and a bird came and took them and made a nest, and the nest had three eggs in it, and pretty soon the little birds came. That is all.

P. B. (Age 8 years.)

East Bolton, P. Q.

This, I think, is from one of the smallest of our readers. Evidently the Outdoor and Indoor column interests every one, for we have letters from grown up and gray-haired boys, and now this one from an eight-year old. We would like to have known what kind of a bird took the ravellings and when it built the nest, and what the nest looked like.—Ed.

FLOWER COMPETITION.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—I am glad you have a flower contest. We tried pressing them last summer, but I guess we bungled it. The flowers were no good. Will the whole plant have to be pressed? Some plants we have here are almost two feet high. Please excuse the blue ink I used in the drawing. We have no black or red, and we can't get any now, for we live twelve miles from town.

H. E. S.

Emerson, Man., April 1, 1903.

Try pressing the thin leaves and delicate flowers in a separate pile, putting the thicker flowers and roots, etc., by themselves, with more thicknesses of newspaper between and heavier weights. When a plant is too tall to use whole, take the leaves, flowers, roots and seed separately, adding small twig or branch if possible to show the character of the growth. The ink in this case is dark enough to reproduce, though not so well as a pure black would.—Ed.

GIVING YOURSELF TO ONE THING AT A TIME.

A mark of a wise man and of an efficient man is the giving himself wholly to one thing at a time. He may turn from one thing to another five times in an hour, but even then he devotes himself wholly and utterly each moment to whatever he has at the moment to do. To him just then there is nothing else in the universe comparable with doing that thing. An inferior man will often fail of doing the one important thing of the hour by thinking of, or worrying about, several things; but not so the superior man. A first-class man gives himself wholly to the one thing to which he sets himself in God's service, and he is prospered in consequence. A second-rate man divides himself between two things, and is not a success in either. A third or fourth-rate man is ready to undertake three or four things at the same time, and he wonders why those one-idea men succeed so much better than he does.

WHEN YOU STUDY, STUDY.

Lord Macaulay, the celebrated writer, was a great student, and when he studied, he studied. He used to get up at five o'clock and study till nine or ten. He got so he could read Latin or Greek right off-hand the same as you can this. He had the power of putting his whole mind on his book.

Many people put part of their mind on their work and the rest on something else. But all this is wrong. Play when you play, and when you study, study.

In study all the faculties are needed—reason, to judge what you read; memory, to recollect it; and so with all the rest. Macaulay became one of the most distinguished writers of his time, and it was mainly by dint of this early habit of his, putting his entire mind at the disposal of the work before him.

All cannot study alike, but we can all be deeply in earnest in whatever it is that we do, and only downright earnestness will cause us to succeed in life.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

HIS OWN RIVAL.

When Margaret was eight months old, she and her mother came home from the Philippines, leaving her father in Manila. Now she is two, and refuses to adopt papa who, just returned, is trying to get acquainted with his daughter. Finding her busy with pencil and paper one day, he asked, 'Writing a letter, baby?'

Without deigning to look at him, Margaret answered: 'Go way, man! I'm w'it-in' to my dear papa in 'Nilla.'—Chicago 'Little Chronicle.'

A CANON'S CHASE.

Of Canon Spooner, the new warden of New College, Oxford, innumerable stories are told. He is constantly twisting up his words, as for example, when he said at a dinner that he never bought goods from Oxford tradesmen, as he preferred to 'steal at the doors.' One story, at least 'ben trovato, 'tells how once a gust of wind carried away his hat. As he was chasing it down the street a black hen ran out in front of him. Becoming confused he chased the hen, thinking it was his hat, cornered it in a doorway and then tucked it under his arm for greater safety, and carried it back to the college, where the porter was the first to ask him what he was doing with the fowl.

CHARIVARIA.

John Chapman, of Galena, Texas, fell down a shaft at the Blind Tiger Mine, and dislocated his shoulder. On reaching home he tumbled down the cellar stairs, and the jolt restored the shoulder to its place. But the most wonderful part remains yet to be told. An English editor was found to believe the story.

A bluejacket of H.M.S. 'Good Hope' has been sentenced to three months' hard labor for writing a book. It is to be hoped that the movement will spread.

Some explorers in New Guinea have discovered a tribe of ape-like men. The tribe's description of the explorers has not yet come to hand.

According to the 'Nevoe Vreyma,' the new caravan road built by the English via Benda Abbas and the Quetta Railway is proving a serious menace to the supremacy of Russia in Persia. Accidents will happen.

The 'Neuesto Nachrichten' declares that it is not the business of the Germans to teach the British and Americans manners. With that sound common sense which characterizes the whole nation, the Germans never undertake a task of which they are incapable.

A newspaper having reported that our railway directors are at last aroused, several have written indignantly denying it.—'Punch.'

MR. MORGAN'S COMMAND.

A member of the Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia, tells the story of Mr. Perkins's entrance into the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. as follows:

One day Mr. Perkins called at the white stone building on Broad and Wall streets, to get Mr. Morgan's subscription to a certain enterprise of charity. Mr. Perkins purposely attempted to do his business through Mr. —— (one of Mr. Morgan's partners), in order to save the time of the organizer of the Steel Corporation and the ship combine.

Mr. Morgan's partner, however, insisted that Mr. Perkins 'see Morgan.' Mr. Perkins explained his mission to Mr. Morgan, and that he had tried to accomplish it without bothering him personally. Mr. Morgan subscribed to the charity, and Mr. Perkins's business with Mr. Morgan was apparently over.

No sooner had Mr. Perkins finished his business, however, than Mr. Morgan said: 'How are you, Perkins?' This led to some exchanges of courtesy, and to the following dialogue:

Morgan—'How would you like a chair in my firm, Perkins?'

Perkins—'I doubt whether I could fill it.'

Morgan—'But supposing you could fill it, how would you like it at $25,000 a year?'

Perkins—'No; I could hardly consider the suggestion.'

Morgan—'Well! Would you consider $100,000 a year and a share of the profits?'

Perkins—'That would be a command, Mr. Morgan.'

THE DOCTOR'S DIAGNOSIS.

He was a wealthy city man. He had just got down to his country home when he was seized with strange symptoms, and he at once telegraphed to his city physician. The man of medicines hurriedly obeyed the summons, and, after a half-hour's investigation, said:

'It is the sudden and awful change. You miss the thumping and the banging of the roads; you hear no factory whistles; you get no smell of factory smoke; no milk-waggons pound along at three o'clock in the morning; there are no gangs of boys playing football in front of your house; the shouts and shrieks and screams of street pedlers no longer reach your ears.

'You go to bed to sleep, and your sleep is not broken by a piano across the road, a dance next door or a row between loafers at your gate. There are no coal bills or gas bills during the day—no calls from grocers, butchers, and bakers. You have lost the sound of tramcars and fire engines, and there are no German bands or hand-organs. It is too good a thing; it is too soft and gentle and peaceful.

'I will send you an anvil with four men to pound on it, six tin horns with boys to toot 'em, a barrel of fireworks with three nippers to explode them, and if you provide yourself with a brass drum, a foghorn and a fiddle, this lonesome feeling will gradually disappear, and you will find the country air doing you a heap of good.'—London 'Tit Bits.'

NOT PERTINENT.

At a railway shareholders' meeting in London, a gentleman insisted on making a long speech. When he had concluded, the chairman, according to 'The Book of Blunders,' quietly asked the verbose orator whether he had quite done.

'Yes, sir, quite!' was the indignant reply.

'You will, consequently, permit me to answer you, sir?'

'Oh, certainly, if you can; but I defy you to do that.'

'Well, then,' said the chairman, calmly and with measured voice, 'I have to inform you that you are in the wrong room and addressing the wrong company. The speech you have just made should have been delivered in Number Six, first floor.'—'Youth's Companion.'

NAMING THE BABY.

They talked of Medora, Aurora and Flora,
Of Mabel and Marcia and Mildred and May;
Debated the question of Helen, Honora,
Clarissa, Camilla and Phyllis and Fay.
They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella,
Considered Cecilia, Jeannette and Elline,
Alicia, Adela, Annette, Arabella,
And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.
One liked Theodora, another Lenora;
Some argued for Edith and some for Elaine.
For Madeline, Adeline, Lily and Lora;
And then, after all, they decided on Jane.
—'Illustrated Bits.'

A FRENCHMAN'S DILEMMA.

A Frenchman recently propounded through the columns of the Liverpool 'Daily Post' a problem which may not be without interest to Canadians: 'I am in Liverpool since a month,' writes the French gentleman, 'and I saw many things the which I stupefy, but of these this most amaze me. On your tramcars one writes "Passengers are requested not to board or leave the car while in motion." "Board," I comprehend not. My friend say it is "aborder," to go on ship, therefore, one me demanded not to go on car and not go off while in motion. How can that be? I see thousand passengers since four weeks go on and off a car, but they all go while in motion. Shall one explicate how passengers while not in motion have a power to go on and off the cars?'

DAMAGES FOR A LOST DINNER.

A Frenchman sued one of the French railways for a delay which prevented him from reaching Paris in time to be present at a family dinner to which he had been invited. The Paris Tribunal de Commerce awarded him forty francs damages.

CAR WINDOWS IN JAPAN.

White lines are painted across all windows in third-class cars in Japan as a check upon the impulse of occupants to thrust their heads through them. Window glass is an article with which the people are not familiar in daily life, and since passengers commonly suppose sashes are merely spaces for air, the bill for glazing was one of the largest petty items in the monthly accounts for all the companies until the white line was invented.—'Tribune.'

QUEER TEST OF INNOCENCE.

'A strange way of testing the innocence of an accused person is employed in India,' said a dealer in hides, who lately returned from Madras. 'They haul the man up and give him a mouthful of dry rice to chew. I don't suppose you ever chewed dry rice? Well, it is hard work. It takes a deal of chewing to get it masticated into a glutinous mass, like gum, and that is the condition that the accused is required to get it into within ten minutes. If you are calm and not afraid, you succeed; but if you are nervous and frightened you fail. For it seems that fear has a strong effect upon the salivary glands; it prevents them from secreting saliva; the mouth of a badly-frightened person is always dry as a bone. It requires a tremendous flow of saliva to chew dry rice, and therefore the frightened prisoner inevitably fails in this test. It isn't, of course, a test employed in the courts of the big towns. It belongs to the interior, less enlightened villages.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

MEN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN BISHOPS.

(London 'Tid-Bits.')

'It is at such a time as this,' Mr. Gladstone once wrote to the late Dr. Benson, at a very harassing period of his political life, 'that I feel tempted to regret that I did not follow my early prompting, which, as you know, was to take orders. I cannot imagine any more enviable contrast to the storm and stress of a parliamentary life than the peaceful shelter of that remote deanery to which I might, perhaps, have now attained.'

It is, indeed, a well known fact that it was only after a long struggle between the promptings of duty and the attractions of a career in politics that the brilliant young Christ Church man consented to be nominated as Tory candidate for Newark, and it is interesting to speculate how our history would have been affected if he had worn the lawn of a primate instead of wielding the power of a premier.

But there have been in our own times several men who have discarded cassock and gown to enter parliament. The Right Hon. Arthur Dyke Acland, the able young Devonian, who was for three years a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet of 1892, was for some years in holy orders before he yielded to the allurement of politics and found a seat for Rotherham. As the Reverend Principal of Cowley College he was known as much for his pulpit eloquence as for his scholarship; and under other conditions there is little doubt that the 'Right Honorable' might have found an agreeable substitute in the title of 'Right Reverend.'

Another clerical Privy Councillor was Sir William Marriott, the strenuous member for Brighton and Judge Advocate-General, who embarked on a clerical career some time before he began to eat his dinners at Lincoln's Inn. He was content, however, with the minimum dignity of a deacon; although if he had given to the Church the energy which he infused into his work as lawyer and politician he might reasonably have expected to 'die at least a dean.'

Mr. Cumming Macdona, M.P. for Rotherhithe, was a full-blown rector in Cheshire before his thoughts took the direction of the Bar and parliament. It was during his clerical days that he achieved quite a world-wide reputation as a breeder and judge of dogs, and he was the inventor of the oddest steeplechase race ever known—in which half-a-dozen dogs and the same number of monkeys vied with each other for supremacy across a stiff bit of country near Aintree.

When Mr. Macdona, as he himself has told the story, was persuaded while in New York to preach in Dr. Ting's churches, the papers commemorated the incident the following morning under the amusing headline, 'Mr. Macdona the Dog Fancier's Opinion of St. Paul.'

The late Dr. Robert Wallace, M.P., for East Edinburgh, had played many parts before the Bar and politics claimed his great abilities. He had been for several years minister of Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and professor of Church History in the university there; and he had won his laurels as the best debater in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland before ever his voice was heard at Westminster.

Mr. Diggle, also, one of the most able of the chairmen of the London School Board, was for some time curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston square, before he decided to test the eligibility of a clergyman for parliament by offering himself as candidate for West Marylebone, in 1885. Four years later, like Mr. Acland, he took advantage of the Clergy Disability Act to sever his connection with the Church. Mr. Harwood, M.P., for Bolton, combined the incongruous roles of business man and curate of St. Anne's Church, Manchester, for three years, retaining not only his usual occupation, but the dress and title of a layman.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, it is said, wavered for some time between the conflicting claims of the law and the ministry of the Congregational Church, of which he was an enthusiastic member; and there were times during his early years of struggle at the Bar when he had serious thoughts of abandoning the briefs that would not come for the pulpit. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any church to miss such a brilliant recruit.

But Parliament is by no means alone in having robbed the churches of some of their greatest potential ornaments. Mr. Leslie Stephen was, for a time, a clergyman before he commenced that splendid career as a writer which has done so much to enrich our literature; although it is difficult now to realize that the father of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and the author of 'The Science of Ethics' ever wore a clergyman's cassock. Mr. J. A. Froude, too, left the pulpit to make history live again by the magic of his pen.

Of the less exalted, but still notable, members of the world of writers, Mr. W. T. Stead narrowly escaped a career as Congregational minister; and, indeed, for some years was his father's deputy in the pulpit. Mr. S. R. Crockett was, as the world knows, for some years minister of Penicuik Free Church before he found a wider sphere of work in his novels; Mr. Silas Hocking, the popular novelist, held several pastorates until, seven years ago, he found that the pulpit must at last give way to the pen; and Mr. Raymond Blathwayt was an Essex curate until he allowed himself to be lured into the field of journalism.

NAMES PEOPLE WANT TO GET RID OF.

'What's in a name?' the poet asks. There are a good many people in Chicago who answer 'a good deal,' and are so dissatisfied with the name given them at birth that they invoke the law to let them change their names to something which in their ears has a sweeter sound.

Twenty-eight people last year in Chicago petitioned the courts to change their names. In almost every case the petition was granted.

When the laws required that a person wishing to change his name should appeal direct to the Legislature the reasons why a change was desired had to be stated. The present laws which enable the courts to change the name of a petitioner do not demand this, but in some of the petitions now on file at the county building, however, the reasons are voluntarily given. In other papers where the reasons are not given it is not difficult to read between the lines and see why a change was wanted.

Foreigners, especially those of the Slavic race, find that names which are perfectly agreeable in the old country are an unpronounceable nightmare in America. It is also an undisputable trademark of their foreign origin, and no matter how Americanized they and their children may become, the family name remains decidedly un-American. For this reason foreigners with names composed of two coughs and a sneeze form the greatest number of those who petition the courts to let them change their names to ones that have an American sound.

This is probably the motive that prompted Ulysses I. Sabelowitz to change his name. He said in his petition that he was a Russian, and the court permitted him to drop the extra syllable and be known as I. Sabel.

John Ramage Ireland wanted to change his name to Curtiss, his father's name. He had been adopted by a man named Ireland and took the latter's name, but he decided that he would rather have the one given him at birth, so the court let him change back.

The changing of last names is common, but it is more unusual when a person appeals to the court to let him drop his given name. Ordinarily a person who doesn't like his Christian name merely drops it and subscribes himself by his middle name if this is the favorite, and in time he comes to be known by that name alone. But one young man that appealed to the courts last year seemed to think that he was an exaggerated case, and he was not satisfied to merely drop his first name. He wanted the courts to chop it off officially and bury it so that it could never come back to haunt him. His name was Alphonse Buckingham Chandler, and he was born in Florence, Italy. Under the blue sky and amid the romantic setting of Florence Alfonse Buckingham Chandler was a beautiful title, but in hustling commercial Chicago it was a good deal of a handicap. So Alphonse Buckingham Chandler begged the court to have compassion on him and take Alphonse away so that it would never bother him again. The court seemed to think that Alphonse might be more or less of a detriment, so it was decreed that the young man in the future should be known simply as Buckingham Chandler.

Niels Riis Kinggaard did not want his name actually changed, but he wanted it run into the shops and repaired, shifted about, and generally overhauled. He wanted the Niels changed to its English equivalent, Nelson. The Kinggaard was to be uncoupled from the rest of the name, switched down the track, and then backed in between the Nelson and the Riis, which he wanted changed Rees. The court thought it over and then ordered Niels Riis Kinggaard to the shops, and when he came out again it was Nelson Kinggaard Rees.

Moses Jersky also wanted a front bay window and other improvements and important alterations put on his name, and when the court got through it was Samuel Morris Jess.

Durand Churchill Mayer was well satisfied with Durand Churchill, but he wanted the court to cut out the Mayer. The saw was applied and the name was dehorned.

Waller G. Wilharm seemed to think that his name had a menacing sound. Mr. Wilharm was certain that he would not harm, so he wanted the threatening part of his name eliminated. The court chopped off the last syllable, so that the name now stands Waller G. Wil.

The changing of a hard unpronounceable foreign name is common enough, but it is seldom that the American courts are called upon to permit a person to swap a good American name for one that could only be pronounced after long and careful practice. Yet such was the case when Benjamin Block asked the court to let him change his name to Benjamin Czechowski. Mr. Block set forth that Czechowski was his father-in-law's name, and that people had fallen into the habit of calling him by that name until finally he hardly knew himself whether his name was Block or Czechowski, and that as more people called him Czechowski than there were who called him Block, he hoped that the court would in the future let him be known exclusively as Benjamin Czechowski. Leon Czechowski, however, prayed the court not to grant the petition. He said that he was a ladies' tailor and that he had built up a good business, and that Block was attempting to get his name so as to get a big slice of his business. Nevertheless the court allowed Mr. Block to take the name of Czechowski.

Rebecca L. Guilfoyle did not say why, but she asked the court to let her be known in the future as Rebecca L. Ady de Lascan. The court let it go at that.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Advertisements.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

Many People Weaken Their System by Taking Purgative Medicines.

People who use a purgative medicine in the spring make a serious mistake. Most people do need a medicine at this season, but it is a tonic that is required to give health, vigor and vim. Purgatives irritate and weaken—a tonic medicine invigorates and strengthens. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the best tonic medicine in the world. These pills do not gallop through the bowels—they are gently absorbed into the system, filling the veins with the pure, rich red blood that carries healing, health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin eruptions, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, backache, rheumatism, continued weariness and all other blood troubles.

They are just the tonic you need for this spring. Mr. A. Campeau, Alexandria, Ont., says:—'I received great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take pleasure in recommending them to all who suffer from troubles arising out of a poor condition of the blood. I think there is no better tonic medicine.'

If you need a medicine this spring give these pills a trial—they will not disappoint you. Do not be persuaded to take a substitute or any of the 'just as good' medicines which some dealers, who care only for profit, offer their customers. See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50.

Advertisements.

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No other remedy can show such a record of actual cures of Consumption in its earlier stages.

It immediately relieves congestion, soothes irritation and heals and strentghens sore lungs. Any good dealer will recommend it.

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The Sisters of Charity of Rimouski,
BY SISTER MARY OF SERAPHIM.

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Words cannot express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It cured me of a serious chronic cough, in fact, I was in the first stages of Consumption.
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Cured Bronchial Trouble.
Toronto, Ont.
After taking two bottles of your Shiloh's Consumption Cure, my bronchial trouble was cured. I take great pleasure in recommending this remedy, there is nothing better than Shiloh's for colds, throat and lung trouble. I have spoken of it in the highest praise to all my friends.
(Rev.) Mr. PATON.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25cts, 50cts, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.



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Make an effort to send also the subscription of a friend or neighbor. By referring to the clubbing offers on Page 8 you will find that this will materially reduce

Your Subscription.

Home Department.

BETWEEN THE DAYS.

Between the days—the weary days—
He drops the darkness and the dews;
Over tired eyes His hand He lays,
And strength, and hope, and life renews,
Thank God for rest between the days!

Else who could bear the battle's stress,
Or who withstand the tempest's shocks;
Who thread the dreary wilderness
Among the pitfalls and the rocks,
Came not the night with folded flocks?

The white light scorches; and the plain,
Stretches before us, parched with heat,
But, by and by, fierce beams wane;
And lo! the night-fall, cool and sweet,
With dews to bathe the aching feet!

For He remembereth our frame!
Even for this I render praise.
Oh, tender Master, slow to blame
The falterer on life's stony ways
Abide with us—between the days!
—'British Weekly.'

Mrs. Brownlee and the Missionary Society.

'Guess who's in town?' said Hiram Brownlee to his wife, on his return from the village. 'Cynthia Andrews! She looks almost as young as ever, and she's an up-to-date woman. She knows more about what's going on in the world than any man in this town. It's invigorating to meet a woman like her.'

Martha Brownlee's face flushed. Years ago she and Cynthia Andrews had been rivals.

'Probably she studied up the encyclopaedia before she came,' replied Mrs. Brownlee.

'Well, she's the smartest woman I've seen lately. There isn't a thing going on that she doesn't keep track of.'

'She always used to want to know everybody's business,' was the curt reply.

'Now, Martha, it isn't that; it's the doings of the world; the kings, the governments the people, the evils and how to right them. She knows heaps about Russia and Turkey, and when it comes to the Philippines, our editor was glad to get pointers from her What she doesn't know about missionary doings could be written on a postage stamp, and she talks about Bulgaria and those places as if they weren't more'n twenty miles away. She's coming out to-morrow. I told her you'd be glad to see her. I'll happen round myself. I want to ask her some more about that trouble in the Balkan peninsula.'

'I haven't time to waste on the Turks and Philippines; I'm kept busy looking after the house and food and clothes,' was the reply. 'A woman who attends to her house as she ought to hasn't time to give pointers to editors and other men.'

Hiram laughed good-naturedly.

'You may laugh if you want to; I do believe that the woman who slaves for her family till she's worn out isn't appreciated like the woman who can make a show.'

'Some women can do both, and I guess Cynthia has. Jim hasn't been over successful, and she must have had a hard row to hoe, but her brains haven't gone to seed,' said Mr. Brownlee, buttoning his blue blouse and starting for the barn.

His wife sat down by the window and looked out wearily over the hills. Her cheeks were flushed with anger, and her eyes moist with tears. Her thoughts ran back into the past.

'She can't hold a candle to you, Martha,' Hiram had said of Cynthia then; and now he called her 'the smartest woman I've seen lately.'

There was a pitiful tugging at Martha Brownlee's heart-strings.

The next day brought the visitor, and Mrs. Brownlee was glad that her husband had been called away on business.

As the two women talked of old days, Martha felt the influence of the strong, purposeful nature, and Cynthia's words awakened ambitions and interests long dormant.

'Now, Cynthia,' she asked confidentially, 'tell me how you keep so cheery and know so much, with all your hard work?'

'Yes, Martha, I have had hard work. The Lord never forsook us, but I didn't think of praising him; I just fretted because things didn't go my way. Disappointments came, and I got bitter and hard in heart. I fretted while Jim and the boys were at work, and I fretted when they came home. I felt as if there wasn't a thing to live for. I was just standing on a corner of life all alone, while the procession and music had gone away ahead. I coddled my misery. Don't you know, Martha, that there are lots of women who like to be martyrs? They take solid comfort in letting folks know how wretched they are. They are always twitting their husbands and children about how hard they work, and that they aren't appreciated. In the end they aren't, and it's their own fault.'

Martha winced at this.

'Well, I went to our minister's wife; I just wanted to tell somebody how miserable I was. It had got to be such an old story to Jim and the boys that they didn't mind it any more. She heard me through, and then she said: "You have got to live your life, Mrs. Andrews; you can't get out of it honorably, and worry never lightens a burden. Now, why don't you live in the parlor of faith, where there's books and pictures and sunshine, instead of staying down in the cellar of discouragement, where your mind will get mouldy and your heart all musty?" "How can I," I asked, "with every day crowded with drudgery that I hate, and worry that is killing me?"

'"My dear," she said, "you are at a critical point. You are training your mind to think discontent. Stop short. When you are tempted, sing praises. The worry habit has to be treated like the drink habit—take the pledge, trust in God, and let the poison alone. You know worry is slow poison. Then you need something better as a substitute for the old habit, and the very best thing is the missionary work." I gave her my name then and there, and they set me to work.'

'It seems to me,' said Mrs. Brownlee, 'that that was adding to your burdens.'

'Not a bit of it. The time I had spent in worry I devoted to missions, and soon, instead of railing at life, I felt that it was grand to live and be in touch with the noble workers in Christ's kingdom; and when I saw the needs of the world, my own woes shrank away in my love for others.'

'Do you know, Cynthia,' said Mrs. Brownlee, in an outburst of confidence, 'that I've been pretty near as bad myself? I've worked year in and year out, and worried myself and all the family over it. I don't take time to read, and I only think of housecleaning, sewing and cooking.'

'Martha, a woman has no more business to starve her mind than to starve her body, and there isn't any better mental food than the missionary diet. Do you know, there are lots of women in this country who need the missionary society just as much as the heathen women do? The women to whom life is a pitiful struggle need the missionary hour for rest and companionship; it helps them forget; and the women who are almost mental mummies, they have so few thoughts, and they only talk about their diseases and trials, or their neighbors' trials. If they would only put this wasted energy into purposeful work for Christ, what they could accomplish, not only for him, but for the richness of their own lives! The missionary work will broaden your vision. It gave to me, a despondent woman, a new ambition, a new grasp on life. The reason some faith-healers succeed is because they fill the disheartened invalid with hope and expectancy and that means new vitality and energy. That's what missions did for me.'

After her visitor had departed, Mrs. Brownlee sat quietly thinking over her friend's words.

'Some men do like women who think,' she said to herself, 'and Hiram is one. I wonder, after all, if purposes and ideas and a cheery way of looking at things don't count for more with your family than wearing yourself out scrubbing a floor twice when it only needs it once, and then scolding till you're tired for fear somebody will track it all up. Cynthia's got the right of it. If missions will do that for her—well, Hiram used to say she couldn't hold a candle to me. Now, we'll see.'

Much to her relief, her husband made no comments when, a few days later, she asked for the buggy to drive to the missionary meeting. The trips were made regularly, and one day Mr. Brownlee laid some money on the table.

'There, Martha, that's for papers and magazines. Do your missionarying in proper shape. I've read those leaflets about women having to raise a calf for missions, or steal away eggs, or plant squash vines; but don't you do it. We own the largest, and if I do say it, the best-managed farm in this township; we're both church members, and I don't want you to give to missions as if you were haggling over bargain counter.'

'Hiram, you're the best man in the world!' she cried.

From that time there was a closer companionship between them. Many of the long winter evenings were spent in reading together, or in earnest conversation. The missionary periodicals were the forerunners of books and pictures which meant much for the intellectual life of that home, and family prayer grew out of this common interest in a great cause. The children talked of the various missionaries as if they were relatives.

'Mother,' said Nellie, 'our principal complimented me to-day on my knowledge of current topics. 'I didn't tell him it was part of our diet.'

'I'd have told him,' spoke up Tom. 'I told the boys that my mother knows more than all the teachers in the building, more than anybody else except father. Fred. Jones is teasing the life out of his mother to join the missionary. Mrs. Jones is just like what mother was before she joined.'

'Why, Tom Brownlee, aren't you ashamed!' reproved Nellie.

Tom went over to his mother and put his arm around her neck.

'It's true, it is,' he persisted. 'Mother used to complain all the time bbout how big the farm was and how awfully she had to work; it always made me feel as if I was in the way. Of course, mother was always the best in the world, but there's a lot of difference now, isn't there, Mothery?'

She drew the head down upon her shoulder and pressed her cheek against his.

'Now your mother thinks the whole world isn't too big for her to work in,' added Mr. Brownlee, with a smile.

When the annual missionary meeting was held, Mrs. Bronwlee read a paper on 'What Missions can do for our own Homes.'

An unusual hush settled over the audience as the sweet voice with now and then a note of pathos in in, pleaded for a unity of Christian purpose and prayer in the home life, and told how no other topic was comprehensive enough so deeply to interest both the old and young; that it could gratify every taste, for it meant history, literature, art, current topics, and, best of all, the culture of the gospel. She told how it changed selfishness into selflessness, and gave the ideal family life—all the members working together for that larger family, the world, whose Father is God.—'Advance.'

You have never fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.—Charles Buxton.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

The child leans on its parent's breast,
Leaves there its cares and is at rest;
The bird sits singing by his nest,
And tells aloud
His trust in God, and so is blest
'Neath every cloud.

He has no store, he sows no seed,
Yet sings aloud, and doth not heed;
By flowing stream or grassy mead
He sings to shame
Men who forget, in fear of need,
A Father's name.

The heart that trusts to rever sings,
And feels as light as it had wings;
A well of peace within it springs,
Come good or ill;
Whate'er to-day, to-morrow, brings,
It is His will!
—'League Journal.'

EDUCATING WIVES.

As a mother of both boys and girls, interested in all that tends to bring about the best results for both sexes, I have been wondering if the educational pendulum has not swung one way far enough. Fifty years ago, as soon as a girl had finished her 'schooling,' she turned her attention to things concerning the home. She improved her knowledge of cooking and sewing, prepared her linen and began to look forward to a home of her own.

How is it now? No girl must think of getting married—that may happen, but it is of secondary consideration. She must be ready to preside at club meetings, to lecture or to teach. Even before she leaves the grammar grade she must be on committees, and belong to numerous societies. When she enters college so many duties of a social nature claim her that little time is left for the home, and the wonder is when she does her studying. Is it strange that health gives way and many young women sooner or later find their way to sanitariums, or have nervous prostration?

Another thing—our boys find it a struggle to earn a livelihood, and if they delay marriage until they have a large income, they lose years of blessedness in a home of their own. And if they marry with small means they certainly need a wife who knows something of the laws of running a house. So while we are striving to shield our girls and prepare them for life, let us not forget the boys, and let us prepare the girls to be 'helpmeets'; then we shall have happy homes.—'Congregationalist.'

Our Correspondents.

IN MEMORIAM.

Of Mrs. Hannah Baird Dick, widow of the late James Dick, of Morris Township, Huron County, Ont., and formerly of Kirkkintilloch, Stirlingshire, Scotland, who died in Blyth, Ont., aged 73 years, nine months, on March 31, 1903.

THE AGED CHRISTIAN.

The spring and summer time of life, have long since passed away,
The golden autumn, with its leaves of sadness and decay,
Har come and gone, the winter shrouds each lovely scene in gloom,
And bids me mark across my path the shadows of the tomb.

Mine eye is growing dim with age, my step is feeble now,
And deeper lines of thought and care are graven on my brow,
But shall I murmur as I trace the rapid flight of hours,
Or grasp with trembling eagerness earth's fair, yet fading flowers.

Oh, no! a bright and happy home awaiteth me above,
And my ardent spirit longs to dwell where all is joy and love.
Does the wave-tossed mariner regret when he sees the haven near,
Where his shattered bark shall safely rest, nor storm nor danger fear?

Will the toil-worn laborer sigh, because his weary task must close,
And evening's peaceful shades afford him calm and sweet repose?
Or does the child with sorrow mark each swift revolving mile,
Which bears him to his cherished home and loving father's smile?

And shall the Christian grieve because some gentle signs are given,
That he is nearer to the bliss, the perfect bliss of heaven?
That every moment closer brings that mansion fair and bright,
Prepared for him with tender love in realm
Prepared for him with tender love in realms of pure delight?

Oh! with such brilliant hopes as these, how can my heart repine,
Although I feel my vigor fade, my wonted strength decline?
Rather with gladness would I hail these messages of love,
Which tell me I shall quickly join the white-robed throng above.
My pilgrimage will soon be o'er, my arduous race be run,
And the bright crown of victory triumphant faith have won:
No sorrow clouds the land of rest, hushed is the thought of pain;
Oh! if for me to live is Christ, to die indeed is gain!

Timely Hints

MOVING TIME.

In choosing the wall papers for renovating the application of some of the simple rules of form and color will be of value. It has come to be pretty well understood that sunny rooms do not need yellow, or red, or tones of them, in paper or carpet. On the contrary, greenish and bluish greys keep the room bright but restful. For the north room just the opposite scheme is observed. Plain colors increase the look of space and give an idea of extent, but large patterns diminish space. For a small hall or entry use paper and carpets of a plain color, or certainly very small patterns. Sometimes a room is narrow but high, and is then improved in proportion by a deep frieze of bright small-pattern paper, with plain paper below. Paper should be chosen, too, with an eye for the light and shade in the room. The upper half of the room is darker than the lower half; bearing this in mind, a low room is heightened in effect with a light frieze and ceiling. Conversely a high-studded room can be made more cosy with a dark frieze and slightly tinted ceiling.

BUYING A STAIR CARPET.

It is always worth while to get an extra half yard when buying a new stair carpet—the extra piece to be folded underneath either end. Every month the carpet should be shifted up or down, so that the piece that has been trodden one month will be against the back of the stair the next. In this way the whole carpet is worn evenly, and not just at the stair edges.

THE BEST WHITEWASH.

Slake half a bushel of quicklime with boiling water keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice which has been previously boiled to a thin paste, one-half a pound of powdered whitening, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water. After mixing all these ingredients, let stand for several days. If this wash be kept in a kettle and heated very hot before being put on it will be found to have the brilliancy of paint, and if tinted with some of the paint powders it can scarcely be told from paint and is almost as durable. It is wonderful what a little paint or whitewash adds to the looks of a place and its healthfulness, too. It is indeed too bad to neglect using them where needed.

Selected Recipes.

SALADS.

The essentials of a perfect salad are the quality and flavor of the vinegar, the freshness and crispness of the green vegetables and the manner in which the ingredients are cut—that is, whether they are too fine or too coarse—and the proper blending of them all. A salad should never be stirred, but should be tossed lightly together. For a French dressing oil lovers prefer a proportion of four parts of oil to one of vinegar, instead of the usual three parts. Failure to make a perfect salad often arises from not properly blending the various ingredients. Cold potatoes covered with French dressing will not absorb the dressing and its flavor. To make a delicious potato salad cut the potatoes while hot, cover them at once with the dressing and let them stand until cold. The hot vegetables will absorb the dressing. The potato salad will also be improved by rubbing the bowl in which it is to be served with garlic. The potatoes should be thoroughly drained from the dressing before being covered with mayonnaise or boiled dressing.

Tarragon vinegar is better than others for salads. Vinegars that are too acid should not be used. Cider vinegar may be softened by diluting it with water. To make tarragon vinegar put a handful of tarragon leaves into a fruit jar and cover with white wine vinegar or cider vinegar. Screw the cover on tightly and allow it to stand in the sun for two weeks. At the end of that time strain the vinegar through a cloth and press the liquid from the leaves. Then filter through filter paper and bottle for use.

Nasturtium vinegar is also delicious for salads. To make it, fill a fruit jar with nasturtium blossoms and add to it a shallot, one-third of a clove of garlic and a red pepper, all chopped very fine, and cover with cider vinegar. At the end of two months strain and filter.

To make mayonnaise dressing all the utensils and ingredients should be thoroughly chilled before using. If only a little mayonnaise is wanted use the yolks of one raw and of one cooked egg. The latter should be rubbed to a powder. The cooked egg is used because if the yolks of the two raw ones are employed with a little oil the mayonnaise will have an eggy taste. If a quantity is desired use the yolks of two raw eggs and a little salt, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one-quarter teaspoonful of paprika. A soup-plate will be found convenient for the process. For the beating a wooden or a silver fork should be used—never a steel fork. Beat all together thoroughly and add slowly, beating constantly, two cupfuls of oil. From time to time, as beads of oil appear on the top of the dressing, incorporate a few drops of lemon juice. The eggs should begin to thicken as soon as the condiments and a little of the oil are added. If they do not, either they are not fresh, or they were not cool enough, or some condition was wrong.

To make a sweet dressing for a fruit salad, boil one-half cupful of sugar with one-fourth cupful of cold water until the syrup will spin a delicate thread. Add the unbeaten white of one egg and simmer three minutes. Remove from the fire and add the juice of two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half cupful of pineapple juice and strain through a cloth.

A delicious and attractive fruit salad may be made by making a clear jelly with orange, lemon and pineapple juices and gelatine. Turn it into a border mould or into individual moulds to harden. If a border mould is used fill the centre with oranges, pineapple, Maraschino cherries or any fruit in season. Cover with the dressing.

A shad-roe salad needs a pair of roes boiled a half hour in salted water, to which a tablespoonful of vinegar has also been added. Remove from the fire and plunge into ice-water. Drain, skin and slice thin with a silver knife, and serve with a French dressing made as follows: Put one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt in a bowl that has been rubbed with a halved onion, cover with pepper, then with cayenne, add six tablespoonfuls of oil and two of vinegar. Before stirring at all add a piece of ice the size of an egg and then stir all with a fork for five minutes. Remove the ice and beat until thick. Use at once. Garnish the roe salad with pieces of cucumber cut in cubes and a teaspoonful of finely-chopped chives.

A salad made from green peas is much improved if a little mint is added. For the salad a half-pint of tender, cooked peas that have been thoroughly chilled is arranged on a bed of lettuce hearts on a flat dish or platter. Sprinkle over the peas a teaspoonful of very finely chopped mint leaves, pour a French dressing over and serve. If it is desired to serve the salad for luncheon dress with mayonnaise.

A delicious orange custard is made after the following directions: Cut three oranges in halves across the sections. With a spoon carefully scrape out the pulp and juice into a dish, leaving the rinds whole. Put into a bowl the yolks of four eggs, five generous tablespoonfuls of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, and beat all to a cream. Heat a pint of rich milk in a double boiler till it just boils over the top, then gradually stir it in with the eggs and sugar, and when all the ingredients are well mingled, pour the whole in the copper part of the double boiler. Press the pulp and juice of the oranges through a colander, and when the custard in the boiler is quite thick, stir in the orange juice and pulp. Let it cook one minute, then fill the six half orange shells with it, and stand them to cool. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff frost. With a cupful of confectioner's sugar grate a little orange rind, and just before serving the custards cover the tops of each with the frosting, piling it up in little mounds.



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.

CONCERNING WESTMOUNT S.S.

The appeal of the mother in Parry Sound for books to help her in teaching has met with a ready response. The secretary has received very kind notes from ladies in Merrickville, Ont., Abbotsford, Que., Chateauguay, Que., Waterloo, Que., L'Orignal, Ont., Maxville, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., and in the city, offering to send some books and papers to meet the need. The address has been sent to all, as in an isolated district, if the one to whom the books are sent receives more than she wants, she can pass some of them on to her neighbors.

A 'sunshiner' in Fredericton, N.B., with small means, and not very robust health, is nevertheless unwearying in helping others as she can. Some boots, shoes, and rubbers for some poor children, a year's subscription of a magazine given away, a visit and some oranges taken to a sick woman, comfort bags for the sailors' mission, are among her contributions to sunshine for the past three months.

The mother of little Willie in Assiniboia, who has found so many friends through the Sunshine column, has sent to the secretary one dollar towards a wheel chair for another little sick boy. Willie has suffered a good deal of late, and his mother says she doesn't know what he would have done but for the nice letters and reading matter sent by Sunshine friends. Watching for the mail is his great pleasure. He particularly enjoys the 'Boys' Own Paper' which some one sends him.

The reading desk borrowed by an invalid has been returned, with his thanks. He says it 'has been a great aid and comfort to me, and I trust it will help cheer some other invalid.'

The secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que., would like to get the address of Mrs. Scott, who recently sent such a generous donation of literature.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Geo. W. Robinson, 39 St. Luke street. There was a good attendance, and several new members entered their names.

Several letters were read by the secretary from 'friends' at a distance who are willing to send magazines, etc. The society feels grateful for their interest in the work, and addresses will be sent of those who will be delighted to receive literature.

The sum of ten dollars was voted to the Parks and Playgrounds Committee and Diet Dispensary respectively.

There is still room for more books in the case that is being packed for the Newfoundland Sunshine library, and for warm clothing in the case to the Labrador Deep Sea Mission. As the boxes must be sent soon, all who wish to take the opportunity of helping will please send their contribution as soon as possible to the president, Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of books and games from Mrs. Hatton, and scrap books from a Friend, and magazines from Mrs. R. Adair, Mrs. H. Desiolets, Miss Clara Utley, Miss Sarah Gilmour, Mrs. Bacon and a 'Friend'; also four years of the 'Girls' Own' from Miss Florence Murray, St. Johns, Que.

A CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

The St. Martin's, N.B., branch is composed of a Sunday-school class of little boys and girls, whose motto is the 'Golden Rule.' They have a helpful leader in their teacher, Miss L. Carson. She reports that the little ones are very zealous in reporting any chance to do little deeds of kindness. The collections taken up at each meeting provide quite a number of little luxuries for some whose lives can be brightened by delicacies to eat, flowers, or literature. The meetings are held on Sunday at the close of the Sunday-school, each member taking it in turn to be leader, and all contributing something to make the meeting interesting, on a topic chosen at the previous meeting. Among their sunshine work have been visits to very old people, who enjoyed the sweet singing of the children.

WORKERS AND WINNERS.

Keep striving. The winners are those who have striven,
And theirs is the prize that no idler has won.
To the steadfast alone is the victory given,
And before it is given there is work to be done.

Keep climbing. Remember that brave souls have scaled
The heights where the pathways were rough to the feet,
While the faint-hearted faltered, and, faltering, failed,
And sank down by the wayside in hopeless defeat.

Keep hoping. The clouds hide the sun for a time,
But sooner or later they scatter and flee,
And the path glows like gold to the toilers who climb
To the heights where men look over landscape and sea.

Keep onward—right on, till the goal is attained.
Front the future with courage, and obstacles fall.
By those—and those only—the victory's gained
Who keep faith in themselves and the God over all.
—Eben E. Rexford.

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

Advertisements.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the 'soothing' medicines contain opiates and narcotics dangerous to the health of infants and children. Every mother should shun these so-called medicines as she would deadly poison. Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine specially prepared for children sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Every dose helps little ones and cannot possibly do harm.

No other medicine has been so warmly praised by mothers everywhere. Mrs. J. R. Standen, Weyburn, N. W. T., says:—'Baby's Own Tablets are valuable in cases of diarrhoea, constipation, hives, or when teething. I have never used a medicine that gives such good satisfaction.'

These Tablets will promptly relieve and cure all minor ailments of children, and may be safely given to a new-born baby. Try them for your children and we know you will use no other medicine. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a box or sent by mail on receipt of price by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CANCER CURED
WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.
Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address
DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisements.

CHILBLAINS

This distressing foot trouble quickly cured by 'Foot Elm.

All the itching and soreness, distress and discomfort which chilblains produce can be rapidly relieved and cured by bathing the feet in warm water in which Foot Elm has been dissolved. In addition to this, shake a 'Foot Elm' Powder in each shoe every morning and chilblains won't bother you any more. 'Foot Elm' is 25 cents a box of 18 powders at druggists or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each State. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

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Cocoa and the Best Cocoa only.
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THE WORLD'S WELFARE

RECENT RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

BY JAMES COOKE SEYMOUR.

The many friends in Canada of the late Rev. James Cooke Seymour, who, as some remember, spent a year or two at McGill, in the fifties, will be glad to see a recent work published after his death by Jennings & Pye, of Cincinnati, and William Briggs, of Toronto. Like his other works, it is thoroughly evangelistic, logical and earnest. It is entitled 'Christ the Apocalypse,' which title is thus explained:—

Christ is the Apocalypse of the vast sociological and other problems of to-day. He is their origin, urgency, solution. Without Christ, there would be none. The world marches onward; but it is the Christ truth that spurs it on from behind and beckons it on from before. Men would not know that they were so badly off but that Christ has told them. They would not attempt better things but that he has shown them how. Men know more of Christ than they think, and owe far more to him than they own. The Christian atmosphere is everywhere, and men can scarce breathe without taking in something of its freedom and inspiration. Christ is the world's only hope.

The earlier sections deal with the foundation truths of nature and grace, and the later with the problems of the day as seen in the light of Christ's teaching and example. War, labor and capital, wealth, literature, patriotism, education and many other matters are briefly but clearly brought under the light of the golden rule and the other teachings of Christ. On sociability, for instance, Mr. Seymour says:—

The barriers that keep Christians aloof from each other may be heathen barriers, and some of them diabolical barriers; but they are not Christian barriers; for Christ had none, neither should we. The Christian should be the freest and the most approachable, and most friendly, and most sociable of all men and women on earth. Everything that fosters isolation and helps to keep Christians apart from each other, and apart from all the rest of the world, should be swept away. Everything that promotes cordiality, brotherly love and the largest, widest and most universal association among human beings should be welcomed heartily and practiced earnestly and gladly. This, and this alone, is the spirit of Christ.

On the mission problem Mr. Seymour says that the heathen must be Christianized if for no other reason than to save the Christians from being heathenized. We must, he says, save the world through God's appointed means, or the stigma of dishonor and shame will rest upon us forever.

With regard to the temperance question Mr. Seymour is equally clear. He says:—

Tested by every principle Christ ever taught, by his whole character, life and work, by all his divine relationships as the Son of God, and by all his human relationships as the Saviour of men, the liquor traffic stands condemned as one of the most iniquitous, injurious and accursed evils that ever afflicted humanity.

Price $1.00.

MR. WATKINSON'S STUDIES.

The second series of the Rev. William Watkinson's 'Studies in Christian Character, Work and Experience,' is published by the Revells. It contains thirty-three brief, bright essays, each founded on a text. The style is vigorous, as may be judged from the following extract from a section entitled 'The apology of the sneak.'

A host of people are interested in the great struggle of light with darkness, but their interest in the struggle ends with information, discussion and opinion. Such critics abound outside the Church. They are prepared, at five minutes' notice, to discuss any religious, moral, social, or political question whatever, all the while making no practical effort to grapple with the evils they dissect. Especially do these critics love to scourge the Church. How well they describe the evil in question! How clearly they can see what ought to be done! How rough they are upon the blunders of philanthropists and evangelists! But all ends there; they spend no time, gold, or blood in any form of practical amelioration; they pipe away in the fields of asphodels close by the silver river of the selfish life. They deride the mistakes of the missionary fainting under tropical suns; they point out the inconsistencies of the charity organization society with the principles of political economy; they demonstrate the foolishness and futility of first one and then another school of earnest, self-sacrificing workers; and having done all this to their complete satisfaction, they hasten to see Ellen Terry play, or to hear Patti sing. And we have critics of a similar temper within the Church. . . . A famous hero of to-day is the hero of the paper-knife, the critic who flourishes his wooden weapon as if it were a two-edged blade of victory.

Price $1.00.

TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Rev. Sidney Strong classifies his bright talks to children under the titles 'Kite talks,' 'Random talks' and the 'Life I ought to live.' The book is full of practical lessons, and will be found useful to teachers as well as to the little people. Here is the conclusion to one of the little talks:—

Did you ever see a milk-stool such as the farmers use? when at early dawn they rest their heads against the soft flanks of the cows, and draw out the rich, warm milk? I remember the one that hung near our barn door. Some stools are one-legged, some two-legged, some three-legged. A one-legged stool cannot stand alone, neither can a two-legged stool, but a three-legged stool stands firm. So with lives. Home, School, Church, are the three legs of character,—the legs by which one climbs up the steep ascent of life to win the summit; or the 'wings' by which one rises to the upper air.

THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC.

The bound volume of 'The Converted Catholic' is a substantial work of nearly four hundred pages, with numerous illustrations. This monthly has been published for nineteen years, by the Rev. James O'Connor, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, but for more than a score of years a minister of the Gospel in New York city. Besides a serial story and other articles it contains a great many letters from recent converts and the testimonies of men who have taken refuge at Christ's mission, New York. These letters and testimonies will be continued in the magazine for this year, published at 142 West Twenty-first street, New York. ($1.00 yearly.)

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A writer in a recent number of 'La Revue,' in dealing with the interesting subject of the probability of a serious disruption in the Roman Catholic body in France, estimates the average annual secession of French priests as at least 200. He adds that the number who remain but would fain secede are innumerable, and that they continue in the daily round 'not because they have kept the faith, but for fear of hunger.'

The cold was so intense on a recent Sunday in the little town of Tocholampi, Finland, that the people did not venture out to go to church. One of the ministers, however, bethought him of a good idea. Many of his flock were on the telephone. Acting, therefore, on the principle that if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet should go to the mountain, he rang each of them up in turn and recited with them the Psalms and prayers for the Sunday! They can do these things in little villages in Finland. There are probably few persons in England whose congregation would be small enough to enable him to get through such a business under two or three days.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Hakkaland, heard from a Hakka licentiate, who is now under call to the Singapore Chinese Church, an interesting application of a New Testament counsel of perfection—St. Paul's Christian ideal, 'full-grown' manhood. After speaking of that means for an individual Christian, he went on to say what, in his judgment, it demands of a church. No church, he said, was progressing towards manhood which was not steadily aiming at self-support. He would refuse to call them 'men,' he told his Chinese Christian hearers, until they were maintaining their own pastor and their own Christian school without foreign support.

The Bible women in one of the Church of England Zenana mission stations, in South India, cannot be said to have an idle time! Three of them have over 200 Zenana pupils to visit. Can we wonder that they find it difficult to go to each of them oftener than once a week, and consequently the pupils do not get on very fast with their studies? 'The oftener we visit the women in the villages,' reports a missionary from the same station, 'the more friendly they become.'

The Glengarry Christian Endeavor Union the winter before last donated $50 to furnish a Glengarry reading camp. This reading room has been in operation all fall and winter.

The Salvation Army in London is doing its best to make Self-Denial Week a success. In spite of the rain a Salvationist is to be seen at nearly every corner, vigorously shaking a money-box. The officers at headquarters are cutting down their personal and domestic expenses—seldom large—to the smallest limit. Officers of the Women's Social Work have taken a further step this year by giving up their small weekly allowance. Several girls in the Rescue Homes are going without meat and earning a little money by rising an hour or so earlier and making articles for sale. Oatmeal porridge and boiled rice loom large in the dietary this week.

The Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, who has been making a missionary tour in India, writes: 'I saw a little boy of only twelve years of age preaching the other day in the city of Bombay. He addresses the mill hands, who number many thousands in that city, in his own tongue. Who is this boy? He is a famine orphan, saved from death by starvation through the contribution of God's people in the time of India's trouble. He was placed with a number of others under the wings of Christian influence; he became a disciple of Jesus, and now discovers this gift of preaching. Under the divine blessing, these boys and girls are bound to play an important part in the evangelization, and we must co-operate with God to help the missionaries carry on this work.'

A Presbyterian church in Wichita, Kan., supports at the present time twenty-four missionaries in the field. The pastor, Dr. C. E. Bradt, has adopted what he calls the Specific Object method, by which he estimates that each Presbyterian church member is responsible for preaching the gospel to 150 heathen, and that his own church is confronted by the problem of evangelizing 160,000. A missionary from China presented the needs of his field and the church promptly assumed his salary, later providing that of his wife, of a medical missionary and a lady evangelist, all co-workers. Individual members undertook the support of native workers graduated from the Normal School on the same field, to build which the Wichita church had already furnished $2,500. The needs of home missions are met in a similar way. Either the pastor or some worker from the field vividly depicts the need, asks for specific sums and gets them.

A statement went the rounds of the press a few weeks ago to the effect that the daughter of Mr. Booker T. Washingon had been badly treated by fellow-students at Wellesley College on account of her color. We are glad, says the London 'Christian,' to receive the following authoritative contradiction:—'Miss Washington entered Wellesley as a special student. Such a student is not a member of any regular class, but chooses work in several of the departments of the college as may best suit her desires. Miss Washington was on the same footing as any other special student in college (of whom there were nineteen). She conducted herself in a ladylike and fitting way in every respect, and there is absolutely no truth in the statement that her presence was the cause of embarrassment to the authorities at Wellesley. Colored students, properly qualified, have always been admitted to Wellesley College on the same footing as other students.'

DEATH OF GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT.

Chicago Methodism has suffered a great loss in the sudden death on March 29, of Mr. Gustavus F. Swift, of St. James M. E. Church. Mr. Swift has been suffering for some months and on March 22 submitted to a surgical operation. He was apparently recovering rapidly and was in excellent spirits. He remarked cheerfully upon the brightness of the day and desired to sit up. The last thought in the minds of his family was that of his early demise. Suddenly he was taken with hemorrhage and ten minutes later expired. His death was a shock not only to the members of his family, but to his church and the commercial life of Chicago.

Mr. Swift represented the highest type of the Methodist layman. Despite his vast business, amounting to more than $225,000,000 a year, he was as devoted to his church and its interests as in the days when he was a humble merchant in New England. His manner of life was unostentatious and he was one of the most approachable of men, especially to those who desired to see him concerning matters relating to the welfare of the church. He not only gave liberally to the temporal work of the church, but he was even more interested in its spiritual life. After the consideration of finances by the official board, of which he was a member, it was a common thing for him to ask, 'Now that we have settled the money matters, when can we begin our revival services?' Such special efforts always had his earnest support and he was among the first to respond to the pastor's request for those who desired to renew their consecration to kneel at the altar. Modest almost to diffidence, he never obtruded his opinions, but his judgment was always desired, for it was known to be invaluable. His church was, next to his family, the dearest object of his affection. No worthy Chicago church enterprise failed to receive from him the aid that was asked. For many years he resided in the Stock Yards district and mingled in church life with his employees. Even after removing to a portion of the city more desirable for a home his interest in his former church continued. 'Among his employees,' says the Chicago 'Tribune,' 'he was as plain and matter-of-fact as when he was comparatively poor. Many of the men who had been under him for years he knew intimately and he was familiar with the names of scores.'

Mr. Swift's acts of charity were many, but so quietly were they performed that only the recipients knew of them. Among the few of which the public ever learned was his gift of a large sum for the erection of the Annie May Swift hall of the school of oratory of the Northwestern University, which received its name in memory of his daughter who had been a pupil in that institution.

Mr. Swift was born at Sandwich, Cape Cod, Mass., on June 24, 1839. His father was a farmer and from his youth he was intimately connected with the live-stock business. After his marriage, June 3, 1861, to Miss Annie M. Higgins, he established a small retail butcher shop at Barnstable, Mass. The business prospered and was rapidly extended. He came to Chicago in 1875 and engaged in business at the Union Stock Yards. The business at that time was wholly conducted in live-stock. Mr. Swift's practical judgment led him to begin slaughtering cattle at the yards, a change which soon revolutionized the industry. He was the first to adopt refrigerator cars, out of which has largely grown the enormous business conducted by his firm. The business of the firm covered the globe, and such was Mr. Swift's devotion to details that he was familiar with every important transaction in every part of the world.

Mr. Swift declared there were certain maxims which everyone who wished to be successful in business should observe. Among these were the following:—

The richer a man gets the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

The man that doesn't know his business from the top clear down to the bottom isn't any kind of a business man.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head, he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

Mr. Swift was the father of eleven children, nine of whom, with his devoted wife, survive. His sons were given practical training in their father's business and are among the most successful representatives of American commercial life.—'Northwestern Advocate.'

SIXTY BUDDHIST PRIESTS LED TO CHRIST BY MRS. INGALLS.

A long life of faithful missionary service in Burmah has been closed by the death of Mrs. Marilla M. Ingalls. A native of the United States, she went out to the East when quite young in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union, and had reached the age of seventy-four when the home-call came. Mrs. Ingalls had a great love for the British people, one of her treasured possessions being a Bible sent by Queen Victoria, through her, to King Theebaw's Queen, and which eventually found its way back into her possession. She and her helpers have seen much of the goodness of the Lord in work among women and children. A striking feature of her career has been her personal influence for good over Buddhist priests, no fewer than sixty of these men having professed conversion through her instrumentality. In later years, the introduction of railways provided this alert steward of Divine things with a fresh avenue of usefulness, in which also God richly blessed her. Thonze was a centre from which many rays of Gospel light have shone forth through her.—'Christian Herald.'

HYMN-SINGING IN RUSSIA.

History repeats itself, says a writer in the London 'Christian World.' A revival of religious life has always been associated with an outburst of popular devotional singing. This was so with the Lollards, the Calvinists and Lutherans, and our English Methodists. Now I read in the 'Anglo-Russian' that the hymns and songs chanted at the meetings of sectarians in Russia have become such a powerful instrument that people are at first attracted, not by the propaganda, but by sheer curiosity to hear the singing. After several visits they begin to take part in it themselves, learn the hymns, listen to the sermons, and are absorbed in the new faith. To remedy this Priest Nicholai Kurloff, of St. Petersburg, has issued a set of church hymns for the use of orthodox congregations. He urges the importance of getting the people to sing for themselves, and gives instruction how to teach them. It will be interesting to see if this counter-move has any effect.

'THE INDIVIDUAL CUP.'

The question of the 'Individual Cup,' says the 'Presbyterian Witness,' of Halifax, is to come before the General Assembly in June, and until then it is not likely to be much discussed in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is somewhat startling to find the singularly orthodox and conservative Belfast 'Witness' strongly advocating the use of the little cups. It appears that sixty-eight of the Irish churches had adopted the practice before the end of 1902. This paper trusts 'that all within our communion will adopt the separate cup!' It has become a strenuous advocate of the practice.

[For the 'Witness.'

NATURE'S RECOMPENSE.

With barren heart and weary mind,
I wander from the haunts of men,
And strive in solitude to find
The careless joys of youth again.

I seek the long-loved woodland brook,
I watch the clouds when day is done,
I climb the mountain top and look,
All-eager, at the rising sun.

I plunge into the forest glade,
Untrodden yet by human feet,
And, loitering through the light and shade,
I hear the birds their songs repeat.

But all in vain, they will not come,—
Those voices that I knew of old;
Great Nature's lips to me are dumb,
Her heart to me is dead and cold.

In vain I lie upon her breast
And ask her for the dreams I seek,
She takes no pity on my quest,
I cannot force her lips to speak.

Then, haply, in a calm despair
I give up seeking, and I lie
All-thoughtless in the woodland air
And 'neath the leaf-bespangled sky.

And then it comes, the voice of old,
Which soothes the realms of death and birth,
The message through the ages told,
The cradle song of Mother Earth.

It thrills once more each languid sense,
It lifts me from the world apart,
And makes a bounteous recompense
For nature's coldness to my heart.

FREDERICK GEO. SCOTT.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 26, 1903.

PAUL'S JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

Acts xxi., 3-21.

Golden Text.—'The will of the Lord be done.'—Acts xxi., 14.

Describe the journey. Trace it on the map. Speak of the tie between believers in early days, and the need they had of kind hospitality and faithful, true friendship. Explain the difference between recklessness and courage. Steadfast conduct, its value. Prophecy. The work of women in the early church.

The Journey.—The farewell scene being over at Miletus, and the elders having accompanied Paul and his friends to the ship; sorrowing because he had said they should see his face no more; the missionaries sailed towards Cos, an island whose chief town was about forty miles south of Miletus, reaching it in the evening. Next day they came to Rhodes, sailing between it and the coast of Asia Minor. The harbor of Rhodes was famous for its colossal statue, but this statue, 105 feet in length, had been overthrown by an earthquake; most of it lay upon the ground at the time of Paul's journey. Rhodes was in an advanced state of civilization. Its schools, arts and sciences, commerce and shipbuilding were celebrated. From Rhodes the travellers came to Patara, a seaport upon the mainland. Here they changed into another ship going to Phenicia. A straight course to Tyre from Patara, 340 miles, takes forty-eight hours with favorable weather. They passed close by Cyprus on the left, and sighted it or were near enough to descry its outline. At Tyre the ship was to unlade its cargo. Disciples were found in Tyre, and a week spent with them. No doubt a very interesting week for the disciples of Tyre brought Paul and his friends out of the city, wives and children coming also, and on the shore they kneeled and prayed and said farewell. The disciples of Tyre warned Paul not to go to Jerusalem through the knowledge the Holy Spirit gave them of what he would suffer. Ptolemais was the next stopping place. It is one of the most ancient seaports; called Accho in the book of Judges; St. Jean D'Acre at the time of the Crusaders, and Acre when it resisted Napoleon in 1799. One day was spent with the brethren at Ptolemais, and then Paul's company went on to Caesarea, where they entered into Philip's home to spend a few days. Philip had been the evangelist of Samaria. He was one of the seven deacons chosen in Jerusalem. His four daughters were prophetesses. Agabus made more real the apprehension experienced by all by warning Paul through a symbol, binding his hands and feet with Paul's girdle (Acts xxi., 10). Luke, Trophimus, Aristarchus, Timothy and the others of his company, now much alarmed, added their entreaties to those of the disciples at Caesarea to prevent Paul from being given over to the Romans. Thoughts of the cross must have agonized them as they wept and begged him not to go. But he was not moved to change his plan because he had weighed the danger against his deep conviction of duty, and being spiritually impelled to go, he felt that no other course was open, no matter what the result to himself. The Holy Spirit showed the other disciples the dangers, but by a different ministration gave the man who was to brave these dangers an unalterable conviction.

I am ready, said St. Paul, not only to be bound, but to die at Jerusalem. Then the disciples said, the Lord's will be done. After those days 'we took up our carriages' and went up to Jerusalem, may be expressed as 'taking the baggage,' carriages being only the things that they carried. Soon Paul would return along this road a prisoner with different companions except that of his Lord.

Paul expressed himself as being constrained or bound by the Holy Spirit to go to Jerusalem. His journey thither was singularly favorable, giving him time with the disciples by the way. Louis Mendenhall says that the physician, Luke, in Acts xxi., 1, used an expression which means literally, 'after we were torn from them.' The great test of godly affections comes in those events where final separation takes place. Paul's resolution to go was unshaken by entreaties of his dearest friends. How many are turned aside by their friends. Each Christian should have that fortitude of character which will not be persuaded to turn from a known duty.

Christian guidance is not a voice—inward desire, or persuasion, of the mind, although it may result from these. Guidance, when conscious, is a conviction; when unconscious it is inspiration. A very tender relation between a soul and its Saviour is necessary to continual guidance. Trials are far easier to bear when a person is convinced that they came in the line of God's choice. A single-hearted, meek wish to please God will ensure light upon the path, or a guiding providence instead. Exodus iii., 3-15, is a cry which is a familiar one in the lives of God's children. Never to set forward without an earnest prayer for the revelation of God's will would make any Christian life one of power and peace.

The secret of a steadfast Christian life is the presence of God, who can uphold us. Hold thou me up and I shall be safe. Ps. cxix., 117. God strengthens the will and encourages the mind, gives right desires and cleanses away wrong desires filling the soul with his own force, while he protects and governs us.

Prophecy, is an expression which may be translated as speaking forth truth. It may be called directly inspired preaching. A prophet might not be a foreteller, but he was one who was more enlightened than others, who could give out truth which had been made clear to him, or of which he had been convinced by the Holy Spirit. See Acts ii., 17; Acts iv., 31; Acts xxi., 9; I. Cor. xiv., 1; iv., 29-32; I. Cor. xi., 5.

Women who prophesied or taught are mentioned in several places. Instances are Anna, Priscilla and Philip's daughters. Women who were a service to the church in any way were received with favor. Instances of these are Mary, Susanna, Joanna and others who ministered to our Saviour. (Luke viii., 3.) Phoebe, a deacon, the word is masculine and not deaconness. Lydia, who lodged disciples. Dorcas, who clothed the poor. The elect lady to whom the Apostle wrote a letter.

'Christian courage' is due to a Divine love for souls, which enables a missionary to brave serious dangers or endure death in trying to plant the truth of the Gospel in heathen lands. They have weighed the danger against the joy of leading souls from darkness to light, the joy of living in fellowship with Christ's saving spirit, the joy of gaining the approval of the King of kings and that of all holy persons and heavenly beings.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 20.—Acts xxi., 3-16.
Tuesday, April 21.—Matt. x., 16-26.
Wednesday, April 22.—Luke ix., 57-62.
Thursday, April 23.—II. Cor. iv., 6-18.
Friday, April 24.—Phil. i., 18-30.
Saturday, April 25.—Acts xi., 19-30.
Sunday, April 26.—John xv., 6-16.

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APRIL, 1903

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.

TEMPERANCE VENTURE

THE PEOPLE'S TAVERN COMPANY, OF TORONTO, APPLYING FOR INCORPORATION.

Toronto, April 9.—The People's Tavern Company, an organization now being formed in the city, is applying for incorporation. The object of the company will be to furnish places of temperate entertainment. The capital will be $100,000. The names of capitalists and others interested are not disclosed.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1903.

Should King Edward call upon the Pope during his coming visit to Rome, he will be the first British reigning monarch since the Reformation to be seen within the Vatican. In addition to the diplomatic obstacles in the way of the meeting, on account of the estrangement between the royal house of Italy and the head of the Church, objection has been raised in England to the King visiting the Pope, even though the visit be only an act of courtesy. It is not forgotten that English Roman Catholics, notably the Duke of Norfolk, took strong ground not long ago with reference to the temporal power, and it is thought the King should not do anything which, even remotely, would suggest that he leaned to their view. On the other hand it is said that the King can afford to disregard this objection in paying respect to an aged prelate whom many people regard as an eminently wise and worthy influence in international affairs. No doubt there is much less alarm now than there used to be concerning papal pretensions, but there are still many in England and more in Ireland who would be scandalized by the King having associations of any kind whatever with the Vatican.

In the Southern States the movement against child labor is steadily gaining ground, owing largely to the determined stand taken by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations. In South Carolina the legislature has enacted a law prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age after the first of next month, under eleven a year from that date, and under twelve after May 1, 1905. There is reason to hope that when the last named date arrives the standard will be further raised, and fourteen years made the age limit for the employment of children in factories. In Alabama a special session of the Federation of Women's Clubs was held a month ago in Montgomery to urge the passage of a child labor bill in that state identical with the South Carolina law. The members attended the legislature in a body, and were present at the voting which secured a victory for the bill. The legislature of Georgia will meet in June, when a bill to the same purport, which was laid over at its last session, will be taken up and probably passed. The movement for the regulation of child labor in these states has brought into prominence the necessity for improving the system of public school education, even to the extent of making it compulsory, in order to reduce illiteracy to a minimum among that class from which the child workers are drawn. The strength of popular opinion rightly directed has been shown in the success that has attended the movement, and the legislatures that have interposed for the protection of the children have vindicated themselves from the charge of subserviency to the big factory corporations, brought against them by the Northern press.

Sir Chentung Liang-Chang, the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, who bears a British title, is attracting considerable attention in Washington, where the reporters have been drawing comparisons between him and his predecessor, the original and always delightful Wu Ting Fang. Sir Chentung is a modernized polished Oriental gentleman, who seems to have a pretty clear idea of the sort of people he has come amongst. Sam Slick himself had no better appreciation of the virtues of 'soft sawder,' and it must be said he knows how to lay it on judiciously. The most interesting part of the first interview to which he submitted, however, is that in which he refers to the condition of affairs in China. He takes an optimistic view of events in his native land. He believes that a new era is dawning, and that his countrymen will rapidly learn to adapt themselves to western ways. A people naturally docile and law-abiding, though they may be tenacious of ancestral usage, will yield to new ideas, but they must be allowed time. As a sign of this progress it is noted that the students who accompany Sir Chentung removed their queues before landing, and it is further stated that deforming the feet of girls is no longer an absolute requirement among the aristocracy of China. These are signs that China is in the way of following the example of Japan, and, though there may be some trouble in adjusting ancient customs to modern ideas, Sir Chentung has complete faith in the adaptability of his people and their rapid advance once they get fairly started on the new lines of progress.

Canada has a new advertisement in the attention bestowed on both sides of the Atlantic to the remarkable career of Senator Wark. A country which can boast of a politician one hundred years old, active, energetic and capable of attending to his parliamentary duties, must possess many advantages, for the longevity of its people is the best proof any country could offer of having conditions favorable to human life and happiness. It may be said that Mr. Wark is an exceptional instance, but any one who will note the obituary columns in Canadian newspapers must be struck by the considerable number of notices of persons who have passed the ninety mark. The mean average length of life in Canada is really very high in proportion to population, a fact which may be attributed to the healthiness of our climate and the good habits of the people generally. In these days, when so much is being published about success in life, and about the means young men should employ in order to gain positions of wealth and distinction, the career of Senator Wark presents a shining example. As an emigrant boy in New Brunswick he took hold of the first job that offered and, by the practice of the old-fashioned virtues of sobriety, honesty and strict attention to his duties, he rose step by step to affluence and dignity. Such has been the history of thousands like him in Canada. Montrealers recall the names of many men among the merchant princes of this city who achieved like success by the same means. It is said that the members of the Senate propose getting up a demonstration in honor of Mr. Wark. He certainly deserves some mark of appreciation, not only on account of his patriarchal age, but for his long and distinguished career of usefulness as a public man and the fine example he has given of a well-ordered life of successful labor.

A serious state of affairs, that may bring about a clash between Russia and Japan, is reported on the Yalu river, a stream which, for a considerable part of its course, forms the boundary between Corea and the Manchurian province of Liaotong, now held by the Russians. The trouble is said to have arisen over a concession, claimed by a Russian, to cut timber on both sides of the Yalu. When he went to his 'limits,' as we call timber berths in Canada, he found the Japanese in possession. They refused to acknowledge his claim or vacate the territory, and he appealed to the Russian authorities at Port Arthur. These tried to charter a British ship to carry troops to the mouth of the Yalu, but the owners declined the service, and a force of about a thousand men, infantry and Kossacks, has been sent to the scene of disturbance overland. That was on the seventh of this month and the next news may be of a fight or the ousting by force of the Japanese. In either event the incident may give rise to serious complications. The Russians have pretensions with regard to Corea, which Japan considers dangerous to her independence and national safety, and on more than one occasion since her war with China, Japan has been reported as ready to fight Russia for the possession of Corea. The treaty of alliance with Great Britain greatly strengthened her position. Meantime a considerable Japanese immigration has been pouring into Corea, till now the two powers may be said to be face to face on the Yalu. Should an outbreak occur Britain would be bound to support Japan, for it was precisely for the purpose of curbing Russian pretensions in Corea and Manchuria that the Alliance was formed. When two powers are opposed to each other on a vital issue, as Russia and Japan are in Corea, a slight cause may precipitate a catastrophe. The result of the Russian expedition to the Yalu is therefore awaited with some anxiety.

The trusts continue to make history. The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against the Northern Securities merger will almost surely be confirmed in the Supreme Court, where Mr. Hill and his friends intend to take it for appeal. The Attorney-General expects that the United States Supreme Court will settle the question finally before the end of the year. The defendants must take their appeal within sixty days from the decision, and the new law gives such cases as these precedence over all other cases on the docket of the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General was the author of this expediting law, and he framed it having the case of the Northern Securities Company particularly in mind. President Roosevelt is, however, given the credit for first suggesting proceedings. The Northern Securities Company was organized in November, 1901, and shortly afterwards President Roosevelt asked the Attorney-General to declare whether or no it was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. The Attorney-General found that it was; he advised that a case against it could be successfully prosecuted, and was told by the President to go ahead. The result, as we have seen, has been the unanimous finding of the Circuit Court that the union of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railways is in conflict with the anti-trust law. This finding means that the combination is null and void, and must be resolved into its original elements, while the people engaged in it are liable to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. This decision, if confirmed, will put a stop for a time to other contemplated mergers. It is known that Mr. Morgan contemplated a Southern Securities Company if the court had confirmed the Northern Securities Company. Mr. Gates, who engineered the Louisville and Nashville Railway deal, stated under oath that Mr. Morgan intended to put the L. & N. in the Southern Securities Company when it should be formed. Now, however, he has probably abandoned that idea. The victory of the Northern Securities Company would almost certainly have meant before a very long while the putting of the country in the hands of one vast railway organization.

The national labor strike in Holland was a demonstration against certain anti-strike legislation. Probably no action could have done more to further that legislation than this attempt to coerce the legislature by tying up all traffic and so far as possible all industry. A strike which brings an industry or a public utility to a sudden stand may not be technically equivalent to the use of force and intimidation, but that it is essentially the same every thinker realizes. That liberty must be protected against it in some way has found expression in various findings of the courts in the United States. The validity of some of these findings has been questioned, but the process of suddealy stopping a business whose continuance is necessary either to the public good or to its own safety by demands which differ little in form from those of the highwayman is one which public opinion feels has to be controlled in some way. The wrongness of the attitude of the strikers in Holland was the more obvious as the men all had votes and they were entirely free to influence legislation by constitutional methods. The judgment of the public seems to have gone altogether against them and they have fortunately promptly realized and accepted its decision. The secretary of the general strike committee went to one of the principal newspaper offices in Amsterdam on Friday and announced that the strike was at an end, the leaders having decided that the outlook was hopeless, 'the Staats-General had passed 'the obnoxious Anti-strike Bill, public 'opinion was against the strikers, and 'the exchequer was nearly empty.' This was, however, news to the rank and file of the strikers when it came to be published and the leaders found that the Frankenstein which they had conjured up refused to obey them. The cause of labor had been betrayed. New leaders should be elected and the strike continued. The facts were, however, too strong for the men. Soon wiser councils prevailed and they decided that to fight further in the face of the law and an adverse public opinion was hopeless if not foolish. The Netherlands Anti-strike Bills are now law and all the world will be interested to watch the result.

The fate of Mr. Hayes Fisher, until recently Financial Secretary to the Treasury and a director of the Telescriptor Company, carries some lessons and warnings for our public men. The Telescriptor Company was formed to work a new electrical invention, and Mr. Fisher was appointed a director. He subscribed for a thousand shares, and was allotted two thousand fully-paid bonus shares. The company failed and the judge who presided at the winding-up proceedings animadverted upon the conduct of the directors, and especially considered that they ought to redeem the bonus shares at par. This Mr. Fisher did, at the same time handing in his resignation as Financial Secretary to Mr. Balfour, and the same was accepted. In accepting his resignation Mr. Balfour is upheld by public opinion; at the same time it is considered that he would have been wiser to have insisted upon the rule laid down by Mr. Gladstone, which forbade ministers to be directors. 'Truth' says on this point: 'Whilst they eat the official loaf, "they should eschew the directorial 'fishes.' Our consciences on this side of the Atlantic are not so finely drawn. Mr. Chamberlain was denounced by some parties in England because his brother and a few more distant relations were shareholders in a firm that took government contracts. We, on the other hand, condone or even do not trouble to consider the fact that one of our provincial premiers is director of a bridge company that is drawing very heavy bonuses. Then, in England, the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General does not continue in private practice to the scandal of the country, while in Canada we have seen almost an international difficulty arise in the Gaynor-Greene case through this very thing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes that the two great political parties shall consider corruption at elections with a view to cleaning out the Augean stable. It would be well if they also should consider how far it is permissible for a minister, whether provincial or federal, to be concerned in certain kinds of business. That a minister should be connected with a bonused company is clearly wrong.

A WELCOME TO THE ENGLISHMEN.

The town is day by day full of Englishmen, splendid, stalwart, manly men, in remarkable contrast to the submissive foreigners whom for some years we have so often seen shuffling through our streets between station and station. Several circumstances have combined to turn the tide of English migration to Canada this year. There has been the more than usually active because more than usually encouraging propaganda both of the immigration department and of the Pacific Railway. Just think of Albert Hall filling up, as is expected, to hear about the land of promise! The finest thing done in the advertising line was the demonstration offered to the agricultural classes all over England of what Canada could do for them by sending home fifty-four Englishmen who had in a few years achieved a competence in the North-West. There has been also the enthusiastic booming of the Rev. Mr. Barr and those who are working with him to create a new England in Canada. The fact, well trumpeted, that United States farmers are flocking over the border, was sufficient to determine to us much immigration that would have gone to the United States. Many warnings that there are no openings in Africa for any but the well-off have balked those who have perhaps for some years been contemplating that destination. A quarter of a million returned soldiers have apparently not inspired the people of England with a great desire to colonize that continent. Still, the departures for Africa have been six times as great as to Australia. The colonies which have come under the control of labor do not seem for that to tempt labor. For the first time, in our day at least, the great flow is to Canada, and, in view of the recent enormous accessions to our population from central and eastern Europe, Englishmen are naturally very welcome indeed. In March 8,688 persons left Britain for Canada, exclusive of foreigners, 4,096 for South Africa, and 572 for Australia. Of course it is not the springtime of those countries as it is ours.

We greatly deprecate fault-finding with regard to the Rev. Mr. Barr and his methods of establishing an English colony in the North-West. The scheme is a magnificent one, and, allowing for such distressful contretemps as were to be expected, is apparently a wonderful success so far. The fact that the Englishmen want to bring England with them has our natural and ardent sympathy. Those interested in the scheme should not, however, treat with indifference the fact that they get a good deal of advice from the Canadian press, some of it carping and some of it respectful and kindly. It is all born of a conviction, which is very deep-seated in all who have any experience of Canada, that of all those who come to the country there is no one so unadaptable as the Englishman. The Continentals who come here come with the sense that they are adopting a new world, a new language, new manners and new everything. They may or may not be quick at learning, but their great desire is to learn, and to do as the new country does. Of our own fellow subjects, it is a common saying that the Irishman is at home in a week, the Scotchman in a year, and the Englishman in ten or twenty years. This is perhaps rather a characterization of an earlier generation of Englishmen. What may be the cause of this difference we do not inquire. The old saying, with regard to the Scotchman that he is never at home unless he is abroad was made by the same Irishman who said that the Irishman was never at peace unless he was fighting. At all events, every employer has got the opinion deeply ingrained into him that the most intractable stuff he can employ is the Englishman, whose deep conviction that all ways that differ from his own are foolish ways makes him, however capable, hard to do with.

Farmers have the same thing to say. They look with scorn on the Englishman who wastes all his savings rather than take advice or learn from what he sees around him. Yet, on the other hand, our pioneer farmers, whose farms have ceased to yield their first strength, have a great deal to learn from English farmers. It would be in taking hold of old farms in Ontario and sending their present owners west that we should think those Englishmen who know anything of farming would find best use for that knowledge. But the common experience and conviction being such as they are, it will be realized by our new-comers that, however brusquely stated, the advice given them to take active steps to learn the ways of the land is not all born of Canadian provincialism and conceit, but is meant to save them as much as may be the useless pain of kicking against the goad of altered circumstance. The late Thomas Hughes conducted a colony of Englishmen into eastern Tennessee, where they were to establish an English Arcadia, with English ways, manners and customs. We do not know what remnants may remain of the croquet-playing gentry, who were understood to form the material of that colony, but it seems to have gone to pieces. It was a mistake on the part of Mr. Hughes to give the British dominion of Canada the go-by. It was far better suited to Englishmen than was an arid and malarious southern state. But we doubt much if that genteel movement would have succeeded much better here than there. The present movement is of an entirely different and more hopeful sort. It will have its hardships at first, but then it is made up of people who can face hardships. It will have its surprises and disappointments, and we would ill like to be the persons who had to endure the grumbling and denunciations that are certain to follow. We can only join others in the advice that while they have no need to despise what they know, and we do not, they will save themselves many pounds, shillings and pence and many a heartbreak by learning by every means in their power what we know and they do not.

THE CIGARETTE.

The country was startled the other day when, in response to the representations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, parliament voted, by an immense majority 'That this house is of 'the opinion that the right and most 'effectual legislative remedy for these 'evils is to be found in the enactment 'and enforcement of a law prohibiting 'the importation, manufacture and sale 'of cigarettes.' Some ascribed this result to the fact that every member of parliament who is a father, or who is in anyway personally interested in the young, knows enough of the demoralization, physical and moral, wrought in developing constitutions by cigarette-smoking to want in his heart to have it abolished, and to want this enough to face all the opposition of the trade and the taunts of those who in every community are pretty sure to sympathize with the evil side of any question. Some ascribed it to the all-pervading influence in the constituencies of the women who are appealing for this legislation and some to the powers of their prayers. Apart from those who are wedded to the indulgence there are probably few who would not really be glad to see the practice abolished, and the majority in the House probably, if anything, understated that in the country. It remains, however, to be seen what the vote means. Fifty years ago the Parliament of Canada that then was passed a still more unanimous resolution in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. That such prohibition is right and desirable has been the affirmed belief of the majority of parliament from time to time ever since. Yet, with this expressed conviction plainly registered, parliament continues to play with the subject. The present government, after taking a plebiscite and finding that, so far as voting could show, the country itself preferred prohibition, refused to grant it and put the country off with a promise of substantial amendments to the Scott Act, a promise which it has made no pretence of keeping.

Will such be the fate of this effort to save the boys of the land from a blight which parliament has so distinctly declared the desirableness of suppressing. Will those who have thus declared that they know their duty refuse when the time comes to do it? Such is not the opinion of very shrewd men in parliament. There are those there who believe that the power that has availed for the passage of this resolution will avail also for the enactment of the necessary law should it prove possible to frame one that will meet the end in view. There are those, however, on the other hand who take the ground with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the danger of the use of tobacco is exclusively to boys and these will, no doubt, seek to substitute for total prohibition an age limit under which cigarettes may not be sold to boys. Facts have recently been widely written about showing that, owing to its mildness, cigarette smoke can be used and is used in a far more enslaving and nerve-destroying way than that produced by other modes of smoking, and that therefore, whatever lenient view be taken of other smoking, the danger from the cigarette by no means ends with boyhood. At all events the advocates of the legal suppression of this means of vice would regard the mere establishment of an age limit as equivalent to refusing to do anything. Such legislation coming from parliament would no doubt preach an eloquent sermon to the heedless and ignorant multitude should they come to hear of it, but as a means of legal repression it is held that it would be practically nil. Such an age limit already exists in most, if not all, of the provinces, and the boys appear to get cigarettes as easily as ever. They have only to get an older boy to buy for them.

That an enactment of total prohibition would work better is what objectors and questioners in parliament will ask to be assured of. On this ques-

tion we have results in some of the states to investigate. It is averred that, after, in some cases, repeated efforts at legislation, excellent results have been reached. The first thing done was to forbid the sale of cigarettes. This was easily got round by selling tobacco and the paper separately; thus simply reverting to the older practice. Then the sale of cigarette paper was forbidden, whereupon the dealers sold the tobacco only and supplied paper free. These are merely illustrations of how carelessly laws can be made, but it must be acknowledged that when the best is done it will prove difficult to make a law that will spare pipe tobacco and suppress the cigarette. That something efficient in this line has been accomplished in some of the states, however, we are assured, and what is of more moment, we are also assured that the majority of smokers as well as of non-smokers and many tobacco dealers would heartily like to see the end aimed at accomplished, namely, the total suppression of a form of smoking which is sapping the virility of our race. A prohibitory law would at all events be a very sharp check upon the satanic devices by which the manufacturers of cigarettes seek to stimulate their consumption by prizes, by pictures of evil intent and otherwise.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa called attention to the Treadgold mining concessions in the Yukon, and the protest of the Dawson Board of Trade against their confirmation. The reply of the government was that there were two sides to the question, and that at the present time it was not intended to take any action. There are two sides more or less strong no doubt to most questions, but the side presented by the Dawson Board of Trade is certainly a strong one. In the 'Yukon Sun,' which is a government organ, the copy of a telegram is printed which was sent to the government and to Mr. Ross, M. P. for Yukon, and which reads: 'Oppose any attempt to pass order-in-council or Act in Parliament that will in any way confirm Treadgold concession. Are having monster petition signed and reliable data prepared to forward to Ottawa, asking government to aid in furnishing water for mining purposes. People are a unit in making demand and will insist upon government protection from monopoly of Treadgold octopus.' The Dawson Board of Trade asks the assistance of the 'Yukon Sun' to prevent the passage of the Treadgold concession through parliament, and this has been given. It is stated that this concession is one of the most iniquitous measures that was ever inflicted upon a people, and means the virtual bankruptcy of all the property-holders of Dawson and the surrounding territory. Instead of the Klondike becoming the prosperous country that is expected, it would, asserts the Dawson Board of Trade, if the concession is confirmed, become the property of Mr. Treadgold and those who are associated with him in his scheme. Certainly the concessions contained in the order-in-council of April 21, 1902, would be of very great magnitude, as it appears that all the hill claim owners would have to go to him for water or allow their claim to be unoperated for want of the same.

Mr. Treadgold and his associates are given the sole and prior right to divert and take water from the Klondike and other rivers, which is estimated to produce a total of water at Treadgold's command of thirteen thousand inches, or two hundred and sixty sluice heads of fifty inches per sluice head, costing the miners $78,000 a day, or $10,140,000 a year of a hundred and thirty sluicing days, which is the length of the sluicing season in the Klondike. Mr. Treadgold has other concessions, such as having his property exempt from representation and the fees charged to other property holders. The Dawson Board of Trade therefore seems to have made out a good case against this concession, as that it would put the whole district in the power of one man or a syndicate. Besides, however, wanting the government 'to disallow this infamous Treadgold grant,' the Dawson people want the government itself to supply the water to the miners of this territory at a price that would pay the cost of the installation of the plant in about eight years. To this we should think there would be many objections, although the need of the Klondike territory is no doubt properly stated as being 'not the 'creation of monopolies, but their prevention, and the encouragement of the 'individual miners by securing equal 'privileges and opportunities to all so 'far as the law and the administration 'can provide them.' But cannot this water supply be made a municipal business the same as it is now made in so many older cities for domestic and manufacturing uses? The government on its part may be relied upon to give these representations fair consideration. It would be interesting to learn at the same time that this matter is decided one way or another what were the reasons or what was the influence brought to bear that induced the government to project this grant, which the Dawson Board of Trade characterizes as 'the greatest steal of modern times, with millions in it!'

SUBSIDIES.

The Liberals were in 1896 almost unanimously against the granting of subsidies, and indeed described them as a fruitful source of jobbery, peculation and corruption. We expect to hear the Conservatives tell us, now that they are in opposition, that a part of these subsidies always returns to the politicians as party funds to assist elections. The two instances most frequently quoted recently against the granting of any more subsidies are that of Oklahoma, which only a few years ago was a wilderness, and to-day has a population of six hundred thousand, and a railway mileage of some twelve hundred without a cent of subsidy or land grant; the other is Cuba, where Sir William Van Horne and his friends have recently built a railway on its merits, and have not only received no subsidy, but have paid for the right of way. We have no desire to approach this great question of another transcontinental railway in a parochial or higgling spirit, but we do consider that the time has come when new lines of transcontinental railway ought to be treated as they have been for many years in the United States, that is to be assisted under certain conditions with money on loan. Because the west is filling up at an unprecedented rate is no doubt a good reason why railways should be pushed through, but it is no reason why the settler should be sold beforehand to a railway company whose line the whole country has helped to build without a hope of getting a stiver back. Our correspondent 'J. McG.,' in a letter in our columns last week, assumes that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Grand Trunk Railway, which we ought to pay now. We were of opinion that the country had given a good deal to the Grand Trunk already. The country is not to blame that Grand Trunk stock was so long such a drug on the market. The trouble was the reckless extravagance with which the road was built and originally run. Those who suffered most were the original holders of its common stock. No future subsidies can compensate them for most of them died long ago. The fact that the Canadian Pacific was lavishly endowed is made a plea why the Grand Trunk should be now. Such an argument would only bring one gigantic wrong to condone another. There are applicants enough for railway privileges to secure the desired end on the best terms and no aid should be given that cannot in the days of harvest be recalled.

A CUSTOMS DISPUTE.

A customs dispute of most serious importance has just been settled by the United States general appraisers in the matter affecting Canadian exports of wood pulp to that country. The collector in each case, in addition to the regular duty, assessed a countervailing duty at the rate of twenty-five cents for each cord of pulpwood used in the manufacture of this wood pulp. The importers contended that the additional or countervailing duty was illegally assessed, on the ground that neither the Province of Quebec nor the Province of Ontario, from which the merchandise was exported, exacts any duty on wood pulp exported from those provinces to the United States. The Board of Classification of the United States holds, however, that in substance the laws of the Province of Quebec amount in effect to the levy of an export duty of twenty-five cents a cord on pulp wood which is to be manufactured into paper pulp outside Canada, with a reduction of twenty-five cents if the wood is to be manufactured in the Dominion. Secondly, that the laws of Ontario do not levy any export duty on pulp wood. The Ontario laws indeed absolutely prohibit the cutting of pulp wood on Crown lands unless it is to be manufactured in Canada. The board held that the wood pulp imported from Quebec was properly assessed, while the protest of the Sault Ste. Marie company was sustained. So far as Quebec is concerned, the pulpwood which is to be manufactured in Canada pays to the government a tax of forty cents a cord, while the pulpwood which is to be manufactured outside of Canada, after exportation, pays a tax of sixty-five cents a cord. The wood pulp covered by the protest of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company exported from the Province of Ontario stands upon a different basis from that exported from Quebec. It appears that the Province of Ontario issues licenses conferring the right to cut timber upon the crown lands within its jurisdiction. This permit or license, however, embodies the important condition that all pulpwood cut in these lands under such authority is to be manufactured in Canada. This provision clearly operates to prohibit absolutely the exportation to the United States of pulpwood cut from the Ontario Crown lands. Whatever effect this prohibition may have upon the exportation of wood pulp made from this pulpwood, and whatever difficulties may be encountered in arriving at the particular facts in each case, it is manifest, say the United States appraisers, that no export duty is imposed by the Province of Ontario upon pulpwood exported from such province, which is capable of being arithmetically reduced to any certain sum. This fact would seem to settle the contention on this subject favorably to the importers.

It is therefore held as follows: (1) That the additional duty was properly imposed by the collector upon the wood pulp exported from Quebec, and the action of the collector in this particular is affirmed. (2) The Province of Ontario levies no export duty upon wood pulp exported from its limits, and therefore the additional duty imposed by the collector upon the merchandise from that province was improperly assessed, and his decision on that point is reversed, and he is instructed to reliquidate the entry so as to assess no such additional duty. In other respects his decision is affirmed. It is very clear that this judgment affects the whole country even more than the two provinces. The first effect is to handicap the exports of wood pulp twenty-five cents a ton when sent to the United States from Quebec, as compared with the exports from Ontario. But the intolerable condition that it sets up is that two parts of a country should be allowed to so legislate for themselves as to bring about a differentiation in the treatment of their products abroad. This is literally 'home rule with a vengeance.'

PRESIDENTIAL ORACLES.

Press comments on the speeches so far delivered by President Roosevelt on his western tour give expression to a general feeling of disappointment over the studied vagueness and lack of decision which characterized his utterances, even concerning questions on which it was believed he had strong views and a clear-cut policy. The matters about which the people expected to hear in no uncertain way from the President were the tariff and the trusts. In the west popular feeling is much stronger regarding these questions than in the east, and it was hoped that Mr. Roosevelt would at least give some sign that he sympathized with the demand for tariff revision when addressing people who he must have known were strongly in favor of fiscal reform. But he confined himself to the vaguest generalities, and even then qualified all he said by parenthetical ifs and buts, which went to show that he either did not know his own mind or, which is more probable, his speeches had been so carefully revised that they meant nothing. Minneapolis was well chosen as the point from which his policy on the burning question of the tariff should be announced. There were great expectations that he would strike the keynote of the situation, and give some sort of rallying cry to that great section of the Republican party which believes tariff reform to be the most vital issue now before the country. It is therefore not surprising that disappointment should be generally felt and expressed when, after a tedious review of existing conditions, he wound up by saying: 'We cannot afford to become vacillating or to fail to recognize the fact that as the needs of the country change it may be necessary to meet these new needs by changing certain features of our tariff laws. Still less can we afford to fail to recognize the further fact that these changes must not be made until the need for them outweighs the disadvantages which may result.' Nothing could be more oracular and unsatisfying than this even-balancing of pros and cons. It leaves everybody free to draw his own conclusions as to the need for revision and when it should be attempted, but, as an expression of the presidential mind, it could hardly be more nebulous. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt has been brought into line with the controlling influence in his party on the one great question concerning which the public looked to him for light and leading. He has vacated the pedestal on which popular opinion had placed him, and, instead of voicing what every one believed were his true sentiments, he has submitted to become the mouthpiece of those who have determined that the Republican party shall stand or fall with the tariff unrevised. By taking this course Mr. Roosevelt may have improved his chances for re-nomination, but not necessarily for re-election. No party can carry the existing tariff much longer. The first hard times will bring a débacle.

THE JAPAN EXHIBITION.

The forthcoming exhibition at Osaka, in Japan, is the first attempt of the people of the 'Land of Sunrise' to hold a world's fair. They have already held five exhibitions, but all were of a purely national character. In this exhibition foreign nations will display the products of their genius and industry side by side with those of the Japanese. It will be unique in its way as being the first occasion when Oriental native art and industry will challenge comparison with the works of the Occident. Comparison is for the most part contrast. In the decorative arts and in sensitiveness to elegance and beauty we do not begin to compare with our next neighbors across the Pacific, while in economic production they have everything to learn from us. These two excellences are no doubt mutually destructive to some extent. It remains to be seen what product the meeting of them may bring forth. The government and manufacturers of the Dominion are taking great interest in the exhibition and arrangements have been made for an ample display of Canadian products. Though the Japanese are the easternmost of peoples, and we are the westernmost, we are not, for that, the farthest away from them but their nearest neighbors, and to us more than to any others is this meeting of the civilizations interesting. Commercial relations between the two countries are bound to become intimate and extensive unless we rebuff this offered commerce by exclusive tariffs and insulting restrictions. The products of Canada and Japan complement each other. We can supply nearly everything their people require, and we have a constantly increasing market for their exports.

Osaka, where the exhibition will be held, is described as a city of considerable commercial importance. It has been called the Chicago of Japan, on account of its pushing modern spirit and the progressiveness of its people. It contains the Imperial Mint, the Commercial Museum and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, whose 'go-aheadativeness' has made the city one of the most important centres of business activity in the empire. It boasts of many large manufacturing establishments and has extensive shipping interests, both internally on the river Yodo, and on the ocean. Extensive harbor works are now in process of construction and, when completed, will enable the largest vessels afloat to pass close up to the warehouses of the city. Osaka also resembles Venice in the number of its canals which penetrate the city in many directions, and, with its beautiful climate, reminds the traveller of what the Queen of the Adriatic was like in the days of its commercial greatness. The exhibition will not compare in extent with the Pan-American at Buffalo, nor approach in magnificence that to be held in St. Louis, but it will be the largest ever held in Japan, and Japanese arts, produce and manufactures will be fully illustrated and classified. Certain national festivals will be held during the continuance of the exhibition, when there will be fantastic celebrations according to ancient Japanese customs. The Prince of the Empire, Kotohito, heir to the throne, has been appointed by the Mikado to act as chief of the exhibition and has given royal assurance of a hearty welcome to all strangers from abroad. A modern hotel on the American plan has been erected in the heart of the city whose people are determined to prove to the world that they are up-to-date in everything that constitutes modern civilization.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

An intercolonial conference was held in Bloemfontein last month which for the first time brought the five South African colonies into direct official communication. The conference meeting at this early date is taken to be of good omen for the harmonious co-operation of the different communities in the common task of developing South Africa. The colonies have of themselves opened up communications on the broad plane of common aims and interests and have left minor matters out of which might grow divergencies to another occasion. As a consequence the five colonies have been able to sign a draft customs convention which defines their common attitude upon imperial questions. This provides for the preferential treatment of British goods, and of the goods of such British colonies as may consent to give reciprocal advantages to the exports of South Africa. The details are not to be published until June, but the important matter is the affirmation of the principle. Federation was one of the objects of the meeting and it was felt that this preferential tariff was a not unimportant step in this direction and also in the direction of an imperial customs union. An interesting feature of the conference was that Portugal was represented, and her loyal co-operation is expected in any arrangements made in the interests of South Africa as a whole. It seems that our ally of a century ago is prepared to join in an enlightened and friendly fiscal policy, and recognizes that the interests of its South African colony and those of the Transvaal are very closely identified. The railway policy of the Transvaal depends a great deal upon what arrangements can be made at Delagoa Bay, and this, and the different railway rates that shall obtain between the different colonies, will command the best efforts of the administrators. No definite terms in regard to this matter can, however, be arranged until the railway systems of the two new colonies are extended by the carrying out of the works now planned.

The conference was also engaged in consideration of the labor question and protested strongly against what were regarded as the misjudgments of a certain party in England who declaimed against forced labor without having taken the trouble to understand either the economic conditions in South Africa or the ways in which South African opinion regard them. The conference declared that there is now no desire in South Africa either for slavery or for forced labor, but the colonists feel that the population of Kaffirs cannot be allowed to increase and multiply, through removal of all the natural checks of barbarism, without being weaned in some way from their natural habits of indolence and without bearing any portion of the expenses of government. The conference before closing therefore adopted resolutions to the effect that much may be done in obtaining native labor by adopting on the Rand the methods of treatment 'which have been so conspicuously successful at Kimberley, and which may claim the support of the most advanced humanitarian.' As to that the most advanced humanitarian has possibly yet to be heard. But if we might presume in any wise to speak for him we should say that no one will realize more keenly than he the extreme difficulty of the problem involved in the necessarily tutelary relation of the white race toward the black as to what degree of enfranchisement is best in the interests of the blacks themselves. He would probably be among the first to exact of the native races at least some outward conformity to the requirements of civilization and to lay such of its wholesome burdens upon him as he is able to bear.

THE BLOSSOMING OF ENGLAND.

The Royal Geographical Society has not allowed the tercentenary of the death of Queen Elizabeth to pass without the celebration by a special meeting and exhibition of the remarkable geographical development that marked her great reign. That reign was a wonderful era in many ways, but the geographers had perhaps special call to celebrate it, for it was perhaps the greatest of geographical eras. Sir Walter Raleigh, who, though he never set foot on North America, was the creator of Virginia, was the paladin of geographical 'romance.' His was the creative imagination that brought that new realm of the virgin queen into being, and which fired the imagination of the English to accept it at his hands, though Richard Hakluyt did more of the practical promotion of the colony. To Guiana Raleigh actually went, and wrote about it that accepted classic of Elizabethan geography, with the spacious title page of 1596: 'The discovery of the large, rich, 'and beautiful empire of Guiana, with a 'relation of the great and golden city of 'Manoa, which the Spaniards call El Dô-'rado, and the provinces of Elmira, Ar-'romaia, Amapaia, and other countries, 'with their rivers adjoining.' It is too often concluded by the superficial reader, because the sea-fights with the Spaniards were so picturesque, so vital, and so successful, that the great captains of that age, Hawkins, Drake, and Cavendish, Burroughs, Frobisher, and Davis and Lancaster, even Raleigh, had more of the buccaneer in them than any other ingredient, but that is entirely a mistake. On the famous Mollineux globes, which illustrate the celestial and the terrestrial spheres, and which were made at the cost of Mr. William Sanderson, a wealthy merchant and member of the Fishmongers' Company, and which were by him dedicated to the Queen, the following lines were inscribed, showing something of the true spirit of that age:

Lo, at my charge thou seest the ever-whirling sphere,
The endless reaches of the land and sea in sight appeare,
For countries' good, for worlde's behoof, for learnings furtherance,
Whereby our virtuous Englishmen their actions may advance,
To visit forraine lands where farthest coasts do lye,
I have these worldes thus formed, and to worldes good apply.

At the commemorative meeting referred to Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, showed how singularly rich was the age of Elizabeth in actual achievement. He told how in the far north the 'Meta Incognita' and the Davis Strait were discovered, and the intercourse with Russia by the White Sea strengthened and organized. The Caspian Sea navigated and Bokhara visited. India and Burma made known. A great fishing trade established on the Newfoundland Banks. Virginia discovered and a sure foundation laid for the future colonies which were to form the United States. The charter granted to the Turkey Company, and British trade placed on a sure footing in the Levant. Lucrative trade on the coast of Guinea, in the West Indies, and on the Spanish Main kept alive by English cruisers. The 'Orinoco' explored as far as the mouth of the Karoni. The world twice circumnavigated. Cape Horn and 480 miles of the west coast of North America discovered. The Cape of Good Hope first rounded by English ships, and a charter of incorporation granted to the East India Company, which opened the first chapter of the British Empire in India. Such a glorious record would alone make the achievements of this reign of almost unparalleled splendor, but the courage, the adventurous spirit, the foresight of these men were a greater legacy to us than even their great deeds. These have been the example and the inspiration of which we have seen the fruit ripening ever since and which is ever maturing and ripening. 'National 'character,' says a recent writer, 'is not 'built up in a day, nor even in a generation, and the Elizabethans themselves 'were the descendants of the sturdy islanders who had won for themselves 'the political and civil liberties which 'are the foundation on which the British Empire rests to-day. Englishmen 'can never forget what was won and 'achieved for them under the rule of 'Elizabeth, by herself, and not less by 'the loyal, true and self-sacrificing 'statesmen, Cecil, Walsingham, Sir Nicholas Bacon and others.'

Geographical achievement was of course only one phase of the wonderful Elizabethan era. There was the struggle with the Papacy, the Spanish conspiracy, with Mary Stuart, and all the forces of Rome that precipitated themselves on England's devoted head. Her victory over them made her the star of hope to the Netherlands, the Huguenots, the Scottish, German and Scandinavian Protestants. The literature and philosophy of the period have themselves been unsurpassed in the history of the world, even if they had only produced Shakespeare and Francis Bacon, but they produced a galaxy of only lesser lights than these. They were indeed spacious days when, as Sir Clements Markham says, Anthony Jenkinson crossed Russia from the White Sea to the Caspian and made his way to Persia, to Bokhara; when Ralph Fitch carried a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor Akbar, the Mogul Emperor of India, and the greatest Asiatic monarch of modern times, and extended his travels in the east to Burma and Malacca; when Richard Hakluyt compiled the result of the labors of the great captains of the age, as a labor of love, in a work which is one of the great treasure houses of English literature; when cartography was for the first time placed on a scientific basis; when Dr. William Gilbert wrote 'De Magnete,' whence the art of navigation received enormous development; when Emeric Mollineux constructed his two great globes; when Christopher Saxton published his atlas of England and Wales; when Edward Wright published that famous map of the world 'with the augmentation of the Indies' on the new projection, which is still described as Mercator's, but is really Wright's projection, for, as Wright said, 'The way 'how it should be done I learnt neither 'of Mercator nor of any one else.' The discovery of logarithms by Napier made a complete revolution in the science of navigation, a discovery which Briggs and Gunter brought into practical use, Briggs undertaking and completing the gigantic labor of calculating his tables of natural numbers, perhaps as great a service for navigation as one man has ever accomplished. Luke Fox has immortalized his name by naming an island in the Hudson's Bay, 'Mr. Briggs, His Mathematics.' But these are only a few of the things these giants accomplished, and it is difficult to believe when we read of the field they had to work in that it all took place only three hundred years ago. It was this great company of Elizabethans who more than any other of our generations of ancestors moulded our destiny on the large and liberal lines which has made our present world-wide empire possible.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both himispheres.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER.

How are Securities Digested?—New York 'World.'
'Undigested Securities'—New York 'Evening Post.'
Labor for the Rand—'Daily News,' London.
Transvaal Side of the Labor Question — From the Correspondent of the 'Daily News,' London.
Chamberlain on the Labor Question in Africa—'The Times,' London.
England and the Black Races—'Public Opinion,' London.
Buckingham Palace Impressions — 'The Westminster Budget.'
Dean Farrar—'The Times,' London; the Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Reminiscences of Dean Farrar—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Fallen—J. M.
From Private to Major-General—'The Daily Chronicle,' London.
Australia's Water Scheme—'The Morning Post,' London.
The Making of Speeches—By T. P. O'Connor, in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Art and Artifice— Forgeries Treasured by the Nation—'The Daily News,' London.
The Alleged Art Forgeries — 'The Times,' London.
The Kaiser as an Opera Inspirer—'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Christ Arose on Easter Day—Poem by Phillips Brooks.
Our Age—John G. Whittier, published for the first time. 'The Outlook,' New York.
The Professor and the Poet—'Academy and Literature,' London.
Mr. Rudyard Kipling—By A. T. Quiller-Couch, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Return of the Angels—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
L'Affaire Loisy—By A. L. Lilley, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
Humor and Friendship — 'The Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Handicraft of Cookery—By F. A. Steel, in the 'Saturday Review,' London, abridged.
Wild Cattle—'The Standard,' London. Condensed.
English in the Home—'The Outlook,' New York.
Petroleum Oil vs. Coal as Fuel—'Railway and Locomotive Engineering,' New York.
Risks of the Chemist—'Daily News,' London.

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SOME FAMOUS HYMNS

FACTS ABOUT THOSE WHO WROTE THEM, AND FAMOUS PERSONS WHO LOVED THEM.

Everyone, perhaps, has his or her favorite hymn. Yet few know its author and under what circumstances it was composed. Take the Christmas hymns, for example. 'Hark! the Herald Angels Sing,' when originally published by Charles Wesley, in 1739, began, 'Hark, How All the Welkin Rings.' 'Christians, Awake!' was composed by John Byrom, in 1745, as a carol for his little daughter Dolly, 'for her and for no one else.' In the original the manuscript is headed 'Christmas Day for Dolly.' It was first published in 1746, in Harrop's Manchester 'Mercury,' and was set to music by the organist of the Manchester parish church, Mr. John Wainwright. 'While Shepherds Watched,' another carol, was written by Nahum Tate 200 years ago. The popular 'Abide With Me' was written by the Rev. H. E. Lyte, in 1847, at Brixham. He had become so ill that he was ordered to Nice. On the Sunday evening prior to his leaving he walked by the seashore alone for half an hour after service, fully convinced that he had spoken to his congregation for the last time. When the sun had set he went back to his study, and an hour later the hymn was finished. Dr. Monk composed its beautiful setting in an inspired ten minutes. Canon Ellerton's popular, 'Saviour, Again to Thy Dear Name,' was composed so recently as 1886, but has since then been translated into nearly every language and dialect. The story of how Newman wrote 'Lead, Kindly Light,' in an orange boat, while becalmed in the Straits of Bonifacio, is well known. 'Rock of Ages'—probably the most popular hymn in the English language—was written by Toplady when caught in a thunderstorm near Blagdon in the Mendips. As the 'London' went down in the Bay of Biscay in 1866 the doomed passengers sang this hymn. It was once translated into Hindustani by an enthusiastic native convert, and his rendering, literally translated, read thus:—

Very old stone, split for my benefit,
Let me absent myself under one of your fragments.

Many stories are told of the hymns of Isaac Watts. It is said that he wrote 'Not all the Blood of Beasts' after a visit to Smithfield Market, while the charming hymn 'There is a Land of Pure Delight' was suggested by the view of Southampton Water as seen from the Isle of Wight. He is believed to have written 500 hymns; many are mediocre; a few will last as long as the English language. 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' was suggested to Charles Wesley by a seabird flying to him for protection during a storm. It was one of the earliest that he wrote. A good story is told of Keble and Dr. Neale, both writers of hymns:

Dr. Neale was invited by Mr. Keble and the Bishop of Salisbury to assist them with their new hymnal, and for this purpose he paid a visit to Hinsley Parsonage. On one occasion Mr. Keble, having to go to another room to find some papers, was detained a short time. On his return Dr. Neale said, 'Why, Keble, I thought you told me that the "Christian Year" was entirely original!' 'Yes,' he answered, 'it certainly is.' 'Then how comes this?' and Dr. Neale placed before him the Latin of one of Keble's hymns. Keble confessed himself utterly confounded. He protested that he had never seen the original. After a few minutes of quiet enjoyment Neale relieved him by owning that he had just turned it into Latin during his absence.

The now popular wedding hymn, 'O Perfect Love,' was written in 1883 by Mrs. Dorothy Gurney, for her sister's marriage, to be sung to the tune 'O Strength and Stay.' Sir Joseph Barnby set it to music for the wedding of Princess Louise of Wales. Canon Ellerton's 'O Father, all-creatiag,' was composed at the request of the late Duke of Westminster for the marriage of his daughter to the Marquis of Ormonde in 1876. 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains' was written by Heber in twenty minutes in 1819, and the only correction he made was to substitute 'heathen' in the second verse for 'savage.'

A most interesting chapter is that on children's hymns. Charles Wesley wrote the best known of all, 'Gentle Jesus, Meek and Mild,' in 1740. It has been said that he wrote it for his own children, but this is a mistake, for he did not marry until some years afterward. 'There is a Happy Land' was written by Mr. Andrew Young in 1838, at Rothesay, to go with a tune which he had heard a little girl playing. 'There's a Friend for Little Children' was written by Mr. Midlane at Newport, Isle of Wight, near the house where Thomas Binney composed his verses beginning 'Eternal Light! Eternal Light.' The charming child's hymn, 'Now the Day is Over' was written in 1865 by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, author of 'Onward Christian Soldiers.' The magnificent 'Eternal Father, Strong to Save,' was composed by Mr. William Whiting. One of the most curious stories in this admirable volume relates to the hymn beginning 'O, Happy Day That Fixed My Choice.' This was once sung at the confirmation of one of the royal children by the late Queen's desire. The next day a leading London paper announced that the hymn had been specially written for the occasion by Tennyson, with a scathing criticism that if the Poet Laureate could do no better it was time objection was raised to his receiving national pay. It was really written by Dr. Doddridge, who died in 1751.—London 'Telegraph.'

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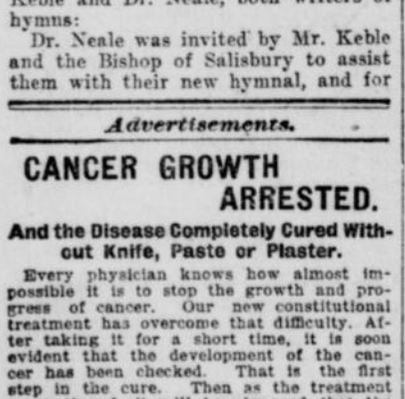
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RUSSIAN SCANDAL

PRINCE MICHAEL ANDRONICOFF REVEALS A MONSTROUS OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.

Moscow, Feb. 6.—Nearly a year ago a young girl, a Roumanian subject, was travelling in the Caucasus. In the same carriage was a Judicial Investigator (Juge d'Instruction) of the neighborhood, who made advances to the girl, which were repulsed. The man, a native of the Baltic provinces, named Pusepp, waited until the train reached the station of Tikhoretskaja, where his official standing gave him authority, and accused the girl of stealing his dress sword and umbrella. She was arrested on the spot. Pusepp, in his official capacity, held a preliminary investigation. A few days later the girl died suddenly; the police doctors pronounced it a case of suicide and she was buried. The muzhiks of the neighborhood and a large body of workmen from the railway endeavored to lynch Pusepp and other officials, and their attitude was such that troops had to be summoned to restore order. As usual in Russia, when military have to be moved the St. Petersburg authorities are notified, and thus news reaches the capital independently of the civil authorities of the provinces, whose power is quite equal to the suppression of all knowledge of anything short of the use of armed force. The St. Petersburg 'Gazette,' a semi-official organ, published such an account of the affair that the Ministry of Justice sent a special commissioner to investigate the circumstances. His report amounted to a confirmation of the local official's story and added the statement that the girl was a woman of no reputation and officially borne on the police books as such.

The St. Petersburg 'Gazette,' with a courage that cannot be overestimated in the case of a Russian newspaper, refused to rest content with this high official's whitewashing, and was assisted in its further prosecution of inquiries by the fact that Pusepp had actually ventured to charge the paper in the courts of law with libel. What happened to this unfortunate girl during the four or five days between her arrest and her burial as a suicide? The official story stops all inquiry by branding the victim as a woman of illfame. Other sources of information, which have happily in this case found a voice in spite of all the pressure of authority, state that Pusepp, whether baffled in his evil designs or not, handed the girl over to the will of the subordinate police officials, from whom she was passed over to the Cossacks. The details are naturally unprintable, at all events in an English paper. But even for those who do not know Russia, it will be plain that much must have happened to rouse the callous and browbeaten muzhiks to the pitch of attempting, in a body, to lynch a representative of the imperial power, with the inevitable result of having later to face the rifles and bayonets of the military—as, in fact, duly occurred.

The St. Petersburg 'Gazette' has now published a signed article by Prince Michael Andronicoff, who is a descendant of Andronicus, Emperor of the East in the twelfth century, in which he states that, after personal inquiry on the spot, where there appears to have been no lack of evidence when really sought for, he is enabled to say that this nineteen-year-old girl was done to death by violence, that her body was a mass of bruises, and bore distinct marks of human nails, and that there is reason to believe carbolic acid was poured into her mouth after death to give color to the police story of suicide. About the poor girl having been passed from hand to hand by 'dozens' of monsters, the Prince has likewise no doubt. He concludes by the following charge upon the system which passes for the administration of justice in Russia. I quote literally:—'I am bound to declare that the legal authorities who carried out the investigation into this affair took all precautions to hide the truth, and to shield the criminals; further, that those of the workpeople of the Vladikavkaz Railway who attempted to defend the girl, have all been dismissed from their employ, and have undergone various terms of punishment, and, finally, that the attitude of the central organs of our justice to this affair is arousing most undesirable reports all over the Northern Caucasus, in the sense that truth is very often trampled under foot, and that it is far from being always possible to recover a right which has been outraged.' This is a direct attack upon the Ministry of Justice, and the nail is driven fairly home by another article in the same issue of Prince Ukhtomsky's paper. The charge could hardly be passed over, and the 'central organ of our justice'—'our justice' is an expression worthy of particular attention of students of Russia—otherwise the 'Ministry of Justice,' has replied officially, promising to reopen the investigation, and, further, which is quite a new departure, to 'publish the report of the preliminary inquiry upon its completion.'

The above story has a double interest for all the world, apart from any concern we may have in the administration of Russian justice. In the first place, the facts of the case show that absolutely any one, Russian or, as in this instance, a non-Russian subject, might meet with the same fate in life, and be dishonored in her death, to save the reputation of some petty official wearing one of the innumerable uniforms of the Czar's servants. It will, doubtless, recur to the memories of many that very much the same thing happened in St. Petersburg itself only a few years ago. An English girl, a nurse, returning home from the English Church, with an English Prayer Book in her hand, on Sunday, was outraged and done to death and buried, alongside many another victim, by the men of a regiment whose officers were degraded to the ranks by the late Emperor as a punishment for their ignorance or complicity, whichever it may have been. In the present case, it is probably due solely to the military that this outrage has come to light. Had the muzhik not risen to avenge a deed which shocked even his callous sense of right, and so required hammering into subjection again by the military, who of late years have shown an increasing dislike for this distasteful duty of oppression at home, there is every reason to believe that the story would not have reached St. Petersburg at all. Even when it did, the 'central organs of Russian justice' very nearly succeeded in stifling the matter after all. It is impossible to deny, with the facts of the case before us, that any woman, English, American, or any other nation, might meet a similar fate in any outlying portion of even European Russia, and it would be well for this fact to be borne in mind.—London 'Standard.'

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHEN FATHER WAS YOUNG.

(Haryot Holt Day, in 'Ledger Monthly.')

'Please tell me a story about when father was young,' said Mary Louise.

'Well, my dear,' said grandmother, 'when your father was young he was a very interesting person.'

'What did he love to do?' asked Mary Louise.

'He was always very busy,' said grandmother, 'and when he had done everything he could think of, and could think of nothing in the world to do, he begged me to give him a bonnet to rip.'

'A bonnet to rip,' said Mary Louise. 'I never heard of such a thing. Did you give him your best bonnet to rip up, grandmother?'

'Scarcely that,' laughed grandmother. 'Once when I was cleaning house I found some old bonnets in a trunk in the garret, and I gave him one to rip to pieces, and he had such a good time doing it that always after that when he had nothing to do he teased me for another bonnet to rip.'

'Then what else did he do?' asked Mary Louise, now thoroughly interested and bent on extracting a story.

'Your father was naturally very destructive, and he seemed to take naturally to ripping anything. He liked the bonnets because the colors were pretty. Of course, he was very little, not so big as you are now.'

'Oh, grandmother, how perfectly interesting! Do tell me some more as quick as you can. Did father ever do anything naughty?'

'Did I ever tell you about the time when I had the sewing society at my house one afternoon, and what he did?'

'No, grandmother, you never told me that at all. You never have told me anything about father when he was a little boy. Dear, it's very difficult to imagine my father a little boy. And did he wear dresses?'

'Certainly, he wore dresses. He had one such pretty little dress. It was red merino, all braided in black braid,' said grandmother, meditatively. 'And one day he went off by himself where no one could find him, and with the scissors he ripped all the braid off.'

'Oh, grandmother,' gasped Mary Louise, 'you never told me that father ever did anything so interesting. Then what did you do?'

'I don't remember what I did unless it was to lock up the scissors.'

'Did you spank him?'

'Possibly; you see it happened such a long time ago that I have almost forgotten. It was mostly my fault, I suppose, teaching him to rip. But that wasn't the worst.'

'Oh, grandmother, what a beautiful story!' exclaimed Mary Louise, who now danced all around the room. 'I should never have suspected that father did a naughty thing in his whole life. What else did he do?'

'Well, one afternoon I had the sewing society at the house. We always had a supper afterwards, and, of course, the ladies took off their things and sewed all the afternoon, and then their husbands came to supper. We just had hot rolls and sauce and pickles and cake—about four kinds of cake. Of course, there wasn't room at the table for your father, and so he—'

'Oh, grandmother, did father have to wait just the same as we do when there is company?'

'Certainly, children had to wait in those days far more than they do now, I can assure you.'

'Then what did he do, grandmother? Please don't keep me in such suspense.' Mary Louise sat down on the floor, crossed her feet under her and rocked violently.

'There,' said her grandmother, 'I've dropped my darning-needle. Look, child, and find it.'

'Oh, dear, dear,' said Mary Louise, 'let me get you another.'

'There is no other,' said grandmother. 'That's the last one I've got. Search carefully around the carpet, and you will soon find it.'

'Here it is. I've got it. Then what did father do? You said he had to wait, and the husbands all came to supper, and you had sauce, and pickles, and hot rolls and four kinds of cake. Didn't father want to wait?' Mary Louise was now thoroughly impatient and eager.

Grandmother threaded her darning-needle deliberately, during which time Mary Louise danced around the room five times, and finally sank in a heap in the middle of the floor.

'Please hurry, grandmother. Then what did father do?'

'Your father was naturally a mischievous child, and had to be watched constantly. I was busy with the supper and entertaining my guests, and I supposed he was in the kitchen with the cook; and the housemaids were waiting on the table, and the cook forgot all about him. In the meantime he had found the scissors, and had gone into my bedroom, where the ladies had put their bonnets on my bed, and what did he do but rip up bonnets. During the time we were at supper he ripped up three bonnets. One of them belonged to the minister's wife and one to the lady missionary. I've forgotten whose the other bonnet was.'

'Oh, grandmother,' gasped Mary Louise, drawing in her breath with awe, 'did my father really do that?'

'He certainly did.'

'Then what did you do?'

'I cried.'

'Oh, grandmother.'

'Yes; I was so embarrassed and overcome that I just sat down and cried. And there sat your father in the middle of the bed among all the bonnets with a pile of feathers and flowers and ribbons by his side. If we had sat at the supper table much longer he would have ripped up every bonnet there.'

'Wouldn't that have been perfectly terrible?'

'Yes; it was bad enough as it was.'

'What did the minister's wife say?'

'Well, the ladies were very kind, and the men all laughed and thought it was a rare joke. There happened to be a milliner who was a member of the society, and she sewed the trimming all on again, and the ladies insisted that their bonnets were prettier than they were in the first place.'

'Then what did father do?'

'I believe he was put to bed. Yes; I remember now. Your grandfather put him to bed.'

'Did grandfather laugh?'

'Yes; grandfather laughed harder than anyone. As far as I was concerned, I thought it no laughing matter. There comes your father now. You had better ask him about it.'

And Mary Louise ran with a skip and a jump to the front door.

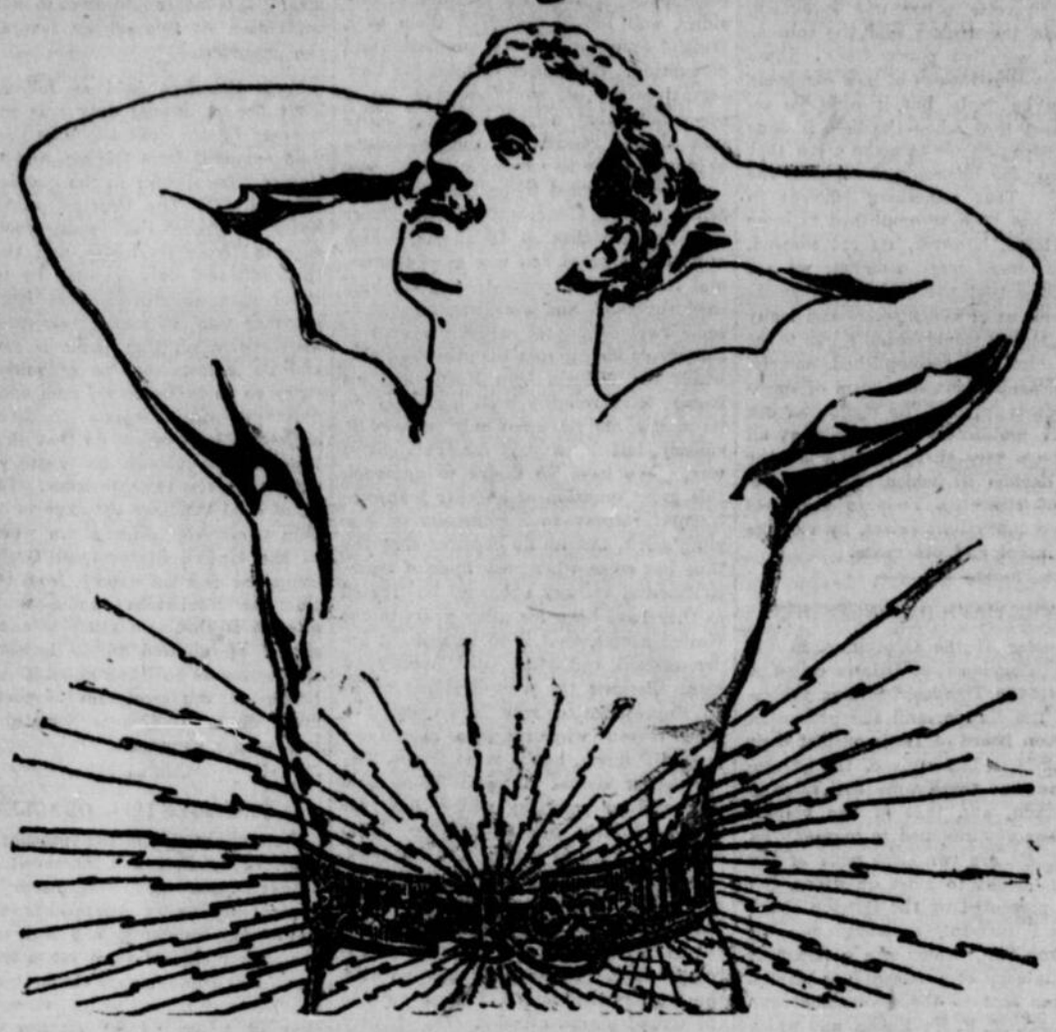
'Father, father,' she said in greeting, 'I've been hearing all about you when you were a little boy. I wish I'd been little when you were,' and two arms gave 'father' a good hug.

The estate of Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England, who left £800,000 to missions, has yielded a million sterling. He desired that every tribe of mankind should have copies of the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

DRINKING WATER.

Hudson, P.Q.—Please inform us where we can send sample of well water to ascertain if it is fit for drinking. Ans.—Professor J. T. Donald, Dominion Public Analyst, 112 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GALLEYS.

Curious.—What is a 'galley' mentioned in connection with the word 'slave.' Ans.—Galleys, with three rows of rowers, were invented by the Corinthians 786 B.C. The term 'galley-slave' arose from these seagoing vessels having from twenty-five to thirty benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves on each bench.

FORBIDDEN TO WEAR FURS.

Trapper.—Was there ever a law passed in England forbidding the wearing of furs. Ans.—On March 28, 1336, King Edward the Third enacted that all persons who could not spend one hundred pounds per annum should be debarred from the extravagance of wearing furs.

'TO ALTHEA, FROM PRISON.'

Beatrice.—Please tell me the title of the poem containing the lines:

'Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage,'

and give some facts about its author. Ans.—The poem you mention is entitled 'To Althea, from prison,' and was written by Richard Lovelace. He was born in 1618, and was educated at Oxford. He is described as possessing great personal beauty and engaging manners. He was an ardent royalist, and spent all his fortune in his endeavors to aid the king. He suffered imprisonment and poverty during the triumph of the Commons and the ingratitude and neglect of the court after the Restoration. He died in 1658, in utter want. It was while languishing in prison as a supporter of Charles I. that he wrote the poem. The lines quoted are from the last of the four eight-line stanzas:

'Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an heritage;
If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.'

COLOR OF APPLES.

Horticulturist.—Please explain why some apples are green, others yellow, red, striped, etc. Ans.—The physiology of color in flowers and fruits has long received the attention of naturalists, and various theories have been advanced. The general tendency of research is to indicate that all the phenomena of plant color seem connected with the life of the chlorophyll, or ordinary coloring matter of vegetation, either in its development or disintegration. With regard to autumnal hues, some maintain that the chlorophyll pigment is then disintegrating through different color stages. The non-green coloring substances may serve to protect the chlorophyll from the too violent rays of the sun. In some instances they are simply by-products in the chemical processes carried on by the plants.

CARPENTER BEES.

G. L. L., Treadwell, Ont.—The piece of wood containing larvae, which you sent to us for examination, was forwarded to Prof. Fletcher, entomologist and botanist, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, who kindly sends a prompt answer: 'The piece of wood contains the larval cells of one of the leaf-cutting bees of the genus Megachile. These bees are also sometimes called carpenter bees, from the fact that they burrow holes into wood or enlarge the holes made by other insects. In these they construct the neat little cases which you have sent. Lining the burrow with oval-shaped pieces cut from the leaves of roses, maples and many other plants, they make little cylindrical cases over half an inch in length, which they fill with pollen (or bee bread) as food for the larva which hatches from the single egg laid in each cell. The bees will emerge from these cells this summer. The Leaf-cutter Bees may often be seen during the summer cutting out the ovals from leaves and carrying to their nests. They cannot be said to be injurious, although, of course, when very numerous and when they turn their attention to an ornamental rose in a garden, they are objectionable.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

HOLDER OF MORTGAGE.

Manitoba Farmer.—Some time ago I owed an implement firm for machinery. In consequence of two crop failures was unable to meet payment, and for security gave him a chattel mortgage. Some eighteen months ago the local representative asked me to give them a renewal as they found some of the things were not correctly defined. I did so at once. Six months after doing so the general agent of the firm sent me a note in his own name demanding payment for the same. I replied that I did not owe him anything, but if the firm would send me a statement of account I would let the matter have prompt attention. To this he replied that the firm had no interest in the account as he had bought it from them more than two years ago. Will you kindly say if you think the renewed mortgage is valid, the company having sold the account, I take it, had no right to ask for it, nor do I for a moment think they ever did, but the said general agent instructs the local agent to apply to me for it, and having procured it he then tells the local agent and also myself that the firm have no longer any claim having sold their rights to him. Ans.—The mortgage is probably valid. It is, of course, really immaterial to you whether the company is the beneficial mortgagee or merely a trustee for the general agent in his personal capacity. But when you come to pay it would be well to get releases from both.

GOODS GONE ASTRAY.

F.R.G.—A person going to India last November shipped from Hamilton a box of household goods, weighing about five hundred pounds, about the middle of October, expecting it to reach India about Christmas. She received from railway agent at Hamilton a paper to be presented at Bombay on the arrival of the box. The box did not arrive at the proper time and on making enquiry of the agent at Hamilton she found that they had not shipped it till the 30th of December, at least this is what they said, and on writing to the shipping company at New York, in whose care it was directed, it was found that it had reached New York. The railway officials when further questioned gave only evasive answers, and either cannot or will not tell where the box is, and why it is not being sent on. What steps could be taken to trace or recover the box? Could the railway company be held responsible for the value of the box or for damage received to contents through delay? Ans.—We think the proper course would be to present a claim to the railway company for the value of the box and contents and damages, and, if necessary, thereafter, to bring an action against the company to recover same. Such steps would probably ensure diligence on their part in the endeavor to trace the missing shipment.

MEDICAL.

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

SNORING AT NIGHT.

'A Subscriber' has a little girl nearly four years of age, who is in most respects well and strong. She is easily wakened at night, breathes through her mouth, and snores a good deal. Her fingers twitch, and she is generally restless at night. Ans.—There is probably some obstruction in the nasal passage, or in the throat. This may come from simple catarrh, and the nose may be blocked up with secretion. If this is the case, spraying the passage with a little warm water and baking soda will clear it out. You should also look at the throat, and see if the tonsils are enlarged. If so, or if your simple measures do not relieve, you should let a throat and nose specialist see her. Growths in the nose and throat of this kind are common in children, and are important. If left, they cause irritability, a tendency to catch cold, changes in the shape of the chest, and even mental dulness. The sooner they are remedied the better.

VAPOR BATHS.

Subscriber' asks if the use of a thermal vapor bath would be beneficial or otherwise in a woman pregnant seven months. Also if vaccination would be advisable in the same case, there being smallpox in the immediate neighborhood. Ans.—If in perfect health, and not requiring the use of heat to the skin for the treatment of any special disease, the use of a vapor bath would not be required, and would probably be detrimental rather than otherwise. If, however, there is disease of the kidneys, some such appliance might be necessary. As to the vaccination it would probably be wiser to undergo it if smallpox is very close, and there is any possibility of infection being carried from one house to the other. It would not be entirely devoid of risk to the child, but it might be necessary to run that risk. Smallpox in a pregnant woman is a very grave affection. As so much depends on circumstances and the state of your general health it would be better to ask your family doctor.

HEADACHE.

'Francis,' Ontario, is sixty years old, and works out of doors most of the time. Is sometimes troubled with muscular pains and rheumatism. Every two or three days or at most at intervals of a week, suffers from terrible headaches over and in the eyes. Shortly after, or about the same time is constipated, and has to take medicine. The urine comes with a red gravelly deposit. Sometimes there is backache, and sometimes not. After the bowels move the headache passes off, but the urine often remains dark colored for days. Ans.—The analysis of the urine you send shows that the state of the urine is quite compatible with health, except for the presence of calcium oxalate and ammonius urate. This points to an undue acidity of the urine, although some allowance must be made for the effect of diet. A diet with fruit just before taking the sample might account for the oxalates. The reddish color of the urine is due to urates. A condition of the urine of this kind is sometimes due to great concentration of the urine and to a great variety of causes, of which might be mentioned too much meat in the diet, fever, constipation, dyspepsia, the rheumatic taint. You had better try to keep the bowels moving daily, with preferably an injection of cold water. Take a glassful of cold water every morning on rising. Take plenty of fresh fruit. Drink freely of water during the day. Use meat more sparingly. If the headaches only come on late in the day it may be your eyes that are at fault, and you should have them tested.

VETERINARY.

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

MILK FISTULAE.

Irish Reader.—I have a cow which gives milk out of two apertures in each one of hind teats, the other two being all right. The second holes are half way up the teat. Please advise. Ans.—Such cases can only be treated by skilled surgeons, and even by them not always successfully, especially if operated on while the cow is milking. Unless of special value it would probably pay you best to let her dry and fatten her.

SWOLLEN THYROID GLANDS.

G.R.H.—Valuable calves, two and four months old, with swellings behind the jaws much like mumps in a person; starting around or about the ear and going down to about the throat. The swellings appear to be just soft rolls. I have shown them to the most skilful veterinary surgeon we can find and he frankly said he did not understand it and could not tell what to do for it. Ans.—These glands are always large in the unborn calf but usually at birth or very soon after they absorb so as to be unnoticeable. If the water furnished to the cows is hard, that is, contains lime salts, you should in some way provide soft water. Rub the glands daily with the following ointment: Iodide of potassium, 2 drachms; lard, 2 ounces, and give, dissolved in the food twice daily, fifteen grains of iodide of potassium.

ABORTION IN MARE.

J.A.—Would drinking impure well water cause abortion in a mare, due to foal in two months; appears in good condition other ways. This is her first foal. Will she be likely to go the same way again? What could be done to prevent it? Ans.—Yes, water contaminated by surface drainage if long used would be likely to so affect the health that abortion would occur, but why should the stock be permitted to drink impure water? The abortion is, however more probably due to slipping or overexertion, or perhaps long want of exercise and then, when let out, too much sudden, violent exercise. Mares which are allowed their freedom seldom abort unless from injury or violence of some kind. If bred from again she must be carefully watched at the corresponding period of pregnancy and kept very quiet, but given regular gentle exercise.

LAMENESS FROM WANT OF EXERCISE.

N.B.—Subscriber's mare, four years old, ran in pasture all last summer; stood in barn all winter; had neither work nor exercise; never has been worked; fed on hay, no grain; has never been shod; stands on plank floor, which has been kept clean with plenty of dry straw for bedding. On examining feet I found the front ones badly diseased. On cleaning out the feet the principal part of frog dropped out. The heel, from the frog up to the hair, is very soft, and a very bad smell. On moving round she stepped lame. In good condition otherwise and feels well. What would be the cause? Can she be cured and what treatment is necessary? Ans.—The overgrown state of the feet is due to want of exercise and neglect of necessary paring down of the feet. No young horse should be left in the stable all of twenty-four hours. The feet should be carefully looked after, overgrowth prevented by cutting or rasping unless worn down sufficiently by exercise. Navicular disease and other forms of lameness originate from such mismanagement. No treatment may be required other than to have the farrier reduce the feet to their normal size. The dropping out of the frog is nature's method of getting rid of superfluous growth of horn; the sole and frog scale off naturally.

AGRICULTURAL

FERTILIZERS.

W.A.J.—Would coal ashes be of any use on land, or around trees? 2. What is the best fertilizer? 3. Is rye good to sow in the fall, to plough under in the spring? Ans.—1. Coal ashes are of very little value as a fertilizer, but in heavy clay soil may help to make it more porous. It is sometimes used as a mulch around newly-planted trees to retain the moisture, and check the growth of weeds. 2. The best fertilizer for some soils would not be the best for others. You should write to some manufacturer of fertilizers for one of their catalogues. 3. Rye, if sown in the early part of September, will make excellent pasturage late in the fall, and early in the following spring, and when ploughed down, will greatly improve the land for a potato crop.

POULTRY AND PETS.

FERTILITY OF EGGS.

A Maine Subscriber.—1. About how long are eggs fertile after taking the rooster away from the flock? 2. How long before they will be fertile after putting a rooster with a flock? 3. What is the duty on eggs from Canada to the United States? Ans.—1. Eggs are sometimes fertile ten days or a fortnight after the rooster has been removed, but generally a week would be long enough to trust them. 2. If there are only a few hens the eggs should be fertile in four or five days, but if there are a dozen or more hens to one rooster, better wait a week or ten days. 3. The United States tariff on eggs is five cents per dozen.

CHESS

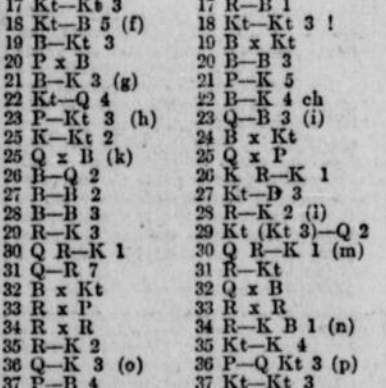
Tuesday, April 14.

GAME NO. 633.

(Monte Carlo, 1903. Ruy Lopez.)

White. Dr. S. Tarrasch.	Black. H. Wolf.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 R—K 1	6 B—K 2
7 P—B 3	7 Castles
8 P—K R 3 (a)	8 B—Q 2
9 P—Q 4	9 R—K 1
10 B—B 2	10 P—R 3 (b)
11 P—Q 5 (c)	11 Kt—Kt 1
12 P—B 4	12 Kt—R 2
13 K—R 2	13 B—Q B 1 (d)
14—Q Kt—Q 2	14 Kt—Q 2
15 Kt—B 1	15 Q Kt—B 1 (?)
16 B—B 4	16 Kt—Q 2 (e)
17 Kt—Kt 3	17 R—B 1
18 Kt—B 5 (f)	18 Kt—Kt 3 !
19 B—Kt 3	19 B x Kt
20 P x B	20 B—B 3
21 B—K 3 (g)	21 P—K 5
22 Kt—Q 4	22 B—K 4 ch
23 P—Kt 3 (h)	23 Q—B 3 (i)
25 K—Kt 2	24 B x Kt
25 Q x B (k)	25 Q x P
26 B—Q 2	26 K R—K 1
27 B—B 2	27 Kt—D 3
28 B—B 3	28 R—K 2 (i)
29 R—K 3	29 Kt (Kt 3)—Q 2
30 Q R—K 1	30 Q R—K 1 (m)
31 Q—R 7	31 R—Kt
32 B x Kt	32 Q x B
33 R x P	33 R x R
34 R x R	34 R—K B 1 (n)
35 R—K 2	35 Kt—K 4
36 Q—K 3 (o)	36 P—Q Kt 3 (p)
37 P—B 4	37 Kt—Kt 3
38 P—K R 4	38 R—B 1
39 P—R 5	39 Kt—B 1
40 Q—K 7	40 Q—Q 5
41 B—B 5	41 R—R 1
42 Q x B P	42 P—Q Kt 4
43 P—Kt 3	43 P x P
44 P x P	44 Q—Q 8
45 B—Kt 4	45 P—K B 4
46 B—B 3	46 Q—Q 6
47 Q x P	47 Q x B P
48 Q—K 5	48 Q—Q 5
49 R—Kt 2	49 R—R 2
50 R—Kt 8	50 R—K B 2
51 P—Q 6	51 Q—Q7 ch
52 K—R 3	52 K—R 2
53 Q—Q 5	53 Q x Q
54 B x Q	54 R—B 3
55 B—Kt 8 ch	55 K—R 1 (q)
56 B—B 4	56 K—R 2
57 R—K 3 and wins	

Position after Black's 30th move. Black.



White.

Notes by Messrs. Schallopp and Tarrasch.

(a) Not P—Q 4 at once, else 8..B—Kt 5.

(b) To prevent his Kt being pinned, so that he can now play B—B 1.

(c) Q Kt—Kt 3, via Q 2 and B 1, is also good.

(d) To make room for the Kt.

(e) If..B—Q 2, White changes off, and later posts his Kt at K B 5.

(f) B—B 2 is essential first.

(g) A mistake. Q—K 2, followed by B—B 2, is the correct line of play.

(h) K—R 1 is better; then, if 23..Q—R 5; 24 Q—Kt 4. If 23..Q—B 3; 24 P—K Kt 4, etc.

(i) Winning the P

(k) Not 25 B x B, else 25..Q x P; 26 B x Kt, P x B; 27 R—K 2, Kt—Kt 4; 28 P—K Kt 4; Q—B 5, and Black gets a fine attack.

(l) Or 28Q—B 6 ch, followed by..P—K 6 It would have been safer, therefore, for White to play 28 R—K 3.

(m) This gives White a still further advantage. But it could hardly be helped, as the K P must be protected.

(n) Q x R is threatened, when if 35..Kt x Q! 36 R mates.

(o) White now has the advantage, and gradually increases it.

(p) Kt x P would lose a piece, by Q checking at Q 3 or K 4.

(q) If K x B, P—Q 7 wins.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 695. Juchly. Three moves. Key: Kt—Kt 5.

Correct from Pawn, E. W. Allen—'Clever and economical setting.'

No. 696. Motto 'Hoffe nur.' Two moves. Key: Q—K 8.

Correct fro mE. W. Allen—'A good every day problem, but not worthy of a first prize.' G. Patterson—'The sacrifice of the Q is too common a theme for this to merit a first prize.' Mrs. F. J. Pentelow; Pawn.

SOLVERS' SCORES.

Allen, 142; Barry, 142; Patterson, 118; Pawn, 102; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 51; others unchanged.

LOCAL ITEMS.

In the championship tourney of the Cercle St. Denis Messrs. Bertrand and Germain tied for first place with 10½ out of 13. Mr. Sawyer came next with 10, then Clement 9, Cartier, Clements and Pelletier 7½ each, Wilson 7, Dubreuil 6½, St. Pierre 5½, Trempe 4½, Lapierre 4.

In the continuous tourney of the Montreal Chess Club the winners turned out to be Messrs. Falconer and Kurrle, Mr. Kurrle winning 30 out of 44 games, and Mr. Falconer 18 out of 25. The prizes were of the value of $7 and $5 respectively.

In the Montreal championship tourney Mr. Kurrle is leading strongly. The blunderweed has broken out again. A fine struggle for last place is going on

THE PROBLEMS IN SOLVING COMPETITION.

No. 699—kt 7, K 3 p 3, 4 P 1 p 1, 3 B 2 P, P 1 Kt k P 3, 6 P 1, 1 R P P 4, 8. Three moves.

No. 700—2 Kt kt K 3, 3 Q 3 p, 2 kt 4 p, 3 R P 2 B, r 3 k 3, p 6 R, 1 p p 1 r 1 p B, 2 b 5. Two moves.

No. 701—4 Q 2 Kt, 8, B 1 p p 4, 3 R B b, 4 k 1 p r, b K 3 R 2, r 1 kt 2 p Kt 1, 7 q. Two moves.

No. 702—q 1 b b 1 kt 2, 2 Kt p 4, 1 kt 3 r 2, 1 p P 1 k 1 B 1, 3 Kt 2 B 1, 1 P 1 K p 1 p 1, 3 P 1 p 2, 5 R 1 Q. Three moves.

No. 703—1 Q 6, p 1 p 2 K kt 1, 1 p 5 p, r b P 3, 1 P 3 k 1 r, q p 2 R 1 R p, 2 B B p 2 Kt, 2 Kt 1 b 1 kt 1. Two moves.

No 704—2 B r 4, 2 p 2 kt 2, 8, 1 P 1 k 4, R 2 P 4, 6 Q 1, 8, K 2 R 4. Two moves.

No. 705—8, 8, 4 P 2 R, R 1 b 5, 3 p 1 k 2, 3 P 2 P, 1 Q 2 P 2 P, 2 Kt 3 K 1. Two moves.

No. 706.—2 Kt 5, 8, 4 Kt p 2, 3 P k B 1 p, K 1 R 5, 8, 1 P 6, 8. Three moves.

No. 707—4 B 3, K p 2 P 2 p, 4 Kt 2 p, R 2 P k kt 1 P, 2 P 3 Q 1, 3 P 4, 6 p 1, 6 B 1. Three moves.

No. 708—K 7, 7 Q, 8, 5 p 2, 5 p 2, 6 k B, 8, 7 R. Three moves.

No. 709—2 K 4, 8, 8, B 2 p Kt 3, 3 Kt 1 k 2, 8, 8, 1 Q 6. Three moves.

No. 710—5 K b 1, b 1 B 1 p 3, 5 P 1 Q, 2 p 5, p 2 k P 2 p, P R p P 1, p p r, P 7, 4 Kt 2. Three moves.

No. 711—1 kt kt Q 2 B 1, 3 p 2 p 1, r 1 P 5, 1 p 2 k p 1 P, 1 B 6, 1 Kt 3 R 1 Kt, 5 P 2, b b 5 K. Three moves.

No. 712—1 B B Q 4, 2 K 3 p 1, 1 p 5 kt, kt 4 P 1 b, 2 p 2 k 2, 8, q 1 p P 1 P 1 Kt, 8. Three moves.

No. 713—Q 7, 3 P p B 2, 1 Kt 6, 1 K P 1 k 2 P, p 5 b P, 1 kt P p P 1 p P, 4 R 3, 2 q 1 Kt 2. Three moves.

No. 714—6 K 1, 2 p B 2 R Q, 5 p P P, 4 p P 2, 2 P 1 k 3, 4 B 3, 3 P P 3, 8. Three moves.

No. 715—k 3 r 3, 1 p 5 B, 1 P 6, 8, 8, 7 K, 6 Q 1, 8. Four moves.

No. 716—8, 8, 2 P 2 Q 2, 2 p 5, 6 B 1, 2 B k 4, 8, 5 K 2. Four moves.

No. 717—8, 1 b 6, 1 b 4 B 1, 1 Kt 1 p p 1 p 1, 2 p 2 p 1, 2 P 1 k P 2, 6 Q 1, 3 K 4. Four moves.

No. 718—7 kt, 1 p 1 Q 4, 1 P p 1 Kt p 2, 2 P 1 p 2 P, 3 Kt k 3, kt P 1 p 3 P, 3, P 4, 6 K 1. Four moves.

GAME NO. 634.

Played at Monte Carlo. Score and notes from the 'Morning Post':—

(Ruy Lopez.)

Pillsbury vs. Tarrasch.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q—Kt B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 Kt—B 3 (1)	4 Kt—B 3
5 P x P (2)	5 P—K 5
6 Q—K 2	6 Q—K 2
7 B x Kt	7 Kt P x B
8 Kt—R 4	8 P—Q 4
9 P—Q 4	9 P—Q R 4 (3)
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—R 3
11 B x Kt	11 Q x B
12 Q—R 5 ch	12 K—Q 2 (4)
13 Kt—Kt 6	13 Q x Q P
14 Kt x R	14 B—B 4
15 Q—R 4 (5)	15 R x Kt
16 R—Q 1	16 Q—Kt 5
17 Q—Kt 4	17 K—Q 1
18 Q x Kt P	18 R—K 1
19 Q—B 6 ch	19 K—Q 2
20 P—Q R 3	20 Q—Kt 3 (6)
21 R—Q 2	21 P—K 6 (7)
22 P x P	22 B x P
23 Kt x P	23 B x R ch
24 K x B	24 Q—B 7 ch
25 K—Q 1	25 Q—K 7 ch
26 K—B 1	26 P x Kt

Black won in 83 moves.

(1) 4, P—Q 3 is a sound and well tried move. In the game, Marco vs. Marshall, played at Monte Carlo last year, the continuation was, 4, P—Q 4, B P x P; 5, Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 6, P x Kt, P—B 3; 7, Castles, P x B; 8, Kt—B 3, and analysis agrees that White ought to win by his superior development, which more than counter balances the piece he has sacrificed. Perhaps Tarrasch may have convinced himself that Black should be able to win in the end by material superiority. Even so, Pillsbury could have avoided giving up a piece to save his K P by playing 4, P—Q 4, and if B P x P, then instead of Kt x P, as in the previous variation, White could play 5, B x Kt, followed by Kt x P with a safe game, and a rapid development by such moves as Castling and P—B 4, or P—B 3, as well as Q Kt—B 3, etc.

(2) This move surrenders the initiative. 5, P—Q 3 would still have held good.

(3) Undoubtedly giving Black the superior game. White has to answer to B—R 3, which threatens to arrest his further development.

(4) Part of Black's plan initiated by the move B—R 2 is to let the K R go for the sake of an attack against White's King.

(5) If 15, Q—B 7 ch, K—B 1; 16, Kt—Q 1, Q—B 5; 17, Kt—B 3, we are not convinced that White's game would be in a worse position than actually arose. For if B—Kt 5, White would Castle Q R. On the other hand, if 15, Kt—B 7, Q x P ch; 16, Q—K 7, Q—Q 5 ch, with less favorable prospects.

(6) All this is very fine play; if Q x Kt P, White's reply would be 20, Kt x Q P.

(7) The winning move, which admits of no satisfactory reply.

GAME NO. 635.

Notes from 'Hereford Times.'

Ruy Lopez.

White. S. Taubenhaus.	Black. Dr. Tarrasch.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q 5
6 B x Kt	6 Q P x B
7 P x P	7 Kt—B 4
8 Q —K 2	8 Kt—Q 5
9 Kt x Kt	9 Q x Kt
10 Kt—B 3 (a)	10 B—K Kt 5 !
11 Q—K 3	11 Q x Q (b)
12 B x Q	12 B—Q Kt 5
13 Kt—K 4	13 B—K B 4
14 P—Q B 3	14 B—K 2
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 B—Q 6
16 K—R Q sq	16 Castles Q R
17 R—Q 2	17 P—Q B 4
18 P—K B 4	18 P—K R 4
19 Q—R Q sq	19 P—B 5
20 K—B 2	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—K 2	21 P—Q B 4 (c)
22 Kt—Kt sq	22 K—B 2
23 Kt—B 3	23 K—B 3
24 Kt—K sq (d)	24 B—K 5
25 K—K 2	25 R x R (ch)
26 R x R	26 R—Q sq (e)
27 R x R	27 B x R
28 Kt—B 3	28 B—Kt 8
29 P—Q R 3	29 B—Q 6 ch
30 K—K sq	30 K—Q 4
31 B—B 2	31 P—R 6
32 P—K Kt 3 (f)	32 P—Q Kt 3
33 Kt—Kt sq	33 B—B 4
34 Kt—B 3	34 K—K 5
35 Kt—Q 2 ch	35 K—Q 6 (g)
36 Kt—B sq	36 B—K 5
37 Kt—K 3	37 B—K 2
38 P—K Kt 4	38 P—Q Kt 4
39 P—Kt 5	39 P—R 4
40 K—Q sq	40 P—Kt 5
41 B P x P	41 B P x P
42 P x P	42 P x P
43 Kt—B 2	43 P—B 6
44 P x P	44 P—Kt 6 (h)
45 Resigns.	

(a) White should now harass the Queen by P B 3, otherwise he would have done better to have effected an exchange of Queens on the eighth move.

(b) Wisely content to exchange, and relying on his two Bishops to get the better, eventually, in the end game.

(c) Preventing Kt Q 4.

(d) White can do little else than wriggle, which speaks very highly for the excellence of the defence established by Black.

(e) Still confident of the superiority of his two Bishops over Knight and Bishop. The game is chiefly interesting on that account.

(f) Better seems 32, P x P, K K 5; 33, Kt Kt 5 ch, B x Kt; 34, P x Kt, remaining with Bishops of different colors.

(g) After this White is lost.

(h) The conclusion is artistic, and the game, generally, is a good example of the sober, patient, and scientific style of the winner. Dr. Tarrasch can, however, like most great players, play in a very different style when he chooses, as witness the opening moves in his recent game with Pillsbury.

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AN OLD PLAINSMAN TELLS OF THE CUNNING TRICKS OF SOME AND THE STUPIDITY OF OTHERS HE HAS SEEN.

Of all the animals that live from hand to mouth, Bre'r Rabbit seems to be especially defenceless and the most eagerly sought after. Yet harmless Bunny will fight on occasion and look fierce enough to scare a camel.

On my ranch in Cottonwood arroya, twelve miles south of town, was a shepherd dog that never tired of playing tag with the numerous cottontails that dwelt under the cacti and in the big rock ledges thereabout. The dog was always 'it,' for he never caught any rabbits, but one evening he flushed one in the millet patch and tore across the dry creek bed after it pretty close behind, but not gaining to any encouraging extent.

Just as he rushed past a large cane cactus a big rabbit flashed out like a gray streak and hit him a solid thump in the side. Its onslaught was so sudden and well-timed that Rover lost his footing, rolled over on the side hill with a yelp, scrambled to his feet, and raced back to the cabin with his tail down. The rabbit watched him go and then hopped back under the cactus again.

After that the dog always viewed that particular spot with marked suspicion, and it is doubtful if he ever knew just what hit him.

Sometimes rabbits seem to delight in playing with and teasing a dog, as swallows do a cat. Yet they never try the same tricks on a swift fox, nor do the swallows tease a weasel. I have seen a moonlight party of rabbits playing leapfrog and tag suddenly disappear in their burrows because the scent of a swift fox crept down with the light zephyr.

The cottontail and snowshoe rabbits are much like chicken to eat, but there is very little substance to them.

In British Columbia there is a district which yields no big game, but plenty of rabbits. The Indians there live on rabbits throughout the winter and become rabbit-starved before spring. Did you ever see anybody rabbit-starved? Jackrabbits are more 'fillin'' and satisfactory, but even they are poor substitutes for beef.

A jackrabbit is a fool, for if you start him up he'll run past a hundred safe havens of refuge, and, moreover, gradually edge his way back to the place of beginning.

On the north side of the Colorado Canon in Northern Arizona the Buckskin mountains lie, and one of their peculiarities is the way the outer edge has been broken off and tossed a mile away out into the House Rock Valley, leaving a level plain between this outer row of hills and the main ridge. Once, in 1880, I rode to the edge of the main ridge and stayed a while, admiring scenery and wishing camp was nearer. There had been a very light fall of snow that morning, just enough to bring out everything in bold relief.

Away down below were two coyotes hunting, and they presently started up a big jack. With a whoop and halloo the chase began. It was worth witnessing from the point of vantage where I sat. The first few jumps both coyotes rushed and 'yapped' at the top of their lungs. Then one of them fell back and lay down in the snow till he blended with the landscape. The other forged on fiercely after the jackrabbit, following as closely as possible and keeping up the racket. Little by little the rabbit swerved toward the left, until finally he had made the circle and come back near his starting point. As he swung in near the coyote who had stayed behind, the latter jumped toward him with wild shrieks of ferocity, and for the next hundred yards or so that rabbit broke all records getting away. When the waiting coyote took up the pursuit the other one dropped down and rested. The next time the rabbit made a wider turn and took longer time to get back, but back he did come at last, and then the programme was repeated all over again. But the next time the rabbit returned to the starting point he was too exhausted to escape the rush of the rested coyote, and fell a victim to his foolishness in returning to a point he had twice been warned against.

Compare such foolishness with the wisdom of the otter, who, seeing the footprints of a man near his house, will hide out for a month before returning to that place.

Own cousin to the rabbit in foolishness, however, is the skunk. Confident in his awful weapon of defence a skunk is only equalled in reckless bravery by the porcupine, and both are too stupid to take any sort of warning. Around camps where the cook cuts open canned food with a hatchet it is not an uncommoun thing to catch skunks thereby. The can top being cut into quarters by two blows of the hatchet, it is emptied of its contents and chucked out on the waste pile. If that can happened to hold salmon it is irresistible to any skunk or coon that passes to the leeward of it. A little investigation reveals it, a paw is tried, and then the nose follows. The yielding top allows an entrance but forbids withdrawal, and, so hooded, the prowler falls a victim to the aroused camp.

The rabbit, skunk, badger, porcupine, and raccoon are all easily trapped and unsuspicious of danger, but when one tries the fox, wolf, and felis families he finds an entirely different proposition. A snare, a tin can, or even, in the case of the 'coon, a hole bored in a fallen log, with a sharp wire nail driven in slantwise, will suffice to entrap the unwary ones, but it takes woodcraft to entice the swift coyote, wolverine, marten, otter, or wildcat.

If a 'coon sees an inch hole in a prostrate log he imagines all kinds of grubs and larvae at the bottom of that hole, and down goes an investigating paw. If a nail has been driven slantingly so that its point projects about half way across the diameter of the hole, Bre'r 'Coon will find it much easier to enter than to withdraw it, and will probably be there when the farmer's boy comes around in the morning.

But catch a wolf putting his paw in anything that looks suspicious, or watch how delicately a swift steps around the bait of a live chicken, and the difference will be quickly noted. Once on the Apishapa something used to rob the hen roost at night by digging under the walls. Traps set in the holes dug were scented despite tallowing and smoking, and a new hole would be made and more chickens missing. A careful watch kept from the stable one bright moonlight night showed a fat swift sliding along, so still that even the dogs did not hear him or take notice. Arrived at the hen house he sniffed cautiously at the four old holes, each of which had a carefully covered trap in it, and then, selecting a new place, commenced noiselessly to excavate a new port of entry. The sharp click of the gun lock brought him out of the hole instantly, although buried therein to his shoulders. One instant, and then the roar of the shotgun told that the thief was trapped at last.

Once while we were trapping back of the Spanish peaks a pine marten robbed out traps with persevering regularity. Every morning a dead branch or piece of brush would be found in a sprung trap and the bait gone. He was finally caught by leaving dead branches handy for him to use and hiding traps near them. It is interesting to see an otter when he finds the mark and scent of man near his home. He stops, his hair bristles up, and he casts a furtive look around as if he had been caught stealing chickens. Little by little he edges away, and if he has a wife and babies, sneaks off to them and hustles them out and away from the place. He knows the dangers which lurk in civilization.

The wildcat, ounce, and mountain lion, after one experience with a trap, become very wise and correspondingly hard to entrap, but a strange thing about most wild animals who are wisest in avoiding steel traps is that they seem to know that when a trap is sprung it is no longer dangerous, and will go deliberately up and devour the bait.

Sometimes, when the wolverine is particularly mean at stealing bait and trapped animals, an old trapper will fasten a live animal in a steel trap and then bury other traps all about it just out of its line. The robber glutton, thinking the animal caught in the only trap, comes forward carelessly, and spends the rest of his life in vain regrets over his too much confidence. In one case that I know of, after being caught, the animal kept on and killed the trembling victim in the other trap, apparently to keep it from rejoicing over his downfall.—Pueblo (Col.) 'Chieftain.'

THE COURT

THEIR MAJESTIES NOT INCLINED TO GATHER SMART YOUNG FOLK IN THEIR RETINUES.

(Chicago 'Journal' Correspondence.)

London, March 10.—A glance round the personnel of the present entourage will reveal the interesting fact that the King is disposed more and more to rely upon men of mature years for his boon companions. Young men are rather a trial to him, and it is a very rare thing for a courtier in the early twenties to attain any position of confidence among the King's more intimate acquaintances. There are some new faces to be seen—that is to say, men who did not graduate for the royal favor by being attached to Marlborough House in the old days. It is the rarest thing for a son to be admitted upon the same terms of friendship as his father, and Capt. Fritz Ponsonby, who is scarcely a case in point, as his father is no longer living, is only in a certain sense the exception that proves the rule.

The King's court is not a youthful court—indeed, it is scarcely more youthful than the Victorian court was, let us say, ten years ago. New posts will be given to men of experience, and the idea of presenting a young man to a high place out of regard to the friendship which the King may bear for his father is not by any means a policy that is now observed, as it was in the case of the previous monarch.

Queen Alexandra's friendships do not increase in number. With the exception of the members of Queen Victoria's retinue, who were taken over when the new régime was organized, Her Majesty has scarcely added to her intimates during the last two years at all. She does not cast an eager look round the ranks of the social world for the purpose of making new acquaintances among the younger women, and the vogue of the young matron, which is one of the features of our modern life, owes nothing whatever to her encouragement. Her Majesty tends to hold more and more aloof from the general interests of the world of leisure, and her relations with it are almost confined to the official functions, whereat she discharges the duties of her station with the grace and stately reserve that are a marked feature of her present mood.

FRANCE WARNS THE DEVOTEE OF DRINK.

POSTERS WIDESPREAD IN THE LAND OF THE VINEYARD.

(New York 'Herald.')

Copies of the poster recently displayed in every community by the French government have arrived in this city. In this the government solemnly warns its people of the dangers of alcoholism and the evils of imbibing alcoholic drinks.

It is recalled that when the posters were first put forth a very lively discussion ensued in Paris. Societies whose members are in the trade indignantly denied the truth of the subject matter, and responded with interviews, letters and signed articles, to say nothing of indignation meetings and debates.

One poster, which was sent to the American Institute of Social Service by a collaborating member now residing in Paris, is printed on government paper, and is as follows:—

ALCOHOLISM—ITS DANGERS.

Extract from the minutes kept at the meeting of the Investigation Council for promoting the public welfare, Paris, Dec. 18, 1902.

Professor Debove, president of the Medical Faculty, Institute of France, chairman; Dr. Faisans, medical director to the Hospital l'Hotel Dieu, Paris, secretary.

Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning resulting from the constant use of alcohol, even if this does not produce drunkenness.

It is an error to say that alcohol is a necesity to the man who has to do hard work; that it gives a desire to useful occupation or that it restores strength; the artificial stimulation which it produces soon gives way to exhaustion and nervous depression; truly alcohol is good for nobody, but works injury to everybody.

The habit of drinking spirits leads rapidly to alcoholism, but the so-called hygienic drinks also contain alcohol, the difference only being a matter of quantity. The person drinking every day an immoderate quantity of wine, mead or beer will as surely become alcoholized as the person who drinks brandy. The so-called aperient drinks (absinthe, vermouth, bitters), the aromatic liqueurs (vulnerary, spirit with extract of melissa or mint, etc.), are all most injurious, containing not only alcohol but also essences which are just as strong poisons.

By the habit of drinking, the affection for home and family ceases, the social duties are neglected, work is disliked, misery, theft and other crimes follow. In any case it leads to the hospital. Alcoholism produces the most varied and fatal diseases of the stomach and liver, paralysis, dropsy and madness; it is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis. Lastly, it aggravates and enhances all acute diseases, typhus, pneumonia, erysipelas. These diseases only attack a sober man in a mild degree, while they quickly do away with the man who drinks alcohol.

The sins of the parents against the laws of health visit their offspring. If the children survive the first months of their lives they are threatened with imbecility or epilepsy, or death carries them away a little later by such diseases as meningitis or consumption.

Alcoholism is one of the most terrible plagues to the individual health, the existence of the home and the progress and prosperity of the nation.

Read and approved by
L DE SELVES, Prefect of the Seine Department.

The above certified by
THILLOY, General Secretary of the General Administration for Promoting the Public Welfare.
G. MESUREURE, Director of the General Administration for Promoting the Public Welfare.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

THE EVILS OF INHALING.

The following are extracts from a remarkable article which appeared in 'Chambers's Journal' for January:

Almost every really heavy smoker of cigarettes will agree with me at once that no secret or mystery has been better preserved than that relating to the extraordinary increase during the past decade in the consumption in the country of the little rolls of paper filled with Virginian or so-called Egyptian tobacco. The smoker with the peculiar and deadly habit of which I am about to speak, knows perfectly well why such an enormous increase has come about, and is not in the least degree surprised at it. Having regard to his own experiences, his only surprise is that it has not been even greater: but, for reasons best known to himself, he rarely mentions the secret even to those who are possessed of it. Thus it happens that the outside world has for the most part remained in complete ignorance; so much so, indeed, that when it is sprung upon us that the reason why one merchant, who ten years ago used to sell cigarettes to the value of only forty pounds in a given period, now disposes of one thousand pounds' worth in the same period, is simply that the consumer contracted the curious habit of inhaling all the smoke he extracts from the cigarette down his bronchial tubes and into his lungs—well, we will discredit and even ridicule the idea.

However, it is perfectly true; and there are many thousands of men in the country who wish it were not. It is no exaggeration to say that this new habit of inhaling the smoke of cigarettes—a habit which has only come into vogue in this country during the last few years, and which in the next few years will inevitably tell a great tale upon the mental and bodily capacity of the nation—more quickly obtains a stronghold upon those who give way to it than any other habit which has for its object that gratification of the senses in one way or another. Any man of ordinary will power who is given to alcoholic excesses can abstain for a week or two with the expenditure of a very slight effort, and of course he can in many cases with the same amount of effort absolutely stop even the smallest indulgence for ever; but, of some hundreds of men whom I have known to have contracted the habit of cigarette-smoke-inhaling, I have only heard of two who have been successful in shaking it off, though in fully ninety percent of the cases an effort of a more or less determined character had been made. This may sound a little strange to those who are not in the secret; but there are much stranger disclosures to be made and they are in many respects of quite a pitiable character.

First, however, let us briefly notice the extent to which cigarette-smoking has really increased in the last ten years or so. The figures I have just quoted as to the increase in the business of one merchant are actual figures, and the rate of increase shown is not anything out of the ordinary. I have no doubt but that some of the great tobacco firms which have several depots each in all the principal streets of London and in some of the larger cities outside the metropolis could show even more striking figures of the progress of the cigarette habit. I have been told of a single wholesale firm of cigarette manufacturers who used to make and sell one quarter of a million of cigarettes a week, but who now dispose of five millions in the same period, and another wholesale firm which at one time had practically no business at all in this article is now manufacturing no fewer than thirty millions of cigarettes a week.

It will be very difficult for the uninitiated reader to realize the exact nature of the practice and the sensations of body and mind which the habit produces, and I would give an earnest warning at the outset against allowing the curiosity to be so excited as to desire to go in for any practical experiments. I have known many cases of a man becoming a confirmed inhaler simply through indulging in a single trial, even though that trial made him ill, and he had derived anything but enjoyment from it. A subtle and inexplicable fascination is developed almost instantaneously.

As to the inexplicable fascination of inhaling, which operates immediately, and with a fast increasing force after the first attempt is made, I have a curious but pitiable story to tell which I know to be absolutely true. There was a large family in which there were two or three grown up sons, all cigarette-smoke inhalers and a younger brother, only nine years of age. The young men one day amused themselves most thoughtlessly and reprehensibly by giving the child cigarettes to smoke and teaching him the baneful practice of inhaling. It was none the less cruel because they did not guess the result. This was, that, some time afterwards, the child was found at odd moments of the day hidden away where he thought he would be safe from discovery inhaling whilst in a state of semi-collapse, the fumes of a cigarette which he had obtained surreptitiously. He is much older now and the promise of his boyhood, that he would be a tall athletic fellow has not been fulfilled. He is an ashen-faced and bent-backed weakling.

I was discussing the matter not long ago with one of the most famous men in the medical profession, a man in fact, who has the honor of attending upon royalty. He was telling me of these baneful effects, and I asked him why he did not initiate a crusade against the vice. He inhaled the cigarette smoke himself, but he answered significantly 'What is the use? They wouldn't stop it.' A leading tobacconist in the City of London told me that in a space of five years he had seen regular frequenters of his shop completely broken down in mind and body through having contracted the inhaling habit; moreover, that some of them were in the cemetery who, he was convinced would not have been there if they had stuck to their pipes and cigars. Of course the medical certificate did not give tobacco smoke as the cause, very likely it said consumption, but I can quite believe and so can any other confirmed inhaler that it was the cigarette that was the cause of it all.

HOW LAKES BECOME LAND.

THE PROCESS REQUIRES YEARS, BUT IS EVER IN PROGRESS.

(Chicago 'Chronicle.')

The continent abounds in rich agricultural fields and meadow lands that but a few years ago were broad expanses of limpid water. How these lakes have been transformed was recently explained by Professor Gregory, of Yale. In the course of a talk with the students of his class he spoke of the way lakes are filled on one side and drained on the other by rivers, and called attention to the rapidity with which these lakes are filled up by the bringing down of sediment of various sorts. Rivers running into lakes are quite dark, but those leading away are clear, showing that much sediment has been left behind.

The Mississippi river carries yearly to the Gulf over thirteen million tons of matter. It would take but a day's portion of this burden to convert any one of the many ordinary lakes into broad meadow lands. Some idea of the rapidity with which lakes die under this process is shown in the fact that 73 out of 149 lakes in the Swiss region have disappeared since 1873. Lakes die by either being filled up or drained off. The draining off results when a river has worn a gorge back so deep that the water all runs out.

The Niagara river is doing its best in this draining by cutting as fine a trench as could be made by an engineer. It is cutting back toward Lake Erie at the rate of over four feet a year, and in time will kill the lake. Unfortunately, however, the lake is destined to be drained through Chicago. Lake Tahoe, a beautiful lake in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is also one of those destined in time to be killed as a result of the draining process. Peat is one of the greatest fillers and works more rapidly than any other form of deposit. It is estimated that one-tenth of Ireland is peat and over one-fourth of the State of Indiana was once a peat bog.

The speaker called attention to the Dismal Swamp in Florida, which was once a vast lake, but is now a great area of bogs and swamps, with only a little lake in one part. So rank is the growth of this peat in that hot land that the surface of the lake is fourteen feet higher than the level of the surrounding bogs, showing that it has been literally forced up into the air.

Lakes, swamps, bogs and then garden lands represent the stages in the process of dying. Filling, draining and encroachment of vegetation represent the process that kills the lakes in warm climes, while the forces of the air are agencies in the cooler portions of the world. Professor Gregory closed his lecture with an interesting account of the way the lakes have disappeared in the regions in the western part of the United States, where only desert land is now found.

LLOYDS IN TIME OF ANXIETY.

Only recently a great Atlantic liner was announced to be three days overdue. On the third day there was no noticeable advance in the rate charged for those who had neglected to insure property shipped upon it, but on the fourth day, when anxiety as to both the passengers and the property on board had increased, it was ominously announced from Lloyds that the rate of insurance upon that particular vessel had been advanced to $10 in $500. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday, when no further news had been heard, the rate had jumped to $25 in the $500. On Thursday it reached $50, and by Friday the enormous sum of $100 in $500 was declared to be the rate in any and all manner of insurance upon the missing vessel. It is needless to say how horribly these announcements confirmed the anxious fears of those most deeply concerned in the arrival of the vessel, for all the world knows that if there is any hope it will be longest found at Lloyds. It is also needless to say that when the great liner in question finally reached her dock in New York, nowhere was there greater rejoicing at the announcement than in the room where it was tolled out by the bell of the Lutine and read by the crier to the assembled crowd at Lloyds.—Chalmers Roberts, in the 'World's Work.'

ANAEMIA Poverty of the Blood

An ailment that threatens the very life of many thousands of women, both young and old. They become pale, weak and languid and gradually, but certainly

Flesh and Tissue Wastes Away

When you cut a finger or get a scratch or tear on the skin, is the wound slow to heal? Are your gums, lips and eyelids pale, as though the blood had gone out of them? Then your blood is thin and watery. It is lacking in red corpuscles—the life giving, tissue building element of the blood. You cannot endure much exertion without feeling weak and tired out. Your appetite is deficient and digestion impaired; your breathing is short and quick and you become nervous and irritable. Irregularities and weaknesses of the reproductive organs also frequently result from poorness of blood or anæmia.



MISS CAREY

There is one way, and one only, in which anæmia can be cured, and that is by increasing the number of red corpuscles in the blood, or in other words, by instilling into the blood the vital energy which is required to build new cells, construct new tissues, and repair the waste of living. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food accomplishes this result as no other preparation, ancient or modern, was ever known to do. It is not claimed that this food cure will do any other thing than create new red corpuscles in the blood, but in doing this it is a positive, thorough and lasting cure for the most difficult diseases that have ever come to the attention of the physicians.

After all, it is the blood that carries life to the organs, repairs the waste and supplies the motive power for the machinery of the body, and when the blood gets pale, weak and watery, external assistance must be sought. The most potent restoratives of nature are happily combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, so as to make it the greatest blood and nerve revitalizer that the world has ever known. You connot possibly be disappointed in this great modern treatment. Gradually and thoroughly it replenishes the shrivelled arteries and restores vigor, energy and health to weak, worn and sick bodies.

Miss Lizzie B. Carey, 15 Foster Street, Chatham, Ont., states:—"I was all run down in health, my blood seemed to be thin and watery, and at times I scarcely had strength enough to get around. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my condition is altogether changed and my health very much improved. Though I was formerly quite pale I find the color is returning to my face. I am strong and healthy and in fact feel better than I have for years."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

By noting your increase in weight while using this great treatment you can prove for a certainty that new firm flesh and tissue is being added. No restorative was ever put to a more severe test. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞We will forfeit $500.00 if this testimonial is not genuine.

IN THE SPRING

Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Enable Nature to Right Itself and Thus Dispose of the Objectionable Lassitude Naturally and for Good.

You know it's Spring. That tired feeling tells you that. You are not sick but you have little inclination to eat and still less to work. You just want to do nothing and feel miserable.

Do you know why? Do you know that the stomach has been working hard with fatty food all winter supplying the different parts of the body with both heat and food—that the stomach's work is doubled in the winter?

Do you know that the stomach after its double work is tired? That when tired it fails in its duty of supplying the different parts of the body with food. That when the parts do not get food they are starved and weak.

Your stomach needs help! It needs Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will digest the food while the stomach rests. They will not only ensure a food supply to the starved organs and muscles, but they will rest the stomach and put it in shape to do its work well. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are what the stomach needs in the spring time. They are a natural cure because they enable the body to right itself. When the body is right there can be no weary, dispiriting spring feelings

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A new light railway from Portsmouth to the village of Horndean, worked on the overhead electric system, was opened recently.

A new automatic machine will supply paper, envelope and pencil, and from another an umbrella can be obtained for 2s.

Princess Christian contemplates making a visit to South Africa to see the grave of her son, Prince Christian Victor, and to travel over the ground covered by her hospital train.

The German Emperor has again intimated his intention of giving a cup and other prizes, according to the number of yachts sailing, for a yacht race from Dover to Heligoland. The yachts are to start from Dover on June 20 next.

The King has given orders for the construction of a motor launch to be used in connection with the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert.' The launch is to be 66 feet in length, will draw six feet of water, and will be handsomely upholstered, the cabin being lavishly decorated.

Remarkable results in the way of swift locomotion are said to have been obtained with the new Midland Railway compound engines, which for a distance of fifteen miles between Leeds and Carlisle attained a speed of more than eighty-two miles an hour, with a load of about 350 tons.

A novel wedding has been solemnized at Yarmouth parish church between two deaf mutes, John Andrews and Rose Helen Davey. The couple were attended at the altar by two other deaf mutes as bridesmaid and best man. The diocesan missioner to the deaf and dumb interpreted the marriage service.

For some time past excellent hot lunches have been provided for members at the Enterprise Club for Lady Clerks, in London, but it has now been decided to lower the rates and provide a 'cut from the joint,' with vegetables, pudding and one sweet, for 6d.

The Ailsa Company have booked an order to build a steam yacht for one of the Vanderbilts, from designs by Mr. G. L. Watson, Glasgow. The vessel will measure 1,400 tons, and the accommodation will be of the most luxurious description. Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, Pointhouse, are to supply the engines, to propel twin screws at high speed.

There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,431 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London 454, provinces 1,443—1897; Wales, 107; Scotland, 233; Ireland, 175; Isles, 19. Of these there are 196 daily papers published in England, seven in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and four in British Isles.

Queen Alexandra has sent to Mrs. Forster, residing in the Norfolk village of Hethsett, and who recently celebrated her one hundred and first birthday, a Coronation cup and saucer and one of Her Majesty's cholocate boxes, accompanied by a graciously-worded letter. The gift, which arrived by parcel post, it was stated, was in consideration of Mrs. Forster's great age, and as a memento of the Coronation.

A large crowd assembled on the bridges and along the Embankment recently to witness a novel sight on the river. A man named Brooks, a well-known waterman, was going up the Thames with the tide, balancing himself on a single narrow plank. He had started at Deptford, and was to finish at Putney, which he did successfully for a wager of £10. A large number of men in boats followed the man with great interest.

Reports of 700 brewster sessions in England have now been received. In 361 districts the magistrates said they would reduce the number of licenses next year, thus allowing time for a scheme of voluntary surrender. The magistrates in about forty districts, however, promptly abolished 100 licenses. The voluntary surrenders, including those in Birmingham, number 350. Trade authorities value the licenses on an average at £1,000 each. The total loss to holders of licenses in the 700 districts where these sessions have been held is, therefore, estimated at £450,000, a sum which will no doubt be increased when the returns are completed.

At Birmingham recently a woman named Eliza Berry was summoned for receiving clothes belonging to her daughter, who was suffering from smallpox, and evidence was given that in consequence of the removal of the clothes eight other cases of the disease had directly resulted. The defendant being very poor, the magistrate fined her only five shillings, and remitted the costs, but rated her soundly for her wicked folly.

Mr. Frederick Helmore, who died recently, was a recognized authority upon choirs and choral singing, and was the author of several books and pamphlets on the subject. He was a younger brother of the Rev. Thomas Helmore, the pioneer of Gregorian music, and did much to assist him in his attempt to introduce Gregorian music into the services of the Church of England. Mr. F. Helmore was born at Stratford-on-Avon about the year 1827.

The Duke of Argyll made an interesting suggestion at a meeting of the Manchester Southern Hospital lately. Manchester Scots had raised a fund by means of which they were able to establish a Burns Bed and Scott Cot, and the Duke suggested that they should go on calling the poets to their aid, so that in course of time they might have a Tennyson Tent, a Kipling Cubicle, and a Rosetti Rest.

Two jars, containing in all 3,700 Roman coins, dating from the fourth century, were unearthed at Croydon. The coins being bronze, the find could not be claimed by the Crown as treasure trove, as that right exists only in the case of discoveries of gold and silver. A laborer working on a hedge at Wellington, Somerset, found eighty half crowns of the period of George III., each wrapped in a piece of paper.

The South Lancashire Regiment, which has just taken up its quarters at Shorncliffe Camp, after nineteen years' foreign service, has a remarkable record. The regiment went out 700 strong, but returns with only 498 men. There are only seven men now in the battalion who went out with it, one being a soldier's son, who was two months' old when he went out, and returns as a private.

A strange discovery has just been made under the shadow of Colchester Castle. A few feet below the surface of a large mound the remains of four or five bodies, apparently those of a family, have been unearthed. All have been buried upstanding, and local archaeologists deduce from this circumstance that the bones are those of Protestants who fell victims to Queen Mary's religious zeal in 1555-58. Hard by portions of an ancient house have been discovered.

When the clock struck twelve at noon on a recent Sunday the Earl of Ellesmere became one of the richest men in Great Britain. This is the result of the stipulation in the third and last Duke of Bridgewater's will that all his canal properties and all developments thereof subsequent to his death should be held under the Bridgewater Trust and nursed until one hundred years exactly from the day of his death, when they were to descend to the rightful heir.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, during his first service at the City Temple, speaking to an immense congregation, said it was with mixed feelings that he stood there, their minister-elect. He continued: 'There is one thing to which I would like to make allusion. I have seen in the streets as I came along persons selling publications, representing more than one business house, and with my name used. Never with my countenance shall there be any commercialism on these premises, and I shall have nothing to do with these sales. "You shall not make my Father's house a house of merchandise."' The congregation here broke in with loud applause.

SCOTLAND.

A harp seal, a native of the Arctic Seas, and thought to be the first obtained in British waters, was captured at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, recently.

On leaving to join his sons in Canada, Mr. Robert Clark, for twenty-six years headmaster of Coldingham School, has been entertained to dinner and presented with a purse of sovereigns.

A young Greenock lady promptly fainted the other night at a congregational soiree on the minister intimating a presentation to her of a purse of sovereigns for her services as organist.

A novel bit of shaft-sinking is in operation at Bolness in order to reach the coal under the river. The head of the shaft is about low water mark, and has been driven about a hundred and fifty feet below the surface.

George A. Lawson's new bronze statue of Robert Burns has been on exhibition at Ditson's foundry in London, and a large company of friends have been congratulating the sculptor. The statue will not remain in England, but will be erected at Melbourne.

News reached Glasgow on March 12 of the sudden death in London of Mr. Jas. Rodger Thomson, at one time senior partner of James & George Thomson, shipbuilders, Clydebank. Mr. Thomson built the first of the Atlantic greyhounds and many battleships for British and other navies.

Experts, after overhauling Holyrood, report that it is unsuited for a temporary residence for the King and Queen. The Duke of Buccleuch has placed Dalkeith Palace at their disposal, thus following the example of his father, who received George IV. at Dalkeith in 1822, and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1842.

Dr. T. Thompson Lowne, perhaps the oldest medical practitioner in Edinburgh, and one of the most respected, died on March 8 of pneumonia at 46 Minto street, where he had resided for fifty-two years. He had reached the age of eighty-six years.

The experiments of the Caledonian Railway Company with 'high capacity' waggons have had important results. The directors have placed a contract with the Darlington Waggon and Engineering Company for three hundred sixteen-feet long waggons, each of a carrying capacity of sixteen tons of coal and twelve tons of general merchandise.

An emigration boom is at present prevailing on the east of Scotland, the emigrants in most cases being bound for Canada. The methods adopted by the Canadian authorites to develop the country have had a curious effect on the districts around Dundee. Large numbers of young men are giving up their situations in order to emigrate to Canada, with a view to engage in the agricultural industry. The emigrants who make their centre at Dundee, are drawn from Fifeshire, Forfarshire, and Perthshire, and large numbers of them have been engaged in farming pursuits in this country. Shipping agents state that the bookings to Canada are fully taken up for next month.

In the official report of the proceedings of St. Andrew's University Court intimation was made of the gift of a recreation park to the students by the Lord Rector, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. There will thus be gratified a long-cherished desire of the Students' Athletic Union, who have repeatedly petitioned the Court on the subject. The park, which extends to nine acres, is in the midst of the extensive feuing-ground in Rathelpie belonging to the College, and will render necessary considerable alterations in the feuing plan of the district. It is, however, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, the surface being quite flat and the soil light and pervious to rain. The park will add considerably to the amenity of the western district of the city.

The monument in the historic churchyard of Newbattle to Wm. Creeche, the distinguished Edinburgh publisher and Lord Provost, the friend and patron of Burns, to whom he addressed his poem 'Willie's Awa,' being now almost obliterated, a movement was set afoot some time ago by the Rev. J. C. Carrick, B.D., Newbattle, for a suitable permanent memorial. Accordingly a handsome brass tablet has been erected in the parish church, and it is intended to have the memorial stone in the churchyard put into a proper state of restoration. The father of William Creech was minister at Newbattle from 1739 to 1745. There are a good many letters of Burns to Creeche preserved.

Ex-Private Henry Miller, 42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Morrison street, Edinburgh, was interred with military honors in Dalry cemetery. The band and pipers of his old regiment, together with a large party under an officer, were present at the funeral, the gun carriage and Union Jack being furnished by the 17th Lancers. Deceased, who was the son of a former sergeant-major of the 42nd, and enlisted when fifteen years of age, served in the Crimea in the Eastern campaign of 1854-56, and took part in the battle of Alma. For these services and the part he subsequently took in the capture and occupation of Balaclava he was awarded the medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. He was also presented with the Sultan of Turkey's medal and the Emperor of France's war medal. He afterwards went through the Indian Mutiny, and was awarded the medal with clasp for the capture of Lucknow. He also possessed four good conduct badges.

The lately authorized regiment of Scottish Imperial Yeomanry, Lovat's Scouts, is entered for the first time in the current Army List, making the total of these regiments now fifty-five, of which sixteen have been formed since the commencement of the late war. No officers have as yet been gazetted to Lovat's Scouts, but the establishment allows for the large number of fifty-two. On Saturday the Northern Ross-shire section (comprising Tain, Ardgay, and Edderton) of Lovat's Scouts (Imperial Yeomanry) was inspected by Captain H. Munro-Ferguson, Assynt, Novar, commanding the Ross-shire contingent. In the morning, Captain Ferguson inspected the Ardgay section at Ardgay, and he was accompanied by Lieutenant Cran, Edderton (of the Scouts); Lieutenant Dr. Macrae and Lieutenant Macmillan, of the 1st Sutherland Volunteers. The day was all that could be desired. The men turned out all mounted, to the number of twenty-five, and after they had been put through several evolutions, they were addressed by the inspecting officer, who expressed the great pleasure it would have given Lord Lovat to be present and see such a good assembly of serviceable horses and smart men. He was delighted with their satisfactory appearance that day. After being medically examined, the men were served with lunch and dismissed. At one o'clock on the Links, Tain, the Tain and Edderton contingent were inspected by Captain Ferguson. The men, to the number of thirty, all mounted, were under the command of Lieutenants Cran and Scott. After inspection the men rode into Tain, and were medically examined, and all passed successfully.

IRELAND.

A young farmer named John King and his wife have been suffocated at Connemara. There is no fireplace in the bedroom, and, it being cold, they lighted an open fire, the fumes from which caused death.

It is announced that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were bringing home with them for presentation to the Dublin Zoological Gardens a baby elephant and a panther.

The Earl of Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand, has intimated his intention to return to Dungannon, County Tyrone, his ancestral home, next June, for the purpose of taking part in the festivities connected with the coming of age of his heir, Viscount Northland.

Writing from Dublin a correspondent says that one of the most astonishing results of the gale in that city is its effect on the labor market. Immediate repairs are almost out of the question, since labor is unobtainable even at 10s. a day, and 50 percent has been added to the price of materials.

The Irish Registrar-General makes an interesting suggestion as to one of the causes of cancer in Ireland. The peasantry of the country, it appears, smoke scarcely any other pipe but the clay 'dhudeen,' and it is often smoked until the shank is quite short, and then it irritates the lips, causing sometimes a cancerous growth.

The Irish Government have an important project in hand for the utilization of Irish peat as a fuel for household purposes. The peat will be dried and afterwards pulverized, then mixed with coal-dust, crude oil and a little clay and compressed into briquettes.

Some very fine specimens of new potatoes have been grown by the Hon. A. H. T. de Montmorency, of Carrickmines, of his variety The Scout. They are very firm and mature, and have been grown in a remarkably simple way—under glass, with almost nothing else than the heat of the sun, as there was only sufficient pipe heat to keep out the frost with the assistance of paper covering. As they were dug on March 12, it is about three months in advance of the earliest in this country. He has been cultivating this variety for over thirty years, and instead of deteriorating they seem to be getting stronger in constitution.

A flax show has been held at Cookstown, under the auspices of the Agricultural Committee of Tyrone. The exhibits were entirely local, and the competition, therefore, very small. The first prize lots realized 9s. per stone, while the highest price in the market, apart from the show, was 8s. At an exhibition of mares for nominations under the Tyrone Agricultural scheme, thirteen premiums were offered to farmers whose valuation does not exceed £60, the amount being in case of thoroughbred stallions £3, and in case of agricultural stallions £2. The entries numbered twenty-two, and the judge's opinion was that the class of animals exhibited was the second in point of locality of those exhibited in the county. The general committee of the Letterkenny show have fixed it provisionally to be held on Thursday, July 2.

Advertisements.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations' Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills.

will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., MONTREAL.

Be sure to get "Radway's."

Advertisements.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh--Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.



Miss Frances M. Smith, Treasurer of East Side Ladies' Aid Society, No. 844 7th Avenue, New York City, writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:—"Care and responsibility shattered my nervous system. Like other women under a great strain my system gave way. My sleep was disturbed. I was just as tired in the morning as I was at night, and there was a lazy, weak feeling over me all day. A friend requested me to try Peruna. I am glad to be able to say that after taking six bottles of it I feel a new woman. My stomach is now in perfect order and I sleep well."—FRANCES M. SMITH.

Have you got nerves? Well, you ought to have nerves. Put they ought to be strong nerves, good nerves. Does your hand tremble? You are living too fast. Does your heart flutter at times? You had better call a halt. Americans live too fast. They crowd too much into a single day. They have too little leisure The hospitals and insane asylums are filling up. The quiet, pastoral scenes of yore are becoming rare. It's time that we quit this sort of business.

How to get strong nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary of Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass. She said in a recent letter: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility manifested in severe headache and backache. I took four bottles of Peruna, and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies."

Nervous Prostration.

Thousands of cases might be quoted in which Peruna has been used to rescue people from the perdition of deranged nerves, and put them on the good, solid foundation of health. The County Auditor of Erie county, New York, Hon. John W. Neff, in a recent letter written at Buffalo, New York, stated: "I was persuaded by a friend to try a bottle of your great nerve tonic, Peruna, and the results were so gratifying that I am more than pleased to recommend it."

Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Every one who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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.

Miss Della Janveau, Ottawa, Ont., writes a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co.:

"Last spring I had a regular spring fever; my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached, and I felt languid and tired all the time. I tried Peruna and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system."—MISS DELLA JANVEAU.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experiences on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.)

SEED GRAIN COMPETITION.

Cheques for the balance of the $10,000 which was donated by Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, for cash prizes to encourage boys and girls living on Canadian farms in the work of improving seed grain by selection, are being sent to those who were successful in the main competition. Those for Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba are held back for about two weeks.

Ten prizes, ranging from $25 to $5 each, were awarded to the successful competitors yearly for three years, for both wheat and oats, in every province. Altogether 485 prizes were awarded in these yearly competitions, on the basis of the 100 best heads of grain sent to Prof. Robertson from the seed plots.

Ten prizes ranging from $100 to $5 each were also awarded to the successful competitors in each province in the main competition at the end of three years for both wheat and oats. Altogether 174 prizes were awarded in the main competition on the basis of the largest yields of cleaned grain from the hand-selected seed plots of 1901 and 1902. The crops produced on the hand-selected seed plots of these two years were grown from good, plump seed, taken from large, well filled heads, gathered by hand from the plants which were relatively most vigorous and large on the seed plot of the previous year. In awarding prizes, two points were allowed for each pound of cleaned grain produced on the hand-selected seed plots of 1901, and three points for each pound in 1902.

The following are the names of the successful competitors in the main competition:—

Fall Wheat Class—1, C. E. Gies, Heidelberg, $100; 2, W. J. Armstrong, Constance, $75; 3, Bertie Andrews & Co., Sheridan, $50; 4, Adam Stevenson, Avonbank, $25; 5, Alfred Mountain, Avonbank, $15; 6, Ernest Cochrane, Ayr, $10; 7, Claude Blake, Lyons, $5; 8, Willie Murray, Avening, $5; 9, Bessie Brimicombe, Godsrich, $5.

Ontario Wheat—1, Pearl Henricks, Hesford, $100; 2, Charles St. George & Co., Tramore, $75; 3, Edith Fleming, Ivanhoe, $50; 4, John Dellandrea, Golden Valley, $25; 5, R. G. Brown, Chard, $15; 6, D. A. McLennan, Laggan, $10; 7, Duncan McBeath, North Bay, $5; 8, Robert McKay, Maxville, $5; 9, Robert H. Patterson, Northcote, $5; 10, Henry Wraight, Powasson, $5.

New Brunswick Wheat—1, Ethel M. Shaw, Tobique River, $100; 2, Jennie Mullin, Petitcodiac, $75; 3, Bertha Proudfoot, Mt. Pisgah, $50; 4, Clarence Billing, Cen. Hanesville, $25; 5, Lillian and Alice Fisher, Chatham, $15; 6, Crewdson Le Baron, Burden, $10; 7, J. B. Cormier, Elm Tree, $5; 8, John B. Nichol, Bathurst Village, $5; 9, Earl N. Dunphy, Morans, $5; 10, Elise Rasmussen, Foley Brook, $5.

Prince Edward Island Wheat—1, Gordon McMillan, New Haven, $100; 2, John McGrath, Woodville, Lot 2, $75; 3, Irene S. Wigginton, Bridgetown, $50; 4, Eugenie Arsenault, Urbainville, $25; 5, Edgar Gillespie, Long River, $15; 6, S. H. Gordon, Lot 6, $10; 7, Flora Livingston, Hopefield, $5; 8, Clara B. McLean, Point Prim, $5; 9, Willie Jenkins, Vernon River Bdg., $5; 10, S. J. Waugh, North Bedeque, $5.

North-West Territories Wheat—1, Violet E. McKell, Regina, $100; 2, S. Kirkham, Saltcoats, $75; 3, Talbot E. Steuck, Abernethy, $50; 4, Peter Keith, Fitzmaurice, $25; 5, George Sim, Belle Prairie, $15; 6, Melrose Prevost, Flett Springs, $10; 7, Marie L. Ripaud, Duck Lake, $5; 8, Thomas Jessop, Fleming, $5; 9, Josefa Neumier, Langenberg, $5; 10, Martin Ham, Hague, $5.

British Columbia Wheat—1, Gordon Frederic, Ladner, $100; 2, D. and D. Graham, Armstrong, $75; 3, Wm. A. Middleton, Vernon, $50; 4, Gilbert Mohr, Enderby, $25; 5, Percival French, Vernon, $15; 6, Harry B. Biggar, Langley Prairie, $10; 7, V. W. Menzies, Pender Island, $5; 8, Ella J. McLennan, Beaver Point, $5; 9, Wm. Paterson, Gabriola, $5.

OATS.

Ontario Oats—1, John Price, Marsville, $100; 2, Harvey Lennox, Magnetawan, $75; 3, W. J. Armstrong, Constance, $50; 4, Gertrude Ladd, Caintown, $25; 5, Wilbert Prouse, Goderich, $15; 6, S. H. Webber, Lakelet, $10; 7, W. L. Stephen, Aurora, Box 234, $5; 8, Alfred Mountain, Avenbank, $5; 9, Bertie Andrews & Co., Sheridan, $5; 10, Maggie Marshall, Doe Lake, $5.

New Brunswick Oats—1, Ethel M. Shaw, Tobique River, $100; 2, Lorne Colpitts, Petitcodiac, $75; 3, Shelbourne Ferguson, Lower Queensbury, $50; 4, J. Kenneth King, Smith Creek, $25; 5, Harold Sorensen, Foley Creek $15; 6, Mabel Crippa, Jeffrey's Office, $10; 7, Allen P. Nichol, Bathurst Village, $5; 8, Carl Rasmussen, Foley Brook, $5; 8, H. H. Hastings, Murray Road, $5; 10, Camille Fournier, Gloucester, $5.

Prince Edward Island Oats—1, Harley McKay, Fark Corner, $100; 2, Cleveland Baker, Margate, $75; 3, Jas. Marchbank, New Annan, $50; 4, Lizzie Kennedy, Southport, Lot 48, $25; 5, Willie A. Jenkins, Vernon River, $15; 6, Ernest J. Haslam, Springfield, $10; 7, Mabel McLean, Lot 10, $5; 8, Willie Campbell, Belmount, $5; 9, Hazel Edwards, Northwiltshire, $5; 10, Simon J. McLean, Point Prim, $5.

North-West Territories Oats—1, Samuel Kirkham, Saltcoats, $100; 2, Talbot E. Steuck, Abernethy, $75; 3, Melle. Prevost, Flett Springs, $50; 4, Viloet E. McKell, Regina, $25; 5, Siles E. Wheeler, Penhold, $15; 6, Josefa Neumier, Langenberg, $10; 7, Wtlter Strong, Olds, $5; 8, Marie Ripaud, Duck Lake, $5; 9, Annie Bourne, Innisfail, $5; 10, John Einarson, Loburg, $5.

British Columbia Oats—1, Gordon Frederic, Ladner, $100; 2, Morrice Middleton, Vernon, $75; 3, Ella J. McLennan, Beaver Point, $50; 4, D. and D. Graham, Armstrong, $25; 5, Gilbert C. Mohr, Enderby, $15; 6, Henry Peterson, Gabriola, $10; 7, Harry B. Biggar, Langley Prairie, $5; 8, V. W. Menzies, Fender Island, $5

It would not be correct to assume that the increases in yields of grain per acre obtained by the competitors (averaging 36 percent for oats and 39 percent for wheat), were due wholly to the special system of hand selection of seed. The increased attention given to cultivating and fertilizing the land for the hand-selected seed plots was an important factor; and such illustrations of the effect of better cultivation was one of the benefits of the competition anticipated by Prof. Robertson when making plans for the working out of the scheme four years ago.

Over ninety percent of the reports received from competitors stated that a decided improvement was observed in the vigor of the crop and in the size of the heads of grain on account of the system of continued selection which they followed.

The average increase in the number of grains per 100 heads forwarded for examination by each competitor during the three years, 1900-1902, amounted to 19 percent for oats and 18 percent for spring wheat, for the Dominion. This is to be accounted for partly by the difference in the seasons and by better cultivation. There is a close relation between the increase in the number of grains per head, and the number of bushels per acre of both wheat and oats. Deductions made by Prof. Robertson, after giving careful study to the results of the competition are, that the increases in the number of grains per 100 heads are due in part to increased skill in selecting, in part to favorable season, and last, but not least, to the system of continued selection of plump seed from large heads selected by hand from the most vigorous plants in the seed grain plot, year after year.

SEED-GROWERS TO BE ORGANIZED.

With a view to continue and extend the production of improved and pure-bred seed, in quantity, as a special branch of farming, arrangements and provisions have been made for the forming of associations of seed growers.

The object of these associations will be to advance the interests of seed growers by forming regulations as to methods, publishing information as to standards, and issuing such certificates of registration as will provide for distinguishing between hand-selected purebred seed grain and ordinary grain. The workings of provincial and local associations will be directed by an advisory board of the Dominion Association. Provisional directors will be called together to consider the rules and regulations to govern local associations. Records will be kept by a person or persons appointed for the purpose. There will be three distinct classes of registration. First, it is proposed to admit as eligible for registration as 'purebred registered seed,' only seed obtained from heads selected by hand from the largest and most vigorous plants on a registered seed plot of at least the third year. The registration certificate of such purebred seed will show the number of years of antecedent selection, as, for instance, purebred seed of the fourth year's selection, or the tenth years' selection as the case may be. Second, it is proposed to admit as eligible for registration as 'Improved registered seed' only grain obtained from a crop produced from a hand-selected seed plot of not less than three years of continued hand selection. Third, it is proposed to admit as eligible for registration as 'general crop registered seed' only seed produced direct from 'improved registered seed.'

It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to foster the good work started in the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition and to encourage the production of improved seed by farmers who will make the growing of grain for seed, as distinguished from grain for feed or food purposes, a specialty in their farm operations. There is much need and much profit for a few farmers in every agricultural locality in Canada to take up this work. The time is not far distant when the value of improved and registered seed will be recognized as fully as stock raisers recognize the value of pure bred live stock.

THE MACDONALD-ROBERTSON ASSOCIATION.

The Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association is being started with a membership of about four hundred and fifty farmers who have already given special attention to the production of improved seed grain, many of whom have boys or girls who have been operating seed plots in connection with the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition. It is the desire of Prof. Robertson that other seed growers who wish to become members of the association should provide seed plots and sow them this spring. It is recommended that a specially prepared piece of land, following in rotation after a leguminous crop, a hoed crop or a summer fallow be used for this purpose. The size of the plot should not be less than one-quarter of an acre, and may be one acre. The best obtainable seed, of a variety of good marketable quality, suited to the locality, should be used and sown thin on the seed plot. Thin seeding gives the individual plants an opportunity to stool and develop a maximum of vigor per plant. From such a plot the heads of the largest and most vigorous plants would be selected by hand in 1903 in sufficient quantity to sow a seed grain plot in 1904. That would become the hand-selected seed plot of the first year. When a similar selection has been made out of the crop of 1904, the plot of 1905 would become the hand-selected plot of the second year, and so on.

Further particulars of the Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association may be had on application to Professor Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will also receive applications from farmers for registration as members in the association.

MANGE,

Scab or itch, usually called mange, is caused by a parasite that lives upon the surface of the skin, but this parasite is only the apparent cause, the real and first cause of mange is improper food, that is, food that cannot be thoroughly digested. Undigested food causes impure blood, and impure blood is the natural food of the parasite; and to all animal parasites pure blood is rank poison.

Animals on good pasture are never troubled with mange, because they have food that is easily digested, and with food thoroughly digested the first cause of mange is removed, the animal's blood becomes pure and the parasite dies, for pure blood is to him sudden death.

External remedies for this trouble are worse than nonsense. Unless the first cause is removed the animal is better with the parasite than without it. The parasite is nature's instrument for relieving the system of poisonous matter.

These are facts, and they are proven to be facts by the fact that June pasture will cure mange in its most aggravated form. 'Ah!' you say, 'But we cannot have June pasture in January.' No, you certainly cannot, but you can give your stock a perfect substitute with their dry winter feed. Herbageum given with dry feed will cure mange in its most aggravated form, and it will do it in the same way that the June pasture does it, and that is nature's way.

When fed regularly, Herbageum insures perfect digestion of dry food. This means pure blood, and pure blood is death to all parasitic life. These are facts, and they are proven by actual practical tests.

HIRING STALLIONS

Mr. Arch. MacNeilage, editor of the 'Scottish Farmer,' and secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, writes:

'The system of hiring Clydesdale stallions has prevailed in Scotland for many years. At first the plan was to hold a show of stallions in different centres up and down the country. The horses were passed on by a committee appointed by the farmers in each neighborhood, and the horse approved of was retained for service in the district by the payment of a lump sum to his owner, with a guarantee of additional fees at service and when a mare was found to be safe in foal. Gradually, it was found that there was a deal of unnecessary expense involved in holding so many little country shows, and it was agreed to hold one general hiring fair and show at Glasgow. The Glasgow Agricultural Society undertook all the expense of organization and advertising in return for which it was allowed the first choice. This plan proved admirable, and was highly popular and instrumental in spreading many first class sires throughout the country.

'The system above outlined still obtains to a considerable extent, but in 1882 it began to be modified. The eagerness of societies to secure the best for their own districts, and not to depend on taking what might be left after Glasgow had been served, led an Aberdeenshire society to hire 'Lord Erskine' (1744) in the autumn of 1882 for service in their locality during 1883. This method of hiring privately extended year by year, until it has reached the height in April, 1902, of the horse 'Labori' (10791) for the season of 1903. Many horses are now hired at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, which is held in July, many are hired privately during the following winter, but the Glasgow Society still hires on the old system of holding a spring show, and a few societies follow its example. We have therefore in Scotland these systems of hiring:

'(1) The Glasgow system already described ,where the hiring of a horse is part of the ordinary work of an Agricultural Society organized for the general advancement of agriculture. The terms payable in such cases now may be about $400 premium, with service fees on contract of $10 at service of mare, and $10 or $15 additional when the mare proves in foal. Mares sold or dispensed with before it can be determined whether they are in foal or not are charged for as if they were in foal.

'(2) The Scottish Central System.—This is the case of a society of breeders resident at considerable distances from one another clubbing together for the purpose of hiring a first-class horse. The horse is transported from place to place under this arrangement by rail, the railway companies in Scotland giving special reduced transit rates for entire horses during the breeding season. The terms on which a horse may be engaged under these conditions vary greatly, but may be $500 premium, with a guarantee of 80 mares at $10 apiece, payable at service, and $15 for a foal.

'(3) A third system may be designated the club system. A number of farmers in a district join together, say, within a radius of twelve miles. They are enthusiasts in horse breeding, and may own rather high class mares. They desire to improve the quality of their stock, and to this end secure the services of a particular horse. They each put down their names for so many mares, and when the requisite number is made up, say, 80 mares, a few of their number are appointed to select a horse. In such cases an unusually good horse is aimed at, and he may be engaged under a definite guarantee of the 80 mares, at a fixed rate of not less than $50 a mare without regard to there being a foal or not. In such cases the horse owner is under obligation not to go beyond the 80 mares guaranteed, and the horse for the time belongs practically to the owners of the mares, who, however, have no responsibility for the horse, the groom in every case being employed and paid by the owner of the horse. It is customary, though not universal, in connection with horse hiring in Scotland for the farmers in the circuit travelled, to keep the horse and his groom gratis. There is a general understanding that the farmer who keeps them overnight or over the week ends should have one mare served without fee.

'(4) The purchase system has also been practiced. A company of members of a society is formed with a capital and limited liability. The object is the purchase of an approved stallion for service in the neighborhood, with a view to the advancement of the breed. The capital is subscribed and the horse bought. His price may be anywhere from $1,500 up to $4,500, the latter being the figure at which 'McCamon' (3818) was bought by the Aberdeenshire Company in 1884. The members of the company have the first call on the services of the horse, and are indeed under obligation to use him or pay forfeit. This method of introducing a good horse into a neighborhood has met with varying success. In the case of 'McCamon,' the results could hardly be improved on; in others an opposite result has been obtained. The success of this purchase system is entirely dependent on the merits of the horse. If he gets stock, if he gets a sufficient number of colts, if he gets them good enough, and if he lives, the company owning him will be all right. But if he is a failure in either of the three respects first named, or dies, the company comes to grief, and men are disheartened. Other things being equal, and circumstances favorable, hiring is a much better system than purchasing.

POTATO CULTURE

Mr. F. S. White writes to a contemporary: After selecting and preparing the soil in the fall I keep all stock off the land during the winter unless the land is hard frozen. In the spring as early as I can get on the land I harrow until the land is smooth and level, then mark out my rows three feet apart, using an old style corn marker. Then with two horses and a good shovel plough I furrow out deep, and if one trip does not make the furrows deep enough I run twice to the row. The potatoes are dropped as fast as the furrows are opened in fresh dirt and covered as fast as planted, so that the furrows will not get dry. In covering I use a good two-horse cultivator, or if the land is rough I use a nine-inch Diamond plough, throwing two furrows on the potatoes. I do all my planting by hand, as I can have it done better this way than by the use of any planter I have yet seen at work.

I select from the medium to the largest potatoes and cut so as to leave from two to three eyes on large-sized pieces. The young shoots must have substance to feed on until they are able to take hold of the ground. Nature has provided this, and if we use small seed or cut too small, thin pieces, we rob the young plants of their food, and we have to suffer the loss in a diminished crop. So I use only good potatoes for seed. These are cut as described, and dropped by hand from twelve to eighteen inches apart, owing to the variety used, its habits of growth, etc. Thus, for varieties like the Early Ohio in growth, twelve inches is wide enough, but for some of our large, late varieties, this would be entirely too close. So that one must know his soil, the growing habits of the variety planted, as well as the quality of the seed used. Three-feet rows are wide enough for all varieties, and twelve inches apart in the row is close enough for the smaller vining varieties while eighteen inches is wide enough for the largest kinds. These distances for seed are as mentioned above. In dropping, I have my dropper tread on each piece, thus firming them down in the fresh dirt. I plant deep—from six to eight inches. Planting as I do leaves a ridge over the potatoes. If the season is wet the surplus water will settle in the furrows between the rows, and not on the seed to rot it. Then, potatoes planted this way are not so easily affected by sudden cold snaps, but are growing and making good roots so that when the weather becomes warm they push through with healthy, strong shoots. I plant all potatoes just as early as they can be got in the ground, and taking a period of years I find this the safest plan.

So soon after planting as the weeds begin to grow I begin to harrow, first across the ridges then with the rows. I want the two first harrowings done before the potatoes are up; then give them another good harrowing just as they are pushing through. After this I do all the cultivation with one horse and our improved one-horse cultivator, as the three-feet rows are too narrow for the two-horse cultivators to do good work. I never cultivate when the land is wet. At the last cultivation I hill up to suit the variety of potatoes and the season. If the season is a wet one I hill up well so that the centre furrows will carry off the surplus water. If the season is dry level cultivation is the best. All cultivation should be shallow, and kept up regularly once a week until the vines begin to bloom, then stopped entirely, as all the work should be done by this time. I never replough in the spring, as my plan of planting ploughs all the land over in the planting process.

I have followed this method of potato planting for more than twenty years, and have always grown good crops in both wet and dry seasons. If possible, potatoes should be dug only when the land is dry. Potatoes for seed should be stored dry in a dark cellar and kept at a low temperature.

Farmers should never breed from the whole of their stock indiscriminately, as this accounts for the many miserable specimens so often seen in barnyards.

Advertisements.

SEEDS



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52	Beets, Table	200 seeds	59	Corn, first of all	100 seeds	68	Onions, Mixed	400 seeds	73	Radish, Rosy Gem	200 seeds
53	Cabbages, Mixed	200 seeds	60	Corn, Evergreen	100 seeds	69	Parsley	200 seeds	74	Radish, Mixture	300 seeds
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55	Cauliflower	100 seeds	62	Leeks	200 seeds	71	Pumpkins	50 seeds	76	Spinach	200 seeds
56	Celery, Golden	200 seeds	63	Lettuces	600 seeds	72	Peppers, Mixed	100 seeds	77	Squashes, Mixed	40 seeds
78	Tomato, Earliest	100 seeds									
79	Tomato, Mixed	150 seeds									
80	Turnips, Table	500 seeds									
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The U. S. Separator gets all the cream from the milk,
The cream makes the better,
The skim-milk makes the calf,
All bring in the cash.

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

TOP-GRAFTING APPLE TREES

Whenever a tree produces worthless fruit we mark it for top grafting, writes Dr. I. H. Mayre, in the 'American Agriculturist.' The sooner this is done after we are sure we no longer desire the variety the easier the job. Limbs much over an inch in diameter seldom work well, and many trees may be seen where limbs two, four and even six inches were sawed away and grafted, but the unsightly dead stumps of limbs show that the operation was labor in vain.

For some years we have been grafting every branch large enough to hold a graft, and have no reason to change our practice. We avoid all branches much over an inch in diameter by going beyond forks to branches of suitable size. All twigs and branches too small to graft, if not too much in the way, should be carefully preserved so as to keep up a healthy leaf action. If the grafts grow the first season these twigs and branches should be removed the following winter or spring. The scions may be cut any time before growth begins, should be good, thrifty shoots of last year's growth taken preferably from the top of a tree in full bearing. After the bud sheaths open just the least bit—just enough to show a little white streak of the coming leaf—the scions are not reliable and the chance for failure is very promising. Of course, scions cut early in the winter are liable to shrivel and lose their vitality. We have also succeeded very well by cutting scions in March and inserting the cut ends in a large potato and storing them in a cold cellar. On one occasion we kept them in this way sound and dormant and inserted them carefully in May with fair success—not losing more than 15 percent. No matter when the scions are cut or how stored, if they fail to be entirely sound and dormant we would not mutilate a tree by trying to use them as grafts.

The wax should be prepared in advance. Four parts rosin, two parts beeswax, and one part tallow is an old and well-tried formula. This may be cheapened very much by using two parts tallow and one of beeswax, and if applied carefully we have found it to answer every purpose. Whatever proportions be used the ingredients should be thoroughly melted and heated together, poured into a tub of water and then worked and pulled by hand, much as taffy is pulled, until it is light in color and homogeneous in texture. When pulling if and when applying it on the trees the hands may be lightly greased with tallow or linseed oil; or wet the hands in the vessel of water containing the wax.

A cold, windy day is never favorable for good work. During and immediately after a rain, even if warm enough, is not a good time to graft, as the grafting wax does not adhere firmly and completely so as to exclude the air as completely as a fruit jar excludes the air from canned fruit, and the graft will spoil or dry out before union takes place. If the grafts are inserted while the tree is entirely dormant the chances are they will dry out and have no vitality, before enough sap moves in the tree to start them. Therefore we are in no hurry, but wait until the buds show signs of bursting before we begin grafting. Some of our most successful work was done when the trees were blooming.

With three good, active boys, five or six light ladders of various lengths, a pair of sharp wide-set saws, a quarter-inch chisel tapered or a sharp screw-driver, one or two good sharp knives and a fine whetstone to keep them sharp, we can put in a large number of grafts in a day. Always have a few more ladders than workers, as much time is saved and a ladder once placed need not be moved until the limbs are sawed, the grafts inserted and all well waxed. One or two boys saw limbs; one or two of us insert grafts, and the spare time of all the boys is devoted to waxing the grafts. With a sharp knife (use no other) trim the ends of the sawed limbs. Then insert the knife into the side of the end of the limb, cutting the bark and wood on the side we intend to insert the graft. By raising the handle and continuing the pressure the stock is cut and split. Our tapered chisel or sharp screw-driver inserted in the cut will open it to receive the graft. Sometimes we give the knife a few taps with the chisel to open the cut or split, but we have long since quit trying to graft limbs we cannot split with a heavy pocket-knife.

Always select sections of limbs free from knots, yet the split, if made in the ordinary way, will often be ragged, irregular and not suited to form a union with the graft. By cutting instead of splitting the part intended to receive the graft, we insure a smooth surface perfectly adapted to the cut portion of the graft. If cut the bark will seldom slip or loosen from the wood. If it slips we saw a piece off and try again. We seldom use more than two buds to a graft, and sometimes, if scions are scarce, only one. The thick part of the wedge-shaped graft begins, as we cut it, opposite a bud, and tapers from half an inch to an inch, with the outer part from the bud to the point of the taper considerably thicker than the part intended to be inside.

A graft cut this way will present a wider surface of bark at the bud, and, of course, a better chance to form a union than if tapered from midway between buds. The outer edge of the graft being thicker, will receive the pressure from the split stock, and the bark of both graft and stock will be held firmly in apposition.

WATCH THE LABEL.

The possibility of missing an issue will be removed if subscribers will make a point to mail their renewals two weeks before their subscriptions expire. Confusion is avoided; the danger of the name being removed from the mailing list is averted, and the subscriber loses nothing, for the year is always counted from the date of expiry of the subscription, not from the date of its receipt.

OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Do our subscribers all know that the postage on papers to Great Britain and Ireland has been so greatly reduced that we can now send any of our publications, postage paid, at the same rates as obtain in Canada. 'Daily Witness,' post paid, $3 a year. 'Weekly Witness,' post paid, $1 a year. 'World Wide,' post paid, $1 a year. 'Northern Messenger,' post paid, 30c yr.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c.

FARMING FOR MILK

The following letter and the answer to it, which appear in the 'Country Gentleman,' are interesting to many farmers in Canada:

'I have been farming only about one year, although I worked on a farm twenty years ago, and enjoy country life in summer very much. I am running a farm as a side issue, still I want to make it pay its own way. I have 18 or 20 cows, and sell the milk at the cars to go to Boston. Is it best for me to put in a silo? Some people talk against one; others are for it.

'I have a large field of low land, good grass land, but nothing has been done to it for a number of years except to take off the hay. Nothing has been put on; consequently the land is pretty well run out. I have carted from the city this winter several carloads of manure. I intend to give it a good dressing of good horse manure, that has been worked by hogs. Part of this land had corn on last year, in which I sowed clover at last hoeing. What is the best thing to do now with this land to get it bearing good crops of hay? Shall I spread on the manure before ploughing or after? I thought the clover ploughed in and manure spread on thick and well harrowed after ploughing would be the better way. Is this so? What is the best way to do with grass land? Would it be better to plant it this year? What is the best way to do with the field that had corn on last year? I had thought of sowing oats, and after the oats are cut green for hay, plough and seed say last of August. Would that be a better way than to seed this spring?

'I should like to raise clover hay for cows. Would it be all right to sow clover with the oats, or would you wait and sow it in August? Would you sow the clover seed only or mix with some other grass seed? Could I sow any crop to use for pasture, beginning in August, when the pastures are drying up? I have 215 acres, and could plough up quite a field for fall pasture if it would be a good plan. What would be a good fertilizer for such a crop of fall pasture? What would be the best thing to sow—rye, barley, Essex rape or cow peas? How much seed per acre? I have about one acre laid out for a garden. Would it be best to spread the manure and plough it in, or would harrowing in be the better way? I expect to use cow manure from barn cellar.'

(Answer by Prof. I. P. Roberts.)

'You had better build a circular silo, as more and better winter food for the cattle can be secured from an acre of land for a given amount of money and effort by growing corn than from any other crop. For the present do not plough up the meadow land, but sow from one to two quarts of clover and the same quantity of timothy seed per acre in early spring. Then with a sharp spike toothed harrow scarify thoroughly and roll. On a part of the field apply 200 pounds per acre of the following mixture: Twenty pounds dried blood, 30 pounds nitrate of soda, and 50 pounds muriate of potash. If gypsum is easily procurable, mix with the above 100 pounds and apply at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Leave a part of the meadow untreated and unharrowed. Plough the land which was in corn and then spread the manure thinly and harrow. Is not your farmer skilful enough to raise corn without hoeing, or does he lack suitable implements of tillage? Purchase 'The Fertility of the Land' ($1.25), and learn how much plant food ten loads of manure furnish, and how much plant food the corn and other crops require.

'I think it would be better to sow the corn stubble, after being ploughed, with oats. If the manure is put on the surface and the ground sown with oats, they are almost certain to fall down if the land is at all good to begin with; therefore, sow oats, then plough after the oat hay has been removed and spread the manure evenly ten good-sized loads per acre. Harrow thoroughly, leave for a few days for the soil to weather and then harrow again. Get the land in perfect condition. Sow clover and timothy, say three parts of the former to one of the latter, about the first days of September. You should get a fine seeding in this way, unless you happen to strike a dry period. However, if you will get the oats off early and the ground ploughed immediately, the manure spread and the ground harrowed and rolled, and harrowed again before the moisture has evaporated, you will be able to conserve what moisture there is in the land and to coax moisture from below to the seed bed, or at least enough so that the rains that we have in August will be conserved, and you will have a fine, moist seed bed for the grass seeds.

Plant corn if you can get it in early enough, so that it will have time for the ears to approach the milk stage. Cut a load daily and scatter on the pastures. This is the cheapest way to secure fall pasture for cattle. When the frost comes, continue to feed the corn in the pasture field, although it has been cut up and shocked and is dry. If the cattle receive a little grain in the barn, this treatment of the pasture will improve it. It is almost impossible to get any quantity of fall pasture by sowing seeds in August. Corn is king, and usually we have to purchase some concentrated foods, and it is just as cheap to purchase those which contain a high percentage of proteids as to buy those low in proteids. Malt sprouts, gluten meal and cottonseed meal are all excellent to feed with corn ensilage or corn stover. The corn for ensilage and for fall feeding may be planted about three feet six inches apart with stalks six to eight inches apart in the row. Use some sort of a horse planter, harrow the ground just before the corn comes up, harrow after it comes up, cultivate, and if some of the corn is covered or ploughed up, so much the better. No hoeing will be necessary, and you will be able to secure from eight to twelve tons of first-class green feed per acre. Then, too, corn is so much handier to use as a field soiling crop than any other green food that you should raise it in preference to anything else. If the cows' ration is a little wide, do not worry over it. You can make good milk out of green corn stalks alone if they have some ears on them and you have cows that know their business.

'You had better plough under some of the manure if it does not contain too much straw, spread some on top and harrow it in and use some commercial fertilizers. You cannot afford to cultivate a garden or a truck patch, without having the soil very fertile. You can afford to raise corn on land in reasonably good condition without fertilizing heavily, by depending largely on tillage.'

STARTING STRAWBERRIES

Select only young, red-rooted plants for setting. For a family garden two first earlies, two medium and two late varieties are sufficient, and one of each season would probably be better. It is best to set strawberries in the spring. Early setting is not important, but they should be planted when the ground can be put in good condition and given clean culture until late in autumn. Care should be taken to remove all blossoms the first season. Place the plants in rows four feet wide and from twenty to twenty-four inches apart in the row. Turn the runners along the line of the rows so as to fill up a matted row about one foot wide. It is well to prevent the plants from setting in a tight mat. This can be accomplished by pulling off runners after the plants have set sufficiently heavy.

Every farm should have its acre or more of land dedicated to the vegetable garden. It should be paled in or fenced, so as to keep out the pigs and chickens and be near the house so as to have it convenient for the women folks, as the feminine portion of the household usually do most or much of the work in the garden. The mother or daughter may have ten or fifteen minutes to spare from the housework of a busy forenoon, or a not too hot afternoon, when it would be a genuine delight and rest to her to get out and plant, and weed, and hoe in the fresh soil; but if it takes her almost that long to walk to the distant truck patch she gives it up and the work goes undone. Again, if the garden is near the house where we can daily watch it, and see the things growing, we become interested. How nice to have it so near we can show it to the neighbor who just runs in to borrow some little thing; to the friend who calls, or best of all, to the city visitor who has no garden of her own, but who would dearly love to have, and so we grow proud of it and try to keep it neat and thrifty.

FARM CLEANINGS

In all that region where red clover will thrive it is the best single leguminous plant known.

Farmers usually make a mistake by being in such a hurry at planting time as not to give enough attention to the condition of the soil.

The best and cheapest roots to grow for stock are, without question, mangel-wurtzel. They are very easily grown when one knows how, and will yield from 600 to 1,200 bushels per acre. The writer grew last season 350 bushels on seventy square rods of land, and the entire cost of labor did not exceed 1½ cent per bushel.

A proper rotation is of prime importance, but one cannot have its good results and continually break in upon its prescribed lines. Many make no effort to pursue a well defined policy, Others follow a rotation after a fashion, but violate its rules upon slight pretexts. If rotation is good for part of a field, it is good for all of it, and the part interfered with is always the poorest part of the field, the very part needing systematic care.

There are many receipts for grafting wax, but after trying many the writer found the following the best. To four pounds of rosin and one pound of beeswax add one pint of linseed oil, put in an iron pot and heated slowly and mix well. Pour into cold water and pull by hand until it assumes a light color. Work into sticks and put into a cool place until wanted. I like linseed oil much better than animal fat for making grafting wax.

The soils most suitable to the culture of alfalfa are those of the deep, rich and drier kinds such as those of a mellow, loamy, gravelly and sandy description. But on such as are retentive of moisture it should not be attempted, as the roots are liable to be greatly injured, if not wholly destroyed, by the stagnation of water about them. Lands that are not well drained are of course improper for its culture. The best season for sowing is early in the spring. In this way the plants may be fully established before the season becomes too hot. The seed may be sown either alone or with grain crop. Each method has its advocates, and it is probable that they may both be best under different circumstances.

One of the common mistakes in farming is inadequate cultivation of the soil. The cultivation of the soil is the beginning of all agriculture, and it seems strange that this fundamental process should be so little understood and so poorly practiced by farmers who have been in the business all their lives. Even such a simple thing as ploughing appears to be is sadly neglected. The ploughing which is done by many farmers is slovenly and bad in the last degree. There is a notion that the proper purchase and application of fertilizers is the important item in agriculture. This is not true. The fertilizer problem is as nothing compared with the problem of cultivation. Proper cultivation will increase results much more certainly, quickly and greatly than fertilization, and will, moreover, in a large degree, reduce the necessity for the application of manures.

Several years ago I allowed one of my fields to be ploughed too wet, says a farmer, and since then it has always broken up in very large clods, yielding poor crops. Two years ago I ploughed this field, running a deep subsoil plough just behind my turning plough and harrowed it down in the fall. Early the following spring I again ran the harrow over it and checked it off into squares of twenty-one feet, using a small shovel on my single shovel plough. I then put half a bushel of lime fresh from the kiln where each check crossed, thus putting fifty bushels per acre on my fields. Allowing this to remain in the pile until thoroughly air-slacked, I spread it evenly over the field and again harrowed it, this time with a smooth harrow. I then let the field lie until corn planting time and harrowed it the fourth time and planted my corn as usual. This field is now one of my best crop growers, and I also notice that the sheep-sorrel is dying in it.

The Rhode Island station recommends that lime be applied by sowing after ploughing, and then thoroughly incorporated into the surface by means of a harrow. It is best not to lime just before growing a crop of corn, rye or millet, as lime when first applied is usually more or less caustic, and in this state is liable to injure the crops, especially when the soil conditions induce rapid nitrification of the soil nitrogen or the nitrogen applied in natural and artificial manures. If, however, the soil is very sour and nitrates are not employed, then the use of lime immediately before these crops may prove of great service. Under all circumstances lime should be harrowed in immediately or it is liable to cake with the soil, and will not yield the best results. It has been found that for vegetables lime may be applied to great advantage in the spring. The quantity of lime to be applied on light, dry, sandy soils is given as one-half to one and a half ton per acre, and on heavier soils as one to three tons.

I tried last summer the new onion culture, and the results were so satisfactory that I am strongly in favor of this method, especially in gardens where space is limited and where an extra choice article is desired, writes a successful market gardener. It consists of planting the seed quite thickly in a hotbed or frame, as early as possible, and setting the plants into the prepared soil, when they have attained the size of a goosequill, then giving them the same care that an outdoor crop would require. The great advantages are earliness and large size. Some of the Spanish and Italian sorts can be thus easily grown, which are impossible to produce by ordinary methods. The varieties I have found most suitable are the Prizetaker, Gibraltar, Southport Red Globe, Vesuvius, Southport White Globe and White Victoria. These kinds will produce immense bright-colored onions that will take a prize wherever placed on exhibition. The Yellow Danvers, Flat Red and other sorts do equally well in the open ground, but for the large foreign kinds, which are always in demand at good prices, this plan leaves nothing to be desired. I am so well pleased with it that I have a large plot set apart for the purpose this season.

LIVE STOCK

How have thousands of farmers taken herds of scrub cows and increased the dairy production of the daughters and granddaughters to double the production of the original mothers. How, but by putting at the head of the herd a registered sire of some established dairy breed, and steadily breeding in the same line, generation after generation, all the time selecting the best heifers and rejecting the poorer? Would the same result have followed if the scrub cows had been bred to scrub bulls even with rigid selection, generation after generation?

It is these 'mixed' 'all sorts' 'scrub' ideas of breeding which have given us the great flood of cows of low cow power, which afflict the farmers of the land. No doubt their lack of understanding of how to handle cows adds to the difficulty, but the trouble starts with the poor cow, made so by wrong ideas of how cows should be bred and how the heifer started in the first place.

If every one who has a brood sow that will farrow soon, says 'American Swineherd,' will give her careful attention, the time so spent will unquestionably bring in a rich return. Put the sow in the place where she is to bring forth her young several days before she is due to farrow. Give her time to get in touch with her surroundings. See to it that cold draughts can not reach her or her young. Have the litter dry, suitable and not over abundant. Give the sow food that will keep the digestion right, taking every pains to avoid constipation. When she does farrow try to be on hand. Do not grudge part of a night's rest in order to save a litter or even part of a litter. If it is necessary to keep vigil thus for a part of a night, see to it that the body is duly cared for. When one has to spend a part of a cold night in an out-building, the duty of guarding against cold is of great moment. Plenty of nourishment and a warm drink will do good service in this line. Interfere but little with sow or young if all goes well but if the farrowing season should prove unduly cold, put the young in a basket, inlaid with old garments and covered with the same, and take them to a warm place. Every pig saved at the farrowing season means several dollars in the fall.

DAIRY DOTS

Dirty methods in dairying cannot be hidden. The cloudy milk in the bottom of the can tells the story. It is a sufficient clue to the habits of the dairyman on whose farm it was produced. Such an advertisement does not increase the revenue of any milk producer. He may escape punishment if he is fortunate enough to sell his milk to a butter factory or creamery where the manager is weak in resolution. If his trade is with private families he will be constantly losing custom without fully comprehending the cause. Dirt in the can is almost a perennial charge against some milk producers. An investigation of their premises will sometimes show that they are as clean as most stables.

Then whence comes the dirt? In a good many instances it comes from the dust on the udders of the cows, on the clothes of the milker, and even from his unwashed hands. If the milker will wash his hands, the udder of the cow, and the flanks of the cow, and wear clean clothes when he milks, the dirt in the milk can will largely disappear.

It is a pity that some of the farmers who have given up making butter should have done so. Well made dairy butter is the finest in the world. It will keep longer, retaining its original flavor than nine-tenths of the creamery butter on the market. There are thousands of city people now who prefer to buy their butter of farmers and thousands more would be glad to do so if they could. But what advantage would that be to the farmer. It would mean a difference of from three to six cents on every pound made. If a man has twelve, fifteen or twenty cows, this means a fine addition to the yearly income. And most of us would find this a fine thing to reckon up the season's work.

Advertisements.

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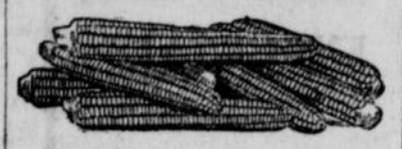
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Pound 25c.
4 Pounds 80c.
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PERFECTION MANGEL.

Mammoth Red. Holds the record for heaviest weight grown. Roots of gigantic size. A single specimen, 89 pounds untrimmed and 78½ pounds trimmed. Possesses extraordinary feeding qualities. Very free from fibrous roots and readily cleaned for storing. ½ lb. 10c., ¾ lb. 20c.
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NEW CORN.
NORTHERN PROLIFIC.



Ripens in 90 days and yields surprisingly large quantities of corn on such small cobs. Beautiful rich golden colored grain. The most profitable Corn to plant whether for grain or for ensilage. Lb. 20c., 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid.
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Purchaser pays freight charges.

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Extra strong 2 year old bushes, entirely hardy and bloom year after year.
5 Colors — best sorts — Dark Red, Light Red, Deep Pink, Pale Pink, Pure White. The Five for $1.00
Add 25c. extra if wanted by mail.
CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Rose Bushes, 1 year old, ea. 20c.; 2 year old, 30c.; 3 year old, 50c., postp'd. (Roses ready April 15. Order to-day.)

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The grandest of all Swedes. Keeps longer than any other sort and produces heavy crops everywhere. Very hardy. Similar in size and growth to the Elephant. Color bronze green. This is the most popular Swede in cultivation. Particularly adapted to districts where the land lies exposed. ½ lb. 12c., ¾ lb. 23c.
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(VICIA VILLOSA.)



Yields 15 Tons Green Forage per acre, equal to 3 or 4 tons when cured as dry hay. Prospers in barren soils and produces wondrous crops in good land. The earliest crop for cutting green we know of. Sown in April is ready to cut in July. Second growth excellent. Sow 65 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c., 10 lbs. $1.70, postpaid.
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The Very Best Purple Top Swede.—The result of judicious selection. Flesh sweet and rich. Is one of the hardiest, most productive and most nutritious varieties in cultivation. Excellent keeper. ½ lb. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c.
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Heads the list in a test of over 38 varieties of earliest potatoes and yielding at the rate of 464 bushels per acre. Unsurpassed in quality by any potato in early stages of growth or unripe condition. Cooks dry and mealy. Lb. 30c., 3 lbs. 75c., postpaid.
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(SUGAR BEET).



A Great Cropper—Fine Shaped Roots—Easily Harvested. Of exceptional value for feeding to Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. Distinct from any other root in cultivation, of uniform Tankard shape, grows almost entirely out of ground. Of highest quality. ½ lb. 20c., ¾ lb. 30c.
Pound 50c.
4 Pounds $1.80.
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MAMMOTH WHITE CARROT.



Heaviest Cropping Carrot ever known. Roots are extra large, half long, smooth and regularly tapering to a point. Flesh is solid, crisp and of a pearly white color. Very sweet. Easily harvested ½ lb. 15c., ¾ lb. 30c.
Pound 50c.
Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

ANY 10 PACKETS 25c.

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VEGETABLES.
1. Beans, Golden Wax.
2. Beet, Eclipse, round.
3. Beet, Flat Egyptian.
4. Beet, Long Smooth.
5. Cabbage, Winningstadt.
6. Cabbage, Fottlers.
7. Carrot, Half Long Scarlet.
8. Carrot, Gem or Ox-h't.
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11. Corn, Early Minnesota.
12. Corn, Evergreen.
13. Cucumber, Pickling.
14. Cucumber, L'g Green.
15. Cucumber, White Spine.
16. Herbs, Sage.
17. Herbs, Savory.
18. Herbs, Marjoram.
19. Lettuce, Nonpareil.
20. Lettuce, Denver M't.
21. Musk Melon, Early.
22. Water Melon, Early.
23. Onion, Large Red.
24. Onion, Y'l'w Danvers.
25. Onion, Silverskin.
26. Parsley, Curled.
27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
28. Peas, First and Best.
29. Peas, Little Gem.
30. Pepper, Ruby King.
31. Pumpkin, Large Cheese.
32. Radish, Rosy Gem.
33. Radish, Breakfast.
34. Radish, Long Scarlet.
35. Salsify, Mammoth.
36. Squash, Marrow.
37. Squash, Hubbard.
38. Turnip, Red Top Globe.
39. Tomato, Champion.
40. Tomato, Extra Early.

FLOWERS.
41. Alyssum, Sweet.
42. Asters, Mixed.
43. Balsam, Mixed.
44. Carnation, Mixed.
45. Climbers, Mixed.
46. Everlastings, M'x'd.
47. Mignonette, Sweet.
48. Morning Glory, Mixed.
49. Nasturtium, Tall.
50. Nasturtium, Dwarf.
51. Pansy, Mixed.
52. Petunias, Mixed.
53. Pinks (Dianthus), Mixed.
54. Phlox Drummondi.
55. Sweet Peas, Mixed'
56. Verbena, Mixed.
57. Wild Garden, Flowers.
58. Zinnia, Mixed.



DANISH SUGAR BEET.

The greatest milk producing root the world has ever known. Yields immense crops and roots always nice and clean. Pink and white color, growing considerably above ground. A profitable crop to grow. ½ lb. 10c., ¾ lb. 20c.
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TIMBER FOR POSTS.

For five years the Vermont Experiment Station has been trying to raise the very best timber for fence posts on the most worthless soil from an agricultural standpoint, and it has had remarkable success. The three common trees best suited for posts are the red cedar, the white cedar and the common locust. Seedlings from nine varieties of trees, including the above, were planted on the driest tract of level sand plain east of Burlington, where the pitch pine is the only tree that makes a vigorous natural growth. Here the white pine did fairly well, but the locust far outstripped all others. Of several thousand seedlings, set out last spring when less than a foot high, 92 percent are now alive and three feet or more in height, with vigorous tops. Twenty year old trees near by have a diameter averaging nine inches at the base and a clean shaft averaging twenty-five feet. Each of these trees will furnish three fence posts and some firewood. A thousand trees can be planted to the acre, and the seedlings cost only $3.50 per thousand. The only source of trouble is the borer; this may be greatly reduced by planting occasional rows of white pine among the locusts. On the whole locust fence posts may be considered a very valuable product of otherwise worthless soil.

SEED OATS AND SMUT.

Mr. P. F. Nye writes to an exchange as follows: After running through the fanning mill as for seed, the oats were spread on the barn floor about three inches deep, twelve bushels at a time for convenience in handling. I then mixed formalin with water in the ratio of one ounce of the drug to one gallon of water for every six bushels of oats. With a garden watering can I sprinkled the mixture evenly over the oats, then with a hand rake stirred thoroughly, and with a scoop piled into a snug, elongated heap, two and a half or three feet high through the centre. The sacks that had contained the oats were then turned and shaken and then spread over the heap. Over the portion not covered a light blanket was thrown. Forty-eight hours after commencing at one end with a scoop, I stirred and turned the heap into another like the first, and covered as before, and left it two days more. When I found the moisture applied so thoroughly diffused through and absorbed by the dry grain as to be no longer perceptible, the oats were then sacked ready for use when wanted.

Running a little short of treated seed, and to test the value of the treatment, I finished the field with a bushel and a half of seed from the same bin, untreated. That strip was very badly damaged by smut, and seemed so weakened and retarded in growth by the presence of smut heads and stalks that the difference was plainly noticeable from a considerable distance after the oats were in head. The crop from treated seed was entirely free from smut. I think this treatment so much easier of application than the hot water treatment as to very much more than offset the very trifling cost of the formalin.

NESTING HABITS OF BIRDS.

Why do all those birds which pair for life always return to their old nesting places? This is one of those curiosities of natural history which no one has yet explained satisfactorily. Our wild birds are divided into three classes so far as matrimonial arrangements are concerned. Those which become partners for life form much the smallest of these three classes, and there are several of them whose constancy to their spouses is open to grave doubt. Then we have those birds which marry in the spring and remain constant to each other so long as their young are dependent upon them. When these young have gone off to get their own living their parents separate, and do not mate again next year. They have had enough of each other's society, and prefer the charm of novelty. Three-fourths of our wild birds belong to this class, who make promiscuous marriages every spring. Then we have the Brigham Youngs of the bird world, as represented by the house sparrow, who keeps up various branch establishments in addition to the ancestral home. This polygamous class is a small one, but it is more numerous than the casual observer would suppose.

According to tradition, our wild birds pair on Feb. 14—St. Valentine's Day. In my locality some of them did not wait for the opening day before beginning their domestic arrangements. Starlings are always among the earliest to start housekeeping, and at least two pairs of my acquaintance had eggs in their nests during the first week of this month. Hedge sparrows and wrens have been paired equally early, and many flirtations among house sparrows began with the first week of February. As yet we have had none of those big social gatherings of the sparrows, when they fill a tree, and amorous suitors chase their selected mates and rivals fight for the possession of the chosen fair ones.—Illustrated (London) 'Sporting and Dramatic News.'

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For nearly half century we have been making the Famous Fanning Mill. We stake our reputation —ON— The Chatham Red Bird INCUBATOR

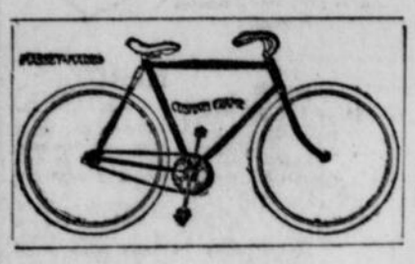
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TORONTO.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to suggest through your columns that now, while the Charlton bill is before the House, that all citizens who are interested should send at least a postal card to the member who represents them in parliament, asking him to support, without regard to party politics, any measure which would tend to make corrupt practices at elections well-nigh impossible. Honest voters have a right to protest against the present state of affairs, for they are practically defrauded of the proudest right of their citizenship, namely, that of influencing by intelligent voting the policy of the country. In most constituencies a two dollar bill wisely bestowed may nullify any man's vote. In elections the appeal is not being made so much to the intelligence of the constituency (except as a matter of form), but party managers depend on the silent corrupt work, which counts with certainty at the polls. The honors of our representatives are stained. The Christian sentiment of the country does not and cannot have its due effect upon legislation. Any immoral or foreign organization rich enough to supply the money may control a general election. Where, then, is our boasted freedom? We are educating a set of young voters to regard their citizenship as a thing of merchandise. We are going the way of Spain. 'We perish by what we permit.'

W. W. ANDREWS.

Mt. Allison University,
Sackville, N.B., April 7, 1903.

A HINT TO MANUFACTURERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by some of your late issues that it is hard for manufacturers to get ground to build on. Montreal seems not to want them, and St. Henri and Lachine are crowded. If manufacturers would come and have a look at the Chateauguay river, with its splendid water powers, now running to waste, they would find a good investment for their capital and plenty of room to build without crowding on their neighbors or disfiguring private residences. From Chateauguay bridge to St. Martine, a distance of eight miles, is a continuous rapid, with good locations for four water powers, with only one occupied. St. Martine is a lively village, with good water power, but not fully used. There is good railway accommodation by the Grand Trunk Railway. The distance from Montreal is thirty-three miles.

From St. Martine to Ormstown, a distance of 14 miles, there is only eleven feet of a fall, with three shallow rapids, which could by removing a few loose stones, be made navigable for a light side-wheel steamer to run through beautiful scenery for pleasure excursions.

At Ormstown there is a good water power, which is fully used at present by grist mills, saw-mills and machine shop, but there is a prospect that another power will be created by cutting a tunnel about two hundred yards through from the river to a stagnant pond caused by the mill-dam, which is endangering the health of the town. This tunnel will ultimately have to be cut or the mill-dam lowered to drain the pond. The tunnel would discharge below the mill-dam, and would give good power for a factory. Ormstown is a corporate town, with a good surrounding farming country. There is good railway accommodation by the Grand Trunk, and two daily mails from Montreal.

Five miles farther west is Dewittville, with two good water powers. One is occupied by a grist mill, saw-mill and woollen factory; the power is not occupied, and could be got on reasonable terms. The Grand Trunk station is convenient to the village, and the surrounding district is occupied by prosperous farmers.

Four miles west of Dewittville is Huntingdon, an incorporated town, with two water powers, which are fully occupied by grist mills, saw-mill, planing, sash and door factory, electric light plant, machine shop and foundry.

If the Chateauguay should ever run short of power it could be easily augmented by cutting a little canal commencing a little east of Huntingdon, and tapping the Laguerre river, near McDonald's Corner, where there is back water from Lake St. Francis, caused by the Valleyfield dam. There is a good fall towards the Chateauguay river. It would also drain the Teafield swamp, north of Huntingdon, and reclaim over a thousand acres of good land.

AN OLD CHATEAUGUAY BOY.

A PLEA FOR TRADES UNIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I rather suspect that a great many people in Canada are looking upon trades unions with some alarm as institutions whose influences are likely to cause trouble to the commonwealth. I would like to call their attention to a few facts. Sydney Webb, in 'Industrial Democracy,' says 'that the harm done by the "sweater" lives after him.' Men and women who have for any length of time been reduced to earnings barely sufficient to sustain existence, hours of labor such as to make the lives of the workers periods of almost ceaseless toil, hard and unlovely to the last degree, and sanitary conditions injurious to the health of the persons employed, and dangerous to the public, become incapable of profitable labor. No one who has not himself lived among the poor in London, Glasgow or Manchester can form any adequate idea of the unseen and unmeasured injury to national character wrought by the social contamination to which this misery inevitably leads. The trades unions, assisted by such practical philanthropists as Lord Shaftesbury, Thomas Hughes, Mundella and Samuel Plimsoll, have put up the struggle for a living wage and reasonable hours of labor. Just a few facts to prove this.

In 1833 the farm laborers of Dorsetshire, crushed down to a wage of seven shillings a week, formed a union. Six of their leaders (all Methodists, and some of them local preachers) were arrested for doing so, and illegally were sentenced to seven years' transportation to Van Dieman's Land. There they went, in the hulks, shackled like felons, for daring to defend their starved out homes. On this occasion the trades unionists of London demonstrated in Copenhagen Fields to the number of four hundred thousand, the result being that the government ordered the return of the convicts.

In the early seventies Plimsoll began his agitation against the coffin ships—half-rotten hulls sent to sea to sink, that the owners might reap their insurance and the widows and orphans sorrow and poverty. The trades unionists backed this movement with the full force of their organizations, and Samuel Plimsoll was elected M. P. for Derby. The trades unions of Great Britain subscribed £16,000 towards the expenses. That agitation forced the government to pass an act authorizing the detention of vessels suspected of being unseaworthy. The first year there were 440 vessels detained, and on examination 424 of them were condemned as unfit to go to sea.

In Melbourne, Australia, in 1896, the 'sweaters' had such complete control of the clothing trade that girls were working ninety hours a week—no rest on Sunday—for from six to nine shillings a week, less than one penny an hour. The labor agitators took hold of the question, assisted by kind friends of humanity, and in 1890 the Wage Board, appointed by the government of Victoria, fixed the minimum wage for a skilled woman at £1 a week and the hours of labor at 48 a week. In 1900 the chief inspector of factories was able to say: 'I venture to affirm that there is now no "sweating" in the clothing trade in the state of Victoria.' Sir F. Hargood, speaking in the federal parliament on Aug. 9, 1901, said 'he did not hesitate to say that the Factories Act had as a whole done undoubted good, both in Victoria and New Zealand; it had to a large extent put an end to the abominable system of sweating.'

True patriots and statesmen ought to rejoice that there is enough intelligence, self-respect and ambition among the toil-stained, weather-beaten producers of our nation to organize and continuously carry on an agitation that has changed the transportation in irons of the Dorsetshire laborers seventy years ago to the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law of to-day. Granted that some of the unions are making claims inconsistent with the general welfare of the public, is that any reason why they should be crushed by judicial injunctions and decisions foreign to the spirit of our constitution? Are there not persons nearer the throne and much wealthier than trades unionists who are asking and receiving franchises and privileges much more detrimental to the public weal than trades unionist claims? Yet no judicial injunctions stand between them and our national wealth. Australasian statesmanship has found ways of reconciling conflicting interests, and making an end of these ruinous strikes. The open Bible interpreted by Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin and Henry George has wrought its work, and the exploitation of the majority for the aggrandizement of the minority is near its close.

I would appeal to those who look upon trades unions with fear and suspicion to ask themselves, What is the object of good government? John Ruskin says: 'By the maintenance of a state is to be understood the support of its population, in healthy and happy life, and the increase of their numbers, as far as that increase is consistent with their happiness.' You who talk of our imperial power, listen to that ancient pagan monarch as he points to his soldiers of fine physique, and says 'There are my fortifications and every man is a brick.' Do you know that in some sections of the old-country cities seventy percent of the people are underfed, under-clothed, and badly housed? Listen to dear Thomas Carlyle in 1843: 'Interferences between workers, and master workers, are indispensable, cannot longer be left. Nay interference has begun—there are already factory inspectors. Might there not be furrowfield inspectors withal, and ascertain for us, how on seven shillings and sixpencee a week, a family does live. Such things cannot longer be suffered to go on unseen. The heavens do see them. The curse of heaven is on earth that refuses to see them.'

Granted that many unionists are only looking for shorter hours and higher wages; yet the fact remains that the leaders and thinkers in the unions know well enough that short hours and high wages will not help much when the boom breaks, and there 'is no work to do.' The union leaders have endorsed, and are supporting direct legislation, prohibition of the liquor traffic, woman franchise, government ownership of railways and coal mines, municipal ownership of utilities, proportional voting and the abolition of single-member constituencies. These reforms are supported by the unions as a body. Are they supported by the capitalists, as a body? When the franchise of the Toronto Street Railway was sold to its present owners, the Toronto Trade and Labor Council was the only organized body that opposed the deal. In modern construction, it is by the balancing of opposing strains that a firm, substantial structure is produced. I appeal to all Christians and thinkers to be thankful that the toiler has a friend in his union that will endeavor to save him from miserable poverty, will help him when sick, out of work or injured by accident.

But now what department of church or state work should co-operate with the union? After all is said and done, work, even if only for eight hours a day, is often a time of mental worry and physical strain. Still, it has its joy. Home would not be home if we did not turn out and work for its maintenance. But still 'home' with its relationships is the place where the toiler finds his most wholesome and genuine pleasure. High wages and short hours do not necessarily mean 'happier homes.' Under the fierce temptations of saloon, theatre, pool room and race course, it may mean greater poverty, through dissipation. Who licenses and legalizes these four great enemies of the happy, thrifty home? The wholesome, comfortable home is the unit of our national health, and prosperity. Is the Christian Church, her ministers and members showing as much energetic activity, in defending the homes of our nation from blighting influences, as the unionists in saving the laborers from blighting conditions of toil? Which is most important, to protect and perpetuate 'free labor' (a thing which does not exist in the legal, medical and clerical professions, or to have every man, woman and child well shepherded? Think of the eight-year-old children working in the Georgia cotton mills, of children six years old in New York tenements, sewing on buttons for 'sweaters.' Yes, and dark cases of the same kind, in our own city, and remember that though now, collectively, we may stand by, and let the weak 'go to the wall,' and shirk our responsibility, yet the final account will be an individual one, and 'at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man,' saith the Lord.

J. H. REEKS.

NORTH YORK ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your paper containing an editorial headed 'Dead skunk politics,' is received through a friend. I enclose a copy of an affidavit made by one of Mr. Munn's chief organizers which throws some light on the true inwardness of this exploit in which Mr. Munns was chief actor. This is not the only sworn evidence we have. Nothing can be imagined that was more apparent to us in the riding, and to those who had known the man and his record here.

As for the meeting at Aurora, little need be said. It was disorderly, but no violence was premeditated. The crowd up to the close of the meeting merely roasted the speaker, who has made several exhibitions of himself in the same hall. At the close of the meeting the reporters rushed on to the platform to get the names of the men 'who were bringing him out,' and which he had promised to reveal half a dozen times during the meeting. Several in the front seats followed up to hear, and then others until there was a crush, and Munns, beating a hasty retreat, was followed by the boys hooting and jostling. Read the letter of the Rev. W. Amos below as to the meeting. The reporters that were present for the Toronto papers wrote it up in a most sensational style. They admitted afterwards that they saw no skunk.

There is not a temperance man in North York, of either political party, who would countenance Munns. To those at a distance who thought the candidate was genuine and who had read the newspaper reports, we can understand their indigation, and imagine their indignation on discovery that the temperance candidate was an impostor and tool.

J. M. WALTON.

Aurora, Ont., April 8, 1903.

(COPY OF AFFIDAVIT.)

Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, to wit:—

In the matter of William Munns, candidate in the North Riding of York.

I, George F. Scott, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, do solemnly declare as follows:—

(1) That in the month of February, 1903, I was interviewed by C. W. Chadwick, of Toronto, and employed by him to go into the North York campaign as organizer for William Munns, who was to run as a candidate in the interest of temperance and prohibition.

(2) That the said Mr. Chadwick represented that this was to be a fight for principle and without any reference to the political complexion of the Riding.

(3) That I was provided with a staff of three men, who were to be paid a weekly salary and their expenses, and that ample funds were provided to rent halls, pay for printing, livery hire, hotel and other expenses.

(4) That on arriving in the riding, I learned that the local temperance organizations had not been consulted by Mr. Munns, nor had they advised his candidature, nor could I find that any person had written him on their behalf or had invited him to run for the said Riding of North York.

(5) That in the course of my canvass I found that Mr. Munns's candidature was supported almost entirely by the extreme men of the Conservative Party and by the hotelkeepers, and that repeated representations were made to me by these two classes that by running Mr. Munns the interest of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Lennox, would be substantially promoted.

(6) That the expenses of the election were supplied to me by Mr. Chadwick, and that I was assured by him if the amount placed in my hands was not sufficient to call on him, and I would receive a further supply; and further, that so far as I am aware, no money was contributed by the temperance men in the riding towards the expenses of the campaign which I was authorized to conduct on behalf of Mr. Munns.

(7) That from experience in the riding I have every reason to believe, after having visited the various centres of the riding, that Mr. Munns was placed in the field purely for political purposes at the instance of Mr. Chadwick and other persons in the City of Toronto for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Davis and electing Mr. Lennox.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it is true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and virtue of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893.

Declared before me at in the County of York, this day of , 19 .

(Copy of letter of the Rev. Walter Amos, Presbyterian Minister.)

Aurora, Feb. 25th, 1903.

Rev. J. Chisholm, B.A., Kemptville, Ont.

My dear Mr. Chisholm—

I have seen the letter you addressed to Mr. Samuel Holland on the 19th inst., and as I am as cognizant as any one of the facts in the case, I thought a few lines from me might be of service to you. Mr. Munns appeared amongst us last May to present himself as the Prohibition candidate, and although he promised to tell us at whose request he appeared, he failed to do so. when he reappeared in Newmarket on Tuesday evening of last week I went up to the meeting. He was at this meeting also requested by the leaders of the temperance cause to state at whose call he presented himself as a Prohibition candidate, but notwithstanding his promise to give the information, he left the meeting with the promise unfulfilled. The following evening he held a meeting in Aurora, the reports which have been largely misstatements and exaggerations. The audience was such as is seen at similar gatherings, composed of leading citizens and others. There was no rowdy element, so-called, present. The chairman, H. D. Lundy, Esq., is a leading member of the Methodist church, an ex-Mayor, and has been all along an active temperance advocate. Both at Newmarket and here the audience was largely of the better element. Mr. Munns was given a fairly good hearing in both towns, notwithstanding the large number of offensive remarks he made. For instance, at one stage of the meeting in Aurora, Mr. Munns misstated a remark of the chairman, and on the chairman correcting him, he, in an offensive manner, refused to accept the correction. At another stage of the meeting a gentleman of the highest respectability, an ex-Mayor and a leading manufacturer, was asked by the chairman to restate the desire of the audience for information as to who had requested Mr. Munns to come out as a candidate. On his doing so in the most gentlemanly way, Mr. Munns characterized him as having 'colossal cheek' for asking such a question. For a dozen or a score of times since the meeting began he had promised to give the desired information, but failed each time to do so. At last the chairman, addressing Mr. Munns, said that there was a straight question, and unless he gave a straight and proper answer to it, he would leave the chair. Then Mr. Munns informed the audience that as the correspondence he had with North York was private, he could not and would not divulge it. The chairman left the chair and the meeting was at an end. It was after this that Mr. Munns was subjected to indignities, not to injuries, on his way to the hotel. We all regret the closing incident, which I know no reason to think was premeditated, but many think that 'Altho' the deed was foully done, the loon was weel awa.'' The incident was in resentment, not of free speech, but of insulting speech and manner. We all felt that the temperance cause was in danger, and I am so convinced that in the interests of temperance there was no other course open to Mr. Holland and Mr. Walton than the one they took. These two gentlemen, whom I have known for years, were largely instrumental in saving the situation. The pretence that he was a temperance candidate is completely exploded. You may make any use you think well of this letter.

Yours very sincerely,
WALTER AMOS.

AN HONORABLE ACTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Huntingdon, Que., March 30.—The Smaill brothers are young men, not at all wealthy, who were born and brought up on a farm in the Township of Elgin. Recently they have been running the Kelso and Riverbank creameries near their old home. The following editorial from the Huntingdon 'Gleaner' of March 26, tells a story of moral heroism rather uncommon in business life:

'As the readers of the 'Gleaner' were informed at the time, the patrons of the Kelso and Riverbank creameries were placed in an unfortunate position by the failure of the Bull Produce Company of Montreal, which had contracted for the larger part of the June and July make of butter, amounting in all to $6,000. It was hoped the company's estate would yield a dividend, but up to date none has been declared, and prospect of one is not bright. Of the collateral, $3,600, which Mr. Bull had given before his failure, something over $1,900 is about to be realized. This, with a small payment obtained, leaves a net loss on the transaction of some $3,500. The question arose, who was to suffer this loss. In the sale of the butter Smaill brothers acted simply as agents for the patrons, without contract or remuneration. Legally, they were not accountable for a dollar. Morally, the brothers felt, that a loss sustained through an error of judgment on their part in selling to a company that proved to be not responsible, they should share in, at least, and so, at the meetings of their patrons last week, they announced they would bear the loss, and leave it to the free-will of the patrons as to whether they would make a discount on the payments they would tender them. They had already paid them $1,400, they would make a further payment on account in a few weeks, and the balance next September. Smaill brothers have acted honorably by them, and the patrons in return will surely respond in a like spirit.'

Advertisements.

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ADJOURNED FOR EASTER.

The Week was a Great One in the Dominion Parliament.

MR. FIELDING WILL DELIVER THE BUDGET SPEECH ON THURSDAY NEXT.

Ottawa, April 8.—When Mr. John Costigan's Home Rule resolution was before the Commons last week Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Elgin, said: 'Perhaps honorable gentlemen are not aware when pressing these buncombe resolutions how much they cost the country. I do not think they realize nor do their constituents realize that every minute of time wasted in this House costs the country $28.'

It would shorten the session up by two months at least if Parliament would take Mr. Robinson's reminder to heart. The eloquence to which one listens in committee of supply is poor value at $28 a minute. It isn't worth half that money. Just now the Opposition is not in the mood for facilitating the passage of the estimates and votes of five hundred dollars lead to debates that cost the country three fimes that amount.

Of course the country does not know what is going on or members would soon be brought to time by their agricultural constituents after the session was over.

Mr. Borden and his following want to get the Redistribution Bill disposed of before they seriously settle down to the voting of supply. That is why the items pass so slowly. The Liberal party pursued very much the same tactics when it was in opposition, so one side of the House cannot very well reproach the other in the matter of wasting time. But twenty-eight dollars a minute! If members would only get it into their heads that this soon runs up into a large bill how much pleasanter the session at Ottawa would be for all that participate in it.

BUDGET SPEECH.

The Finance Minister announces that his budget speech will be delivered on Thursday of next week. The members weeks ago made up their minds that no general revision of the duty schedules was possible this session. The government prefers to leave things as they are. Nevertheless tariff deputations are still straggling into the Capital every few days looking for better treatment to this industry and that. There may be a few minor changes in the tariff, but on the whole even this is improbable. One thing is certain, there will be a long budget debate. A long list of back benchers are anxious to have their views on the fiscal question taken down by the shorthand writers of Parliament for publication in the local newspapers, just to show their constituents they are still alive. After the budget is completed, three weeks or a month hence, the House will be ready for serious business. The Redistribution Bill by that time will have been pretty well knocked into shape by the special committee and members will begin to think it is time to hurry things along so that they can return to their homes before summer.

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA LINE.

At the opening of the House yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. McPherson, of Vancouver, to incorporate the Vancouver and Coast Kootenay Railway Company.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of the Prime Minister it was decided to adjourn from six o'clock to-day till Tuesday next. It was also arranged to take Wednesdays for government business after April 22. This leaves Monday the only day in the week for private members' business.

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

Before the House got into supply, Mr. Boyd, of Macdonald, quoted from the Winnipeg 'Telegram' of last Saturday, a statement that the accommodation in the Winnipeg Immigration sheds is far too limited for the number of new settlers flocking into the country. Many had to sleep on the floor. This was a sad condition. The authorities were fully aware that a large number of immigrants would come to Canada this season. Why, then, was not provision made to look after them? Every one is delighted to see this large immigration pouring into the Dominion, but it is a serious mistake not to take care of them properly.

Dr. Roche, of Marquette, emphasized what his colleague had said. The government knew perfectly well that a rush of settlers would come in this season. Therefore, increased accommodation should have been provided.

Mr. McCreary, ex-Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, said that the government he supported was somewhat to blame in this matter. Everyone knew this rush was coming. It was a big contract to move one hundred thousand people into the Canadian west in a season with the building and other material they require. Nevertheless nothing would hurt Canada more than to have these newcomers sending back word that they were shamefully neglected, and that in illness they could get no place here to rest their weary heads. The Winnipeg General Hospital was crowded with the sick among these immigrants, and needed help from the federal exchequer. The Minister of Militia should tarow open the Drill Hall in Winnipeg for these new settlers to sleep in till they move out to the different portions of the province where they will reside. It is not the government alone that has been caught napping. Business men in Winnipeg are not at all prepared for the inrush, and are doing their best to make ready now.

Sir William Mulock, acting Minister of the Interior, said that doubtless this was a question of great importance, and he would have a full inquiry made. He was gratified to find Canada growing so attractive to the outside world, but a certain amount of personal discomfort has always been incident to the removal of people from one country to another, and this will no doubt continue. At the same time the government will do all it can to afford no reasonable cause for complaint.

THE C. P. R.'S SHARE.

The member for Winnipeg had complained the other night of the way in which the new settlers are being handled by the transcontinental railway. He had had prompt inquiry made in this connection, and found that there was substantial ground for the statements made by Mr. Puttee. The Canadian Pacific had offered apologetic explanations, but these were inadequate. He hoped that with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's return to Canada all preventable oversights would disappear. After Easter the minister promised the House a frank statement as to where the responsibility rests. The government would see to it that all reasonable accommodation was provided for these immigrants, so that they may receive a good impression of the country in which they are to make their homes. Last week eight thousand new arrivals were registered at Winnipeg, and possibly a portion of the congestion there was due to the railways being unable to carry these people through at once to their various destinations.

Mr. Jabel Robinson would like to see some of the new settlers sent into Ontario, where farm laborers were needed in the very worst way.

The leader of the Opposition criticised the government for not having used more foresight to provide accommodation for the immigration this year.

The matter then dropped and the House went into supply on the Public Works estimates for the Maritime Provinces.

The Opposition found fault with the government's plan of spending small sums on harbor works at this point and all along the Atlantic coast. Most of the expenditures, he said, were undertaken for political purposes.

A SHORT SITTING.

Ottawa, April 9.—The House of Commons sitting yesterday lasted less than one hour. Private members' business had precedence and would have been gone on with if any had been ready. As it was nearly all the Ontario and Quebec members had gone home and the rest left by the afternoon and night trains for their Easter vacation.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Prime Minister announced that he would move on Tuesday of next week the second reading of the Redistribution Bill.

At the opening of the sitting Mr. Robert Bickerdike brought in a bill respecting incorporated companies, to cancel charters when they are not gone on with.

TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bell, of Pictou, the Prime Minister stated that members of the cabinet have received a telegram from the Dawson City Board of Trade asking them not to pass any order-in-council or act of parliament in any way confirming the Treadgold concession. No attempt would be made to pass any order-in-council or statute in this connection. The petition from Dawson City asking for a repeal of the Treadgold concession had not been yet received and the question would not be considered till this document arrived.

REGARDING RAILWAYS.

In reply to a question by Mr. Davis the acting Minister of the Interior stated that 56,087,072 acres of land had been granted by parliament towards railway construction in Manitoba and the Territories. Of this 29,986,826 acres have been earned by construction.

The Minister of Railways stated in reply to a question by Mr. Davis that the Intercolonial Railway has cost $69,418,275 and the Prince Edward Island Railway $5,112,435. There has been paid out the following sums in subsidies: Nova Scotia, $1,072,000; New Brunswick, $1,292,000; Quebec, $10,091,000; Ontario, $18,750,000; Manitoba, $3,259,000; North-West Territories, $7,457,000, and British Columbia, $9,618,000.

THE BANANA TRADE.

According to the customs returns 765,967 bunches of bananas were imported into Canada last fiscal year, valued at $738,168.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

Mr. Charlton's bill to make further provision against electoral corruption was called for the committee stage and elicited an interesting announcement from the Prime Minister that the government has decided to take up Mr. Fielding's suggestion for the appointment of a Commons committee to study the best means of checking frauds in our elections. In view of this he would suggest that Mr. Charlton's bill stand over for the present and this proposition was accepted by the member for North Norfolk.

MME. PATTI'S TOUR

THE DIVA WILL SING IN MONTREAL ON NOV. 13.

New York, April 10.—Negotiations have been completed whereby Mr. I. E. Suckling, of New York, formerly of Toronto, has secured the management of all the appearances of Mme. Adelina Patti in Canada. Mme. Patti will sing in Montreal on Nov. 13. If she appears in Toronto it probably will be early in May following. Halifax, Ottawa and Winnipeg will be the other cities visited.

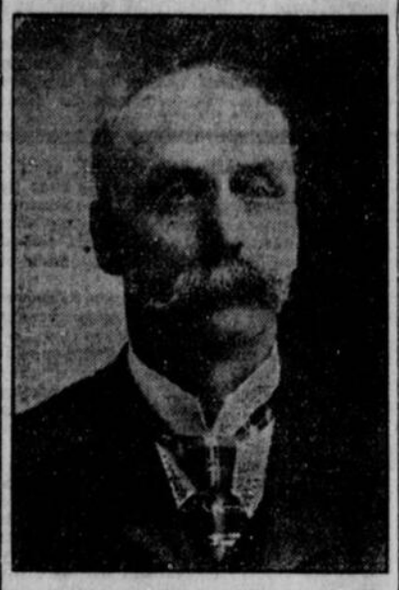
JOHN BROWN'S COTTAGE.

Tabor, Iowa, April 6.—The small cottage in which John Brown, the abolitionist, lived for several years in the '50's and which was used as the headquarters of his underground railway for helping runaway slaves, has been destroyed by fire. In connection with his headquarters in Tabor, Brown organized a military school, in which his sympathizers were taught the manual of arms.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

PRODUCE MEN WANT REPRESENTATION—MR. D. M. MACPHERSON SUGGESTED.

The produce men of Canada hope that, when the government finally decides upon the personnel of the Railway Commission, they will not be forgotten but will be represented on that commission. Their interest in transportation is obvious, and their connection with transportation matters is so intimate that they are using every means to secure



MR. D. M. MACPHERSON.

for their nominee a seat on the board. The representative, whose name has been sent to Ottawa on several requisitions signed by the leading produce men of the country, is Mr. D. M. Macpherson, who is known as the 'Cheese king,' and whose claim to the title is established by the fact that he has handled ten million dollars worth of butter and cheese, a record that, it is said, cannot be beaten by any individual the world over. He has been all his life actively engaged in the production, manufacture and shipment of farm products from producer to consumer and was for many years extensively engaged in lumbering operations. He has thus had dealings with all the principal railways of Canada. Mr. Macpherson's experience would be valuable to the railway commission as he has made a special study of the science of economic production and transportation of the products of farm and forest. He has invented a number of labor-saving devices, several of which have been patented. Mr. Macpherson, as proprietor of the Allan Grove Butter and Cheese Factories, has trained some of the most successful and practical cheese and butter-makers in Canada, his list of graduates including Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa; Mr. J. A. Kinsella, now dairy commissioner for New Zealand; Professor Smith, of the Western Dairy School, and a large number of instructors; Mr. Plamondon, general instructor for the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Ferguson, general instructor for Ontario, among them. Mr. Macpherson has represented Glengarry in the Ontario Legislature and his model farm at Bainsville, where he has put to practical use his advanced farming ideas, is an object lesson for the whole Dominion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

AN ADJOURNMENT FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

London, April 8.—Parliament adjourned to-day for the Easter holidays.

In the course of the usual discussion on foreign affairs prior to an adjournment, Mr. Balfour referred to the Balkan situation. He said the saving feature was the cordial co-operation of Austria and Russia with a view to improving the condition of the Christians. The government, Mr. Balfour continued, is considering sending British officers to accompany the Turkish troops engaged in the suppression of disorder, with a view to acquirnig some guarantee that no excesses were committed.

IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. JOHN REDMOND SAYS MR. WYNDHAM'S PROPOSITION SHOULD BE GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.

London, April 8.—Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, made an important speech at Dublin to-night, in which he welcomed the Irish Land Bill, in spite of its great defects, as the first measure proposed by an English minister having the avowed object of carrying into effect the policy of Parnell, and the Land League.

Mr. Redmond said he did not wish to forestall the decision of the coming national convention at Dublin. The latter's acceptance of the bill would mean its amendment, and its certain passage into law. The rejection of the bill by the convention would mean that both Mr. Wyndham and his bill would disappear. He knew what he was saying when he said that at this moment the positions of the government, of Mr. Wyndham, and of the land bill were all weak. He deprecated any mixing up of the questions of land and home rule. He believed that the settlement of the land question would remove the most formidable obstacle on the road to home rule, but the suggestion made by some Liberals that the Irish Land Bill should be accompanied by a measure of home rule was dangerous, and the suggestion was likely to wreck the bill. He considered that Ireland ought to be prepared to give Mr. Wyndham's attempt to deal with the question, a fair trial.

After outlining the desirable amendments to the Land Bill, Mr. Redmond expressed surprise that there should be any uncertainty regarding the reception that Ireland would give to the King on his coming visit. He was convinced that the King was friendly to Ireland, and except that the Nationalists, by their attitude toward the Crown, were absolutely debarred from giving His Majesty an official reception, he would be welcomed with every courtesy and hospitality.

LONDONDERRY'S DENIAL.

London, April 8.—Lord Londonderry, president of the Board of Education, has written a letter in which he repudiates any knowledge of an intention on the part of the government to introduce a measure of self-government for Ireland.

MR. BALFOUR STATES THAT IT IS NOT THE SUBJECT OF ANY BARGAIN.

London, April 10.—Henry Kimber, a Conservative member of parliament, and an advocate of the redistribution of seats, wrote recently to Mr. Bolfour asking whether there was any truth in the rumors that the Irish Land Bill was part of a bargain for abandoning the redistribution of seats in Ireland. Mr. Balfour, in reply, makes the important statement that the Irish Land Bill has never been the subject of any kind of bargain with any party, group or individual, in or out of parliament. He recognizes the anomalies of the existing system of parliamentary representation, as being undoubtedly serious, but he has never seen any satisfactory scheme of reform suggested. This reply seems to show that the government has no idea of reducing the Irish representation in parliament.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

A LIBERAL, A PRO-BOER AND A NOTED TEMPERANCE REFORMER ELECTED IN ENGLAND.

London, April 9.—The parliamentary vacancy in the Camborne Division of Cornwall, due to the death of Mr. W. S. Caine, Progressive Liberal, was filled to-day by the return of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with an increased Liberal majority. The figures were:—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal, 3,558; Mr. Arthur Strauss, Liberal-Unionist, 2,869.

Considerable rowdyism marked the canvassing. The students of a local mining college had frequent encounters with the villagers.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's increased majority was not expected as he was bitterly assailed for his so-called 'Little England' attitude. Sir Wilfrid openly declared the government ought to give back the Transvaal and Orange Free State to the Boers, and he otherwise identified himself with the ardent pro-Boer party.

Mr. Strauss, who already had represented Cranborne for five years, was considered to be a strong local candidate.

The Liberal success probably was due to the dissatisfaction of the Nonconformist Cornishmen with the government's educational measures. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's election brings back to Westminster a picturesque figure, long known for his vehement enthusiasm in the cause of temperance. Mr. Chamberlain sent a telegram to the electors, pointing out that throughout the war Sir Wilfrid had 'invariably sympathized with the enemies of his country.'

FAVOR CHURCH UNION

GREAT MINDS UNITED ON IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Speaking at the annual commencement exercises of Knox College, Toronto, held on Thursday week, in College Street Presbyterian Church, Chief Justice Moss, vice-chancellor of Toronto University, said that he would be glad if there could be a union among all the churches to supply the spiritual aid required by the new population which was flowing in from all parts of the earth to fill up the waste places of our great country. And if there was not union, at all events, he said, let there be sympathy and mutual support.

Principal Caven said that he was thoroughly in accord with the sentiment. A beginning had already been made in consolidating the work in the North-West, and he trusted that the day was not far distant when the resources of the church would be applied in the most economical way. He longed for the time when there would be union, not only spiritual, but to a far larger extent outwardly among the churches.

WOMEN IN WHITE

THEY WILL WELCOME HOME KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Dresden, Saxony, April 9.—King George returns here from the south on May 3, and circular letters have been published by the state railway and inland revenue authorities directing all the officials, with their wives and daughters, to appear in the streets and welcome the King. The railway circular requests the women to wear white dresses. The revenue authorities in their circular have requested the women to wear light colored dresses.

SENATOR FULFORD ABROAD.

The following is in a late number of the Straits 'Times' :—'The Hon. Senator Fulford, of Ontario, Canada, with the Misses Fulford and Mrs. A. R. Allan have been staying at Raffles on the way from the Durbar back to Canada. The Senator and his party have been making an extensive tour of the East. It has already included India, Burmah, Java, and the Straits, and has yet to include French Indo-China, China, and Japan. Yesterday the party visited Johore, where the Senator shot a tiger.'

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Total	$1,206 72

PANAMA CANAL

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING FOR OBTAINING PRIVILEGES FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

London, April 9.—Negotiations are proceeding according to the Birmingham 'Post,' between the United States and Great Britain, with the object of obtaining certain privileges for British commerce in connection with the Panama Canal, when built. The 'Post' says the concessions include opportunities for repairing and coaling ships, and privileges helpful to the British squadrons in North Atlantic and West Indian waters, in return for facilities to be granted to the United States navy.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT FORCES DEFEATED NEAR CARACAS.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, April 6, Monday.—News has been received here that the Venezuelan revolutionists have defeated the forces of the government in the neighborhood of Caracas, and captured two cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. They have also captured the city of Barquisimoto, which is the key to the western part of Venezuela, taking away many prisoners. Heavy fighting of an undecided character has taken place at Coro.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Cornwall's seven thousand dollar Carnegie library was formally opened on Friday night.

The corner stone of Guelph's Carnegie library will be laid on the seventy-sixth anniversary of the town, April 23.

A street railway system on up-to-date principles will be constructed at Peterborough this year.

The erection of the Grant Convocation Hall in Kingston may not be commenced this spring, only half of the $35,000 subscribed having been paid in.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has thanked the Ottawa St. George's Society for its appreciation of himself, expressed in a recent resolution.

Pakenham Township Council is petitioning the legislature to pass a bill legalizing the Good Roads by-law of the county of Lanark.

Smith's Falls assessment shows an increase of $53,440 over last year, and is totalled at $1,532,455. The population is 3,469, an increase of 177.

A Galician named Topoinicky, while working with eight or ten others on the C. P. R. bridge at Rat Portage, fell into the river and was dashed over the falls.

Forty picked men of the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles will take part in the military tournament in Madison Square Garden, New York, toward the end of April.

Mr. A. D. Gallow, a well-known broker of Hamilton, was found guilty of stealing $203 from his partner in the brokerage business, Mr. J. M. Rousseaux.

Mr. E. Gartung, organizer for the Canadian Order of Foresters, had a grapple with a burglar who broke into his room in Brantford. The burglar had the best of the tussle and escaped, but secured no valuables.

It is said that representatives of the Pere Marquette Railway, the lessees of the L. E. & D. R. R. have approached Mayor Beck of London in order to secure the extension of the lease to the Port Stanley road.

Mr. Kirkwood, Toronto, when he purchased the Belleville rolling mills, made a bargain with the city that he was to have the mills in operation by March 31 or forfeit $2,500. The time limit has expired. The city claims the money.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thom, who left Smith's Falls for the west a few days ago, were presented with a handsome clock by the Sunday-school of St. Andrew's Church, of which school Mr. Thom had been superintendent for a number of years.

Havelock is soon to be lighted by electricity. The power house is to be erected at Crowe River, and from there the electricity will be transmitted to the village. The scheme is being carried by a joint stock company, composed of the chief business men and citizens.

Albert Snetzinger, a young man from Cornwall township, was killed at Cornwall by being caught in a land slide, while employed on the contract of J. J. Fallon, on the Cornwall canal. The young man was buried in eight feet of clay, and it was about an hour before he was dug out.

The Rev. R. P. Bowles, pastor of Grace Church, Winnipeg, has accepted a call from the board of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Cleaver in the pastorate. This will be the second term for Mr. Bowles in the Sherbourne Street Church if the transfer is allowed.

Mr. Chipman, C.E., of Toronto, was at Carleton Place last week looking over the ground with a view to preparing a plan for a sewerage and waterworks system for the term. Mr. Wilkie is now busy doing the field work for him, and it is expected that the plan will be prepared at the earliest possible moment.

The death of Mr. Duncan McGillivray, of Arnprior, who was formerly deputy reeve of East Hawkesbury, occurred on Monday. The deceased had been foreman in McLachlan's mills, Arnprior, for many years. He was a married man about 65 years of age. The burial took place at the Kirkhul cemetery on Wednesday.

Nearly all the cheese factories in the Kingston section have begun operations. The first new cheese was shipped to Montreal last week. Most of the cheese was purchased at twelve and a half cents, and some of it yielded the factory as high as thirteen. This is the highest price ever paid in Kingston for cheese, and is due to the scarcity in England and the active demand for the produce.

Thos. Brennan, for several years engaged as bartender at the Queen's Hotel, Hespeler, committed suicide about nine o'clock on Wednesday night by shooting himself in the head. The body was found next morning in a box car on the G. T. R. siding at Hespeler, by a man who was loading the car. The deceased was about forty-five years of posed to be due to continued illness.

An old man, supposed to be George W. Todd, unknown in this city, died in the Hamilton City Hospital from bronchial pneumonia. He was admitted on Thursday morning. All that is known about him is that he said he was from Oneidago county, U. S. A. In his pockets were found three bank books, showing that he had money deposited in Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester banks, in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars.

QUEBEC.

Davidson & Thackeray's new sawmill at Davidson's Station, on the Pontiac division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has started operations with about fifty men.

Joseph Loranger, game inspector, of Huntingdon, is busy looking after persons guilty of trapping muskrats and illegal fishing, which is being carried on in this vicinity. Monday he seized fifty muskrat skins in Huntingdon.

Mr. O. C. Selby, a Dunham merchant, tried recently to find a leak in an acetyline gas plant on his premises by means of a lighted match. He found it. The explosion which followed wrecked the store and seriously injured Mr. Selby and his son, both of whom had a narrow escape from death.

The Board of Trade of Magog met on Thursday evening and elected officers for the year as follows: President A. H. Moore; first vice-president, Dr. Beique; second vice-president, Dr. B. E. Goyette; secretary, J. R. Wilcox; treasurer, J. N. Normandin; managers, E. D. Smith, J. O. Donigan, A. D. Martin and F. W. Wallace.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

C. G. Caron, reeve of St. Charles, Manitoba, has been nominated by the Conservatives to contest Assiniboia.

Mr. William Ferguson, of Hamiota, has been nominated for the Manitoba Legislature by the Conservatives of Saskatchewan.

Mr. John D. Hunt, of Carberry, Man., has been nominated by the Liberals of Norfolk, but asked for a few days to consider it.

Mr. W. P. Argue, of the Provincial Education Department of Manitoba, was on Saturday elected city school inspector of Vancouver at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

In consequence of the teamsters' strike the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will institute a dray service of their own in Vancouver, on similar lines to those in force in Winnipeg, Hamilton and Toronto.

The Rev. F. W. Anderson has been engaged for the year as assistant pastor of Knox Church, Winnipeg. He will arrive from Toronto about May 1 to take up the work. The Rev. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Knox College, Toronto.

The Vancouver carpenters' strike is at last ended. The men agreed to return to work on the contractors' terms of three dollars per day of eight hours, and an understanding that a difference now of twenty cents per day, making forty cents per hour, be submitted to the board of arbitration.

A fire in Kelowna, B.C., caused a loss of $20,000. The fire started in the Raymer block, the largest building in the town. Messrs. Lawson & Rowcliffe's stock of general merchandise, valued at $12,000, was completely destroyed, and Hunter's confectionery store, under the same roof, was a total loss. The adjoining building, owned by P. Clement, and occupied as a book and stationery store, was burned, but the stock was saved. Thompson's restaurant also caught fire but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A broken-hearted family reached Winnipeg last week. John Davis, his wife, one son aged twenty, and two daughters aged fifteen and seventeen respectively, left Lancashire and came to Canada on the steamship 'Bavarian.' They were on the way to Brandon, near where they intended to settle. On the boat Mr. Davis fell ill and showed symptoms of fever. Near Ottawa he became delirious and, leaping from his seat, jumped through the window and was instantly killed. Mrs. Davis's screams startled the other passengers and the train was brought to a standstill. When it was backed up the lifeless body of the unfortunate man was picked up, nearly every bone in his body being broken by the shock. The family stopped off at Almonte to bury their dead and then continued their way to Brandon to settle, as was originally planned.

It has been decided by the Indian department to make certain changes in the agencies and transfers of agents in the west. Mr. R. S. McKenzie, who is at present Indian agent at the Pelley agency, has been transferred to Rat Portage; Mr. H. A. Carruthers, clerk at the Edmonton agency, is transferred and made agent at Pelly. The Clandeboye agency, which was under the supervision of the late Inspector McColl, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. John Semmens, agent for the Berens River Agency, who has been acting temporarily. The headquarters of Mr. Semmens will be at Selkirk, or such other point within the agency as the department may determine. The office of agent for the Berens River Agency, rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. Semmens, will be filled by the appointment on probation for one year of Mr. Hugh Richardson, who is at present clerk in connection with Treaty No. 8. Mr. Richardson's headquarters will be at Norway House.

The Vancouver 'World' says: At Revelstoke Police Court, before W. E. McLaughlin, J.P., Dr. Chipperfield was fined $25 and costs for practicing without the British Columbia qualification. Mr. C. S. McCarter prosecuted on behalf of the Medical Society of the province. The doctor explained that medical men had assured him that they had no objection to his practicing pending obtaining his provincial certificate, and he had also laid his case before the board, asking for special examination, so as not to delay his practicing. Dr. Chipperfield is one of the most promising medical men that Manitoba ever had. A pupil of the late Dr. Fleming, of Brandon, he took his degree at McGill, and took courses of preparatory training at Berlin, London and Edinburgh universities, carrying off high honors with many laudatory comments. Upon his return to Manitoba he entered into partnership with Dr. Roche, M.P., of Minnedosa, who represents Lisgar in the Dominion House, handling the whole of that gentleman's large practice. The climate of Manitoba not agreeing with Dr. Chipperfield's health, he came out to Vancouver last year and was greatly taken with this city. He stated his intention of returning here to take his examination in June to a large number of friends at present resident here, and evidently started in Revelstoke with the above result. British Columbia can well afford to have another doctor of Dr. Chipperfield's experience with honor to the province.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Rev. William Tweedie, a retired Methodist minister, died at Hampton, N.B., on Saturday, aged 83.

The Rev. E. R. Crawford, rector of St. Luke's, Halifax, has been appointed a canon of the Cathedral.

Mr. John Johnston, of Sydney Mines, has been appointed general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, under Mr. G. Herrick Duggan.

While working on the wharf at Hillsboro, Albert county, on Saturday, Oliver Myers was accidentally struck in the eye by a pick, causing him to lose the eye. Mr. Myers belongs to Buctouche.

At St. John on Tuesday the by-election made necessary by the appointment of the Hon. H. A. McKeown as Provincial Solicitor-General, resulted in the return of that gentleman by acclamation.

The grand jury at Halifax on Thursday found true bills against all the stock brokers in Halifax on the charge of keeping gaming places. The finding of the jury created excitement in financial circles.

Moody Stubbert, a shot-firer at Reserve Mines, Glace Bay, was instantly killed on Wednesday night by the premature explosion of a shot. He had worked at the mines for thirty years and leaves a wife and children.

Brown and Smith, convicted of robbing the Union Bank at Granville Ferry, N.S., were sentenced by Judge Savary on Thursday. Brown got twelve years in the penitentiary, and his companion seven years.

The People's Bank of Halifax has notified its shareholders that arrangements have been effected, subject to the shareholders' own requirements, whereby a syndicate headed by Mr. John F. Stairs takes $300,000 of the new stock at $420,000. Provision has been made for a further inchease of $500,000 of stock, making the total stock $1,500,000. To-day it stands at $700,000.

Through a sluice cut from a dam made on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, water is pouring into the colliery at Dominion No. 1, Sydney, at the rate of eighty million gallons every twenty-four hours. The pit is now flooded up to the seventh level. There are four more levels to be flooded before the fire is reached. This will require over four hundred and fifty million gallons of water. Altogether five hundred and forty million gallons of water will be used in extinguishing the fire.

The past season may prove disastrous for many of the smaller lumber operators on the St. John and tributaries. The high wages paid and demanded, and the high prices paid for supplies are to a great extent accountable. Also the early break up compelled the lumbermen to leave much of their stock in the woods. On the Keswick, W. J. Scott has been obliged to leave behind over 4,000 pieces cut by W. H. Allen and others. Mr. Scott left 1,000 pieces on the yards of his Deer Lake operations. On the Tobique and Rockaway, several of those operating for Donald Fraser & Sons and the Tobique Manufacturing Company, Limited, left large quantities in the woods.

The freshet from Wednesday night's heavy rain did considerable damage to the country roads in Westmorland, many crossways on the roads leading into the city were washed out and in some places the highway was impassable for teams. The river at Petitcodiac was higher than for twenty-five years. James Humphrey lost a million feet of logs and the top of his mill dam was washed away. Main's mill dam on the same river, also lost the top. At Pollett River two feet of water flowed over the floor of the mill. A few small washouts occurred on the Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock Railway, and a slight washout on the Intercolonial, at Westcock tank, near Sackville. A boom at the mouth of the Nackawick (in York county), holding half a million feet of logs, the property of James M. Scott, of Dumfries, broke away. They have nearly all been caught at Sugar Island boom. Mr. Scott will not lose more than one hundred pieces. The rain has done considerable damage to the roads and small bridges near Salisbury. A washout on the S. & H. Railway, about two miles out from the station, prevented the train from reaching the Intercolonial Railway on Thursday, and passengers for Albert were driven over by teams to take the train.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Mrs. Porter, wife of the United States ambassador to Paris, died suddenly last week.

If the weather suits M. Santos-Dumont will make an experimental ascent in a new airship next week at Neuilly.

News has just been received from Canton of the explosion of the powder factory of the arsenal there, in which fifteen hundred persons were killed. The establishment was one of the largest in the world, and employed many hundreds of hands. The explosion was so terrific that the buildings were demolished, and the entire arsenal is damaged.

The younger princes of the house of Tuscany have risen in defence of their relative, the former Crown Princess of Saxony. Archdukes Joseph, Peter, Henry and Leopold have sent challenges to King George of Saxony demanding that he must fight them to the death for saying in a 'proclamation to his people' that their sister, or cousin respectively, Princess Louise, 'was long an abandoned creature and slave to evil passions before the scandal became public.' As the King is too old to accept, his son, the Crown Prince, is expected to take up the challenge, lest he lose his military rank.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Rev. E. Crummy, B.A., of Kingston, has been called to the Westmount Methodist Church.

On Wednesday a deputation of the Bar of Montreal waited upon the Minister of Justice and asked that the salaries of judges be substantially increased.

Mrs. Rodrigue Villeneuve, of the Boulevard St. Denis, gave birth to triplets on Wednesday last. The three babes are boys, and are all healthy.

G. Rodier, fireman, has entered an action claiming a thousand dollars damages from Captain John Taylor, of No. 2 station. The plaintiff alleges that by a false report made to a sub-commitee of the Fire Committee charging him with drunkenness, the defendant caused him to lose his situation as a member of the fire brigade.

The stevedores will endeavor to secure plenty of men to load and unload vessels this summer by offering seven months' steady employment, and free transportation to British 'longshoremen, if they will come over here. The 'longshoremen of Montreal have been endeavoring to arrange a scale of wages, but have not yet been successful.

It will interest Miss Ellen M. Stone's many friends, says the Boston 'Congregationalist,' to know that her lectures in the west are being well attended and revealing to her the affection and sympathy of the Christian public generally, who are glad to learn from her own lips of her thrilling experiences in connection with her capture by brigands. She is now in the vicinity of San Francisco and will spend the coming month in California, Oregon and Washington. Then she will work her way east, touching points in Montana and North Dakota, going thence to Winnipeg, Kingston and Montreal and other Canadian cities. She expects to reach Boston after her circuit of the continent, including 149 appointments, beginning last October, on Saturday, May 16.

THE KING'S PLANS

DETAILS OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE ANNOUNCED.

Paris, April 12.—The 'Figaro' this morning publishes details of the approaching visit of King Edward to France, according to which His Majestey will enter France from Italy on the first day of May. The King will be met in Paris at the Bois de Boulogne railway station by President Loubet and the high officials of the republic and escorted to the British embassy here. Various entertainments have been arranged for the royal visit. King Edward, according to the 'Figaro,' will leave Paris on May 4.

SAILS FOR MALTA.

Gibraltar, April 13.—The British royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with King Edward on board, escorted by six cruisers, sailed to-day for Malta.

M. LOUBET'S TOUR

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE LEAVES FOR ALGERIA.

Paris, April 12.—President Loubet, accompanied by M. Fallieres, president of the Senate; M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, and M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, left Paris this evening for Marseilles on his way to Algeria.

M. Combes, and those ministers who do not accompany the President, were present at the station to bid him farewell. After a short stay in Marseilles, where great fetes will be given in his honor, M. Loubet will embark on Tuesday on the new warship, 'Jeanne d'Arc,' accompanied by MM. Fallieris, Delcassé, and Pelletan, and escorted by the battleship 'Saint Louis,' will proceed to Algiers where a large French fleet is assembled to receive him. Squadrons of British, Italian, and Russian warships are also now assembling at Algiers in his honor.

The President will remain in Algeria until April 26, visiting important points in the colony. It is expected that during his stay a meeting will be arranged with the Sultan of Morocco, the latter coming to some point in Algeria near the Moroccan frontier for that purpose. Everywhere throughout the colony splendid fetes are being organized in honor of President Loubet, this being the first time since Napoleon III. that a ruler of France has visited Algeria.

The President will embark again on the warship 'Jeanne d'Arc,' for Tunis. He will land on April 27 at La Goleteta, the port of Tunis, where the Bey of Tunis and all the high officials of the regency will be assembled to receive him. After spending three days in visiting the various parts of Tunis, M. Loubet will embark at the naval port of Bizerta, on the evening of April 29 for Marseilles. He will arrive in Paris in time to receive King Edward, on the latter's arrival here.

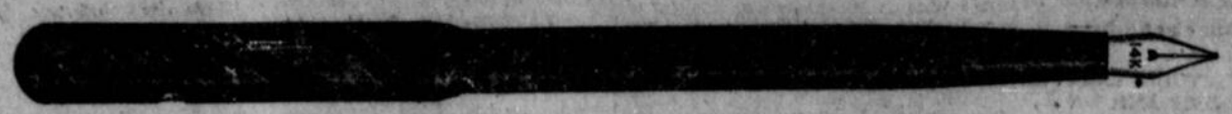
Besides MM. Delcassé and Pelletan, M. Maurejouls, Minister of Public Works, will also be of the presidential party. He has gone in advance to meet the President at Algiers.

A number of Senators and Deputies will accompany the Presidential party throughout the trip. Much political significance is attached to the journey. The international attention shown to President Loubet by the assemblage of powerful foreign squadrons in Algerian waters to salute him on his arrival is not without significance.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Stratford, April 12.—The Provincial Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held in Stratford on Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, instead of Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, as before arranged.

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A FIELD MARSHAL

THE KING HONORS SIR GEORGE STUART WHITE.

Gibraltar, April 8.—The King was present to-night at a state banquet given by Sir George Stuart White, the Governor of Gibraltar, and the defender of Ladysmith, during the South African war.

During the banquet the King announced that he had promoted Sir George White to the rank of field marshal.

General Sir Stuart White, V.C., G.C.V.O., 1900; G.C.I.E., 1893; G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 1898; J.P., D.L.; Governor of Gibraltar since 1900; was born July 6, 1835. He is the son of Mr. J. R. White, Whitehall, County Antrim, and a daughter of Mr. G. Steuart. He married Amy, daughter of the Ven. Jos. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, in 1874. Sir George White was educated at Sandhurst, entered the army in 1853, and served in the Indian Mutiny with the 27th Inniskillings, for which he received a medal and clasp. He became captain in 1863; major in 1873; was through the Afghan war with the Gordon Highlanders, in 1878-80; was present at the Battle of Charasiab, occupation of Cabul, expedition to Maidan, Sharpur, capture of Taki Shah; march from Cabul to Candahar. He was mentioned in despatches frequently, received brevet of lieutenant-colonel, C.B., V.C., medal with three clasps, and bronze decoration.

He was military secretary to the Viceroy of India; lieutenant-colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, in 1881; was with the Nile expedition in 1884-85, receiving a medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. He was gazetted colonel in 1885, lieutenant-general in 1895; A.A.Q.G. in Egypt; commanded a brigade in Burmah in 1885-86; promoted to major-general for distinguished service in the field, and was at the same time thanked by the Government of India. He conducted the expedition into Zhob; was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in India in 1893-98; quartermaster-general to the forces in 1898-99; general on staff to command the troops in Natal. Then came his great achievement, the defence of Ladysmith against the Boer army from Nov. 2, 1899, to March 1, 1900 (119 days). Sir George White was decorated with the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery during the action at Charasiab, in October, 1879, and at Candahar in September, 1880.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC MEET IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 11.—Fully twelve hundred people crowded into the College Street Baptist Church last night at the closing of the convention of the Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec. The speakers were the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, D.D., of Rochester, N.Y., whose subject was 'Culture for service,' and the Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, who chose for his address 'The courageous life.' Both addresses were masterly efforts and greatly impressed the audience. The following motion was unanimously passed:—

To the Hon. Members of the Dominion Parliament:

The Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec hereby express their hearty approval of the action of your honorable body in passing a resolution against the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes and respectfully request that you place on the statute books of our beloved country such information as will give immediate and practical effect to the said resolution.

Hamilton was chosen as the next place for the annual convention meeting.

A REFORMER'S WORK

MR. DUPUIS'S STAND FOR RESTRICTING LIQUOR SELLING.

From Chateauguay comes the declaration that a word of commendation is due to Mr. F. X. Dupius, member for Chateauguay, for the stand he has taken with regard to the sale of liquor in the municipalities of the province. The law as it stands now gives to each municipality the right to allow or refuse the sale of liquor within its precincts.

This measure is a very popular one throughout the province, especially in English-speaking districts, where prohibition is desired. Indeed, many municipalities all through the province have taken advantage of this provision and have refused to grant licenses for the sale of liquor within their jurisdiction. Although such a law previously existed with regard to the retailing of intoxicants, it was only last year that through the efforts of Mr. Dupuis it was made applicable to the wholesale of liquor.

There is also a provision with regard to mining districts which has existed for some time. According to this law if a municipality does not prohibit the sale of liquor within a radius of seven miles of any mining district the government inspector has the right to absolutely prohibit such sales. But Mr. Girard, member for Rouville, attempted to amend this latter law during the course of the present session. He wished to add a clause which would give to the government inspector the right of granting licenses in mining districts, and this in spite of the absolute refusal of municipal councils to do so.

It was with great pleasure that Mr. Dupuis's decided stand against such a measure, and his success in preventing it are noted. The fact that last year he was largely responsible for the passing of the Act granting municipalities generally the right to refuse licenses and his conduct with regard to the late attempt of Mr. Girard shows clearly that the member for Chateauguay has at heart the restriction of the liquor traffic and the autonomy of the municipalities in this province.

SANTO DOMINGO

HEAVY FIGHTING TAKING PLACE ON THE ISLAND.

San Domingo City, April 7.—The negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute initiated by the consuls have failed, and the suspension of hostilities ended at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and General Vasques opened fire on the revolutionary positions. The rebels in this city replied with cannon, and the fighting lasted during the whole of yesterday and through last night, only ceasing this morning, by which time Gen. Vasquez's troops had been finally repulsed in their assault on the city. The number of killed and wounded is unknown.

The Government troops made a second attempt this morning to force their way into the city, but after a heavy fight on the banks of the river, they were again thrown back. The insurgent general, Peppin, was killed. Gen. Vasquez's forces are at the suburb of San Carlos, and their prospects of a successful assault on the city appear remote, as it is well barricaded, and defended by heavy guns. A suspension of hostilities has now taken place in order that the Red Cross corps may care for the wounded.

Italian and German warships have arrived here and have landed marines to protect their respective consulates. Many families have gone on board the foreign warships for safety. It is reported that foreign warships will disembark parties of marines in case of pillage. The population is extremely anxious.

MEDICAL CONVOCATION

THE AWARD OF THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE AT QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Ont., April 11.—Queen's medical convocation was held in Convocation Hall. Chancellor Sir Sandford Fleming presided, and delivered a brief address. Then followed the presentation of prizes and scholarships. One of the latter, not yet announced, was the chancellor's, value $70, of which A. H. Leonard, Kingston, won the honor. He, however, was unable to hold it and a hospital house surgeoncy, so it passes to G. H. Ward, Napanee.

The graduates were laureated by the chancellor and Dr. Herald, secretary of the medical faculty. J. L. McDowall was the valedictorian. On account of illness, Dr. R. A. Reeve, dean of the Toronto University medical faculty, was unable to be present to address the graduates. The address of the day was given by Principal Gordon.

FRENCH ORDERS

THE PREMIER SHOWING THEM NO MERCY.

Paris, April 10.—M. Combes is actively pursuing the task of enforcing the laws against the congregations. He issued to-day two circulars addressed to the bishops. One notifies them that they must absolutely forbid the members of congregations preaching in the churches of their dioceses, and warns them that neglect to do so will result in the closing of those churches in which the law is infringed. The other circular directs the immediate cessation of religious services in all establishments to which authorization has not been granted.

MR. ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M. P

HE SUCCEEDS MR. FISHER AS FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

London, April 10.—The Hon. Mr. Arthur Elliott, M.P., has been appointed financial secretary of the Treasury, in succession to Mr. W. H. Fisher, who resigned last Tuesday because of his connection with the Telescriptor Company, which is in financial difficulties.

STRIKE IN ROME

The Aspect of the Eternal City Completely Changed

THE VATICAN PROTECTED FROM RIOTERS BY SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

Rome, April 8.—The aspect of Rome was completely changed early to-day. The gay, crowded city of yesterday seemed dead. No cabs passed through the streets, and even the street cars, which ran at long intervals, were escorted by police, and were almost empty, as the people feared to ride in them on account of the threats of the strikers. The overcast sky added melancholy to the scene. The shops were open, but the shutters were up, as the proprietors intended to be ready for any eventuality. They were apprehensive of rioting, and feared, as on other occasions, that their windows would be smashed.

The whole city was occupied by troops. Detachments of cavalry were posted on the squares and special details of soldiers and police were stationed around the Vatican, so as to prevent any attempt against the papal palace. Foreigners continue to fly from Rome, but many of them cannot get away, as they are far from the railway station. No cabs are obtainable and the hotel omnibuses can carry only a limited number of passengers.

If the strike continues, and all the foreigners leave the city, it is said that the boarding-house keepers alone will lose an average of $16,000 daily.

Unimportant encounters between the strikers and the troops took place during the morning, the former wishing to hold meetings, which were forbidden, or reach the centre of the city; but the strikers were easily dispersed by cavalry charges, which were scarcely necessary. During the morning an attempt was made by strikers to overthrow a street car, but it failed.

FRENCH PILGRIMS' EXPERIENCE.

Five hundred French pilgrims arrived here this morning and had some startling experiences. They got off at a station on the outskirts of Rome, so as to avoid going through the city, but there were no cabs, and all kinds of waggons and carts were hired to take the pilgrims' baggage. The men and women of the party arrived at the Garibaldi Bridge just as a detachment of cavalry charged a mob, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. With screams and shouts the pilgrims, in their efforts to escape, were scattered in all directions, and some of them have not yet been found.

About the middle of the day the strikers succeeded in gathering in threatening numbers on the Corso Vittoro Emmanuel, almost in the centre of the city, and detachments of troops charged, fired three volleys and dispersed them. About a dozen men were reported to have been wounded. The officials reported that order had been completely re-establishd since noon, but Rome was still occupied by the military forces, and the general strike continued. Many strikers were arrested during the day. The government has determined to have a sufficient force of troops on hand to maintain order under any circumstances, and has issued instructions to send ten more battalions of troops to Rome. They will arrive to-day.

THE DUTCH STRIKE

EVERYTHING POINTS TO AN EARLY AND INGLORIOUS END.

Amsterdam, April 9.—Everything indicates an early and inglorious end of the strike. Nearly everywhere the populace is allied with the government and is making the best of inconveniences caused by the strikers. The train service is still very limited, but good time is made on the reduced schedule. The foreign shipping trade here and at Rotterdam is almost stopped. The gas works are running short-handed, but sufficient gas is being made to illuminate the streets. Householders are largely using candles and oil. The theatres and cafes are almost empty and the streets are half deserted, but complete order is maintained. The government is generally praised for its far seeing preparations. But for these preparations and the employers' lockout which was a measure of reprisal, it is believed that anarchy would have prevailed and that the spectre of German intervention would have taken some sort of tangible shape.

EMIGRANTS DELAYED.

Berlin, April 9.—Numbers of Russian and Polish emigrants bound for the United States are delayed at railway stations on the Holland frontier.

On the lines going to Rotterdam freight traffic continues suspended. Only through passenger trains manned by the higher railway employees and naval engineers are moving.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS.

The Dutch troops guarding the railway property in Holland are reported by Berlin's frontier correspondents to be fraternizing with the strikers and the newspapermen say it is not probable that the soldiers will fire on the strikers if they are ordered to do so.

ANGRY MASS MEETINGS.

Amsterdam, April 10.—The workmen's defence committee decided this morning to proclaim a cessation of the general strike. At a monster mass meeting held later in the day the Federated Trades Unions repudiated the authorization of the workmen's defence committee and decided to continue the strike without the consent of the committee. The tumult prevented the members of the committee from securing a hearing. With the exception of the diamond cutters, all the men will remain out.

The Workmen's Defence Committee has issued a manifesto explaining that a continuance of the strike will only expose the strikers to the vigorous penalties of the new anti-strike bill which has practically become law. The committee has, therefore, decided to leave each trade union free to act as it thinks best.

The calling off of the strike has resulted in the holding of angry mass meetings of strikers. The anarchists and socialists are busy exploiting the situation. The situation is uncertain, and slight rioting occurred at the gas works to-night, the police charging a mob of strikers, who were intimidating the non-strikers. A Cabinet Council was held this evening, and it was resolved to continue the strong military precautions which had begun to be relaxed. The ministers believe that the strike will soon collapse, but at the same time the men's resentment at the action of the srike leaders and the threatening attitude of the anarchist agitators is causing uneasiness.

STRIKES IMPOSSIBLE

SUCH WILL ALMOST BE THE RESULT OF RECENT BRITISH DECISIONS.

New York, April 9.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the British courts, by recent decisions, have made strikes almost impossible, by exposing the labor unions to suits for damages for acts for which the Dutch measure imposes heavy fines and imprisonment. British labor unions rebel against the judges of the highest court; they can only seek to secure the passage of a measure for legalizing the peaceful conduct of labor disputes and sanctioning picketing for the specific purpose of obtaining or communicating information or persuading 'blacklegs' to abstain from working. This is the object of Mr. Shackleton's bill, which is supported by Sir Charles Dilke and the labor members.

CANADA ATLANTIC STRIKE.

TRACKMEN AND SECTION HANDS HAVE BEEN OUT FOR A WEEK.

The trackmen, section hands and bridge tenders, pump and water men of the Canada Atlantic Railway went on strike on Monday afternoon of last week and are still out.

Ottawa, April 9.—It is stated at the Canada Atlantic Railway head office that a switch lamp was turned out last night at Noyan Junction. Another station agent was prevented from lighting his lamps at all while in the Ottawa station yard another switch was tampered with. It is added that men patrol the tracks west of Bank street with stones in their pockets to intimidate the company's new employees. The company has given the strikers seven days to vacate the houses they now inhabit on the railway property. Last night sixty men were sent out from Ottawa to replace strikers and twenty-five more to-day. Mr. Mountain, the chief engineer, expects to have all the sections properly manned this week. He says no proposition will be considered from the men until they have returned to duty.

Mr. Wilson, president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees, has arrived in the city, and in an interview corrects the published statement in regard to the striking trackmen's demands. It has been announced that the men were asking for $1.30 per day, with $1.85 for foremen. Mr. Wilson says they wanted $1.50 for linemen and $2 for foremen, with $1.60 and $2.25 respectively for yard work. He states that in discussing the subject with Mr. Booth he offered to use his influence with the men to accept $1.30 and $1.85, if Mr. Booth would guarantee that, but as he declined to entertain the proposition he (Mr. Wilson) did not mention the matter to the grievance committee.

Mr. Wilson sought an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, the general manager, but as that gentleman was in Montreal nothing could be done. He also called upon the Department of Labor yesterday afternoon and asked the intervention of the deputy minister. Mr. King is absent from the city, and could not be seen upon the subject.

LETTER TO THE MEN FROM MR. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Men to the strikers:

'St. James Hotel,
'Montreal, April 10, 1903.

'To all members of B. of M. W. E. on Canada Atlantic Railway:

'Dear Sirs and Brothers,—I notified Mr. Chamberlin on March 21 that the committee representing the maintenance of way employees on the C. A. Railway notified me, under date of Jan. 24, 1903, that they were unable to effect a satisfactory settlement with him, and had requested me to intercede in their behalf, and that I would arrive in Ottawa on March 30, and hoped it would be convenient for him to give me a hearing the next day. He replied as follows: "Your communication received on return from absence. Shall not be able to meet you on Monday, but our chief engineer in charge of maintenance will be pleased to accord you an interview." In company with your committee I met Mr. Mountain on March 31. He agreed to make all the changes desired in the rules except allowing extra pay for overtime and work done on Sunday. He positively refused to allow an advance in wages. Arrangements were made for us to meet Mr. Booth, the president, the next day. Mr. Booth sustained Messrs. Chamberlin and Mountain in their actions. I did all in my power to convince him that it would be best for all concerned for him to make some concessions, but he would not recede. I proposed to use my influence upon the committee to settle for the rates that are being paid by the C. P. Railway. The proposition was rejected. The meeting adjourned, and a letter was sent to Mr. Booth.

'I met Mr. Chamberlin in Montreal yesterday, and advised him that I had succeeded in getting the committee to agree to settle for C. P. R. rates, and that the committee would call upon him as soon as he returned to Ottawa. He said he would not negotiate with men on strike. I asked him how he intended to dispose of men occupying company houses in sparsely settled districts. He replied: "I have instructed Mr. Mountain not to be arbitrary. We will move the men to places where houses can be rented. Those who have signed leases agreeing to vacate the company's houses on seven days' notice should be prepared to vacate when the notice expires." Show by your actions that you have a due regard for the sacredness of a contract between yourself and the company; explain to your wives that it sometimes becomes necessary to suffer temporary inconvenience in order that men may maintain their manhood and to overthrow unfair conditions. . . All concerned should seek other employment at once. I think it unfair of the officials to state that your representatives acted hastily or were ill advised. I have been using my good offices to avert a strike on the C. A. Railway since April of last year, on account of the general manager refusing to receive your committee and consider your complaints at that time, and I have been severely criticised by a great many of the men on account of deferring action until now. I feel that I have done my duty towards the company and the men, and that I have not been unmindful of the rights of the public. The trouble has been forced upon us. The notice to suspend work was issued by your representatives under your own instructions. Your representatives will do their duty and expect you to do yours. Do not expose yourselves by congregating on the company's premises or in any way interfering with men who may be employed by the company to take your places. Workmen who will take your places under the circumstances do not know enough to be worth very much to the company.

'The officials of the company claim that they cannot afford to allow the small advance in wages asked for on account of the small earning capacity of the road. Their last official report shows their net earnings per mile to be $1,242.40, an increase in their net earnings per mile over the previous year of $496.83. I gave the figures to Mr. Booth, and asked him why the poor laboring men should not have a small share of the large increase in profits. I begged and pleaded with the highest official of the company, but all to no avail. Pay no attention to newspaper reports. Many of them are purely commercial enterprises, and their proprietors are more interested in the welfare of men who control large aggregations of wealth than they are in the welfare of the public.

'Promptly advise your committee of any and all events of importance that happen along the line.'

BRITISH OFFICERS

EXPENSES BEYOND THEIR INCOME.

London, April 10.—The report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expenses incurred by officers in the army and to suggest measures for bringing commissions within the reach of men of moderate means, has been issued in a blue-book.

The report shows that the average and legitimate extra expenses of officers in the infantry exceeded their pay by from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars annually, while cavalry officers' expenses are in excess of their pay by from three thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars annually.

The recommendations include the furnishing of the officers' kit and the payment of certain other expenses, in addition to rules limiting the expenses of polo playing. The initial cost of carrying out the recommendations will amount to $1,849,700 and the annual expenditure $537,550.

RAILWAY MAGNATES MEET.

CONSIDER PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

On the invitation of Mr. Charles M. Hays, the second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, a meeting of the chief executive officers and legal advisers of the various railways in Canada was held in the Grand Trunk offices on Thursday, to consider the proposed new Railway Act from the companies' standpoint. The following gentlemen were invited:—Mr. D. McNicol, Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. H. B. Ledyard, Intercolonial Railway; Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, Canada Atlantic Railway; Mr. William Mackenzie, Canadian Northern; Mr. Frank Grundy, Quebec Central; Mr. J. G. Scott, Quebec & Lake St. John; Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, Central Vermont Railway; also the general solicitors of the roads named.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

HE PRESENTS APPARATUS USED IN TORONTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO THE CITY.

Toronto, April 9.—Mr. James L. Hughes, school inspector, received word from Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, to-day, that the city will be made a free gift of the valuable benches, tools and apparatus in connection with the manual training classes in the public schools, if the work is continued. Prof. Robertson is the representative of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, who established the classes and bore the cost of their operation for three years. The city intends to retain the classes.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 8.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sandick died here on Monday at the extraordinary age of a hundred and two years and one month. Deceasad had been a resident of the Township of North Oxford for seventy years and was probably the oldest person in Western Ontario. Up to three weeks ago, when she was first taken ill, she had possession of all her faculties, being able to read and write and move about unaided. Deceased was born in the County of Essex, England, and settled in Canada in 1833.

DREYFUS AFFAIR

More Revelations Made in the Chamber of Deputies

SPURIOUS LETTER ATTRIBUTED TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM WAS WRITTEN AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Paris, April 6.—M. Jaures, a Socialist deputy, to-day launched his promised revelations of the Dreyfus case in the Chamber of Deputies. They proved to be more sensational and more important than was anticipated, and reawakened much of the angry excitement that marked the sitting of Parliament when this 'cause celebre' was tearing France to pieces. M. Jaures undertook to show that a document of the most serious importance, which might have procured a decisive investigation of the case, was systematically suppressed, that the spurious letter attributed to the Emperor William was, like Col. Henry's forgery, done at the Ministry of War, and that highly placed officials were responsible for it, and that this fraudulent document was afterwards slipped into the ministerial dossiers in a manner that enabled it to be procured as evidence without incurring the risk of public scrutiny.

M. Jaures's speech was long, and though it was eloquent and powerful, it need not be followed in detail. Its kernel was the exposition of a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. De Pellieux in August, 1898, the day Col. Henry committed suicide, to M. Cavaignac, who was the Minister of War, asking permission to resign because he realized that he 'was the dupe of those without honor, and unable to longer rely on the confidence of my subordinates, and unable to trust my superiors, who have made me work upon forgeries.'

The reading of this letter aroused a great sensation, in the midst of which M. Brisson rose, white and agitated. He was barely able to control his voice as he said: 'As president of the council at that time, I declare that I had no knowledge of the letter.'

This caused an outburst of indignant sounds from the members of the Left, all of whom turned menacingly towards M. Cavaignac. The latter protested against the insinuafion thus made against himself and said:

'It was not my place to take notice of General De Pellieux's letter.' M. Brisson continued impressively, 'I know that on August 14 M. Cavaignac was convinced of Col. Henry's first forgery, although he did not inform me of it until August 30. To-day I learn for the first time of the existence of Gen. De Pellieux's letter. If M. Cavaignac did not bring it to my knowledge it was because he had in the meantime come to an arrangement with Gen. Mercier.'

M. Brisson proceeded to denounce M. Cavaignac as unworthy to be called a Republican. He added that he deserved to be impeached, and that he might bless the fact that amnesty had been decreed. The truthfulness of M. Brisson's utterance carried complete conviction to the members of the Left, and a prolonged uproar followed. The Right, however, was not convinced and taunted M. Brisson with acting a comedy.

M. Cavaignac denied that he was aware of the first Henry forgery on Aug. 14. He also denied having made an arrangement with Gen. Mercier, and protested that the whole matter was being exploited for a political purpose.

M. Jaures having demanded that the government obtain from General De Pellieux an explanation of the charges in his letter, deferred the remainder of his speech until Tuesday. Thus far the Nationalists have not attempted any kind of a defence against M. Jaures's onslaughts. Their silence is being assumed by their opponents as acquiescence in the accusations, but it is equally probable that their dumbness is tactical.

CASE MAY BE REOPENED.

Paris, April 7.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday and to-day which resulted by a vote of 281 to 228 in the invalidation of the election of the Nationalist deputy, Syveton, is likely also to lead to the reopening of the Dreyfus case, and perhaps to the rehabilitation of the former prisoner of Devil's Island. This is mainly due to two facts brought out by the Socialist leader, M. Jaures, in the course of the debate.

One is a falsified document bearing alleged annotations by the German Emperor, which were forgeries, and which helped to convict Dreyfus, and the other is that the letter written by General Pellieux to M. Cavaignac, when the latter was War Minister, in 1898, was suppressed. M. Jaures's speech in the Chamber to-day constantly lashed the Nationalists to the highest pitch of fury, the Chamber resounding with the cries of 'traitor,' 'liar,' 'go to Berlin,' and other shouts drowning the speaker's voice.

M. Jaures had hardly left the tribune before M. Andre plunged into angry debate, and announced that the government was ready to open an administrative enquiry and aid in the widest investigation of the truth regarding the Dreyfus case.

Before adjournment a resolution was adopted declaring confidence in the government, and the determination of the Chamber not to allow the Dreyfus case to pass from the judicial domain.

The renewal of the Dreyfus discussion in the Chamber of Deputies drew a great crowd to the House to-day. The galleries were packed, and there was much excitement on the floor. The debate was evidently arousing great bitterness. M. Jaures renewed his criticisms, begun yesterday, of the methods adopted to convict Dreyfus, asserting that after the Colonel Henry incident, the War Office adopted the plan of using the incriminating letter which was falsely ascribed to the Emperor William. During the speech there were continuous interruptions and much disorder.

M. Jaures closed with a demand that the government conduct an administrative investigation into the letter sent by General Pellieux to M. Cavaignac, when the latter was war minister in 1898. The Socialist leader received a prolonged ovation as he resumed his seat, members of the Right party shouting to him, 'Go to Berlin.'

M. Andre followed. He declared the government proposed to seek the truth and confirmed the facts in connection with the Pellieux letter, as stated by M. Jaures. Gen. Andre, amid great applause, closed his remarks with an acceptance of the proposition to institute an administrative enquiry which, he added, will be conducted with the assistance of certain justices.

M. Cavaignac, a former war minister, then demanded that he be heard, and proceeded to speak amid uproar and confusion.

PRESS COMMENT.

The ministerial newspapers say the salient fact in yesterday's debate over the Dreyfus case, in which M. Jaures and M. Brisson, the Prime Minister at the time of the 'affair,' accused M. Cavaignac, the then Minister of War, of having suppressed an important letter from General De Pellieux, is the decisive blow dealt the former war minister by MM. Jaures and Brisson. The opposition press expresses the opinion that M. Jaures brought nothing to light that had not been previously known. The Nationalist newspapers express indignation over the re-opening of a case which has proved so disastrous to France.

QUEEN'S MEDICAL EXAMS

THIRTY-NINE MEN RECEIVE M.D. AND C.M. DEGREES.

Kingston, Ont., April 8.—The results of Queen's medical examinations were posted late last night. Fifty-one wrote for M.D. and C.M. degrees, and thirty-nine secured them.

Degree of M.D. and C.M.—S. W. Arthur, B.A., Inverary; W. H. Aykrord, Railton; A. A. Aylesworth, Bath; F. M. Bell, Kingston; J. H. C. Ryan, Demorestville; J. S. Dickey, North Williamsburg; F. J. Ellis, Elmsville; T. B. Foley, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; H. Gibson, Kingston; Byron Haskin, Greenbush; D. H. Houston, Belleville; O. A. Igoe, Tarrytown, N.Y.; W. J. Knox, Beachburg; J. H. Laidlaw, B.A., Georgetown; A. H. Leonard, Kingston; R. H. MacKerrar, Kingston; A. E. Macmillan, Sydenham; H. M. Moore, Athens; W. S. Murphy, B.A., Portland; L. E. Mylks, Kingston; A. McCabe, Gloucester, Mass.; J. E. McCambridge, Kingston; D. M. McCarthy, Kingston; W. J. J. McDonell, St. Andrew's West, Que.; J. L. McDowall, Kingston; G. E. McIntosh, Kingston; C. G. McGreen, B.A., Napanee; W. W. McKinley, Seeley's Bay; W. I. Pannell, Kingston; J. A. Pritchard, Brockville; G. M. Reed, B.A., Kingston; J. J. Robertson, Montreal; E. Sheffield, Peterborough; W. T. Shirreff, Fitzroy Harbor; A. A. Staley, Wolfe Island; C. K. Symmea, Aylmer, Que.; G. H. Ward, Napanee; J. A. Wellwood, Fordyce; W. Workman, Kingston.

Hospital House Surgeons.—K. W. S. Murphy, B.A., Portland, Me.; A. H. Leonard, Kingston; J. H. Laidlaw, B.A., Georgetown.

Next in Order.—F. M. Bell, Kingston, and G. H. Ward, Napanee.

Medallists—In surgery—A. H. Leonard, Kingston. In medicine—W. S. Murphy, B.A., Portland.

Scholarships and prizes.—Dean Fowler scholarship—W. Gibson, Emerald.

Dr. McCabe's prize in junior pathology—A. H. Singleton, Newboro.

Dr. Hayjunga's prize in materia medica, therapeutics and pharmacy, A. C. Spooner and A. Latimer.

Faculty prize for best examination in anatoray, physiology and chemistry, A. C. Spooner, B.A., Latimer and H. A. Boyce, Murray.

Dr. G. Leo Hagan Burger, a German, and Dr. Arthur McCabe, an American physician, have been honored by being made Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, the former in recognition of original scientific research work in medicine, the latter by a high grade examination which is requisite to obtain same. There are only about twenty Fellows since the Royal Charter was given, and last one was given three years ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MR. OLIVER MAKES SOME GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

Victoria, B.C., April 8.—A bombsheil was exploded in the Legislature by Mr. Oliver, of Delta, during his discussion of the King's speech yesterday. He charged that deliberate misrepresentations were made by the ministry in the preamble of a bill last session whereby the voted land subsidy of the Columbia & Western Railway was declared abandoned by the original grantees so that it might be more available for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann; that the grantees had no intention of so abandoning and had obtained an extension of time from the Legislature that has not even yet expired; that the government disregarded the statutory directions of the Legislature as to the withholding of the actions of the grant until the specific portions of the road were completed; that selection of lands at will throughout Yale and Kootenay was permitted, which was never contemplated by the Legislature and that grants had actually been issued by authority of an improperly gained order-in-council, afterwards marked 'cancelled' by the chief commissioner, although such cancellation will not destroy the title of the grantees without specific repudiation by the Legislature. Mr. Oliver's address was followed by a motion for a select committee consisting of Messrs. Clifford Helmcken, A. W. Smith, Green and McPhillips, which the government agreed to.

GEN. BOOTH'S BIRTHDAY.

Salvation Army Leader Seventy-four Years Old.

THE LAST OF THE 'BIG FOUR' MODERN EVANGELISTS.

The Rev. William Booth, founder and general of the world-wide Salvation Army, was born in Nottingham on April 10, 1829. Consequently, he was seventy-four years old Good Friday. The St. Louis 'Christian Advocate' (Methodist), of recent date, commenting on the General's visit to the United States, said:

'The fact that three-fourths of the "Big Four" of modern English evangelism have gone to their reward, makes this old hero all the more sublime in his loneliness. Charles Spurgeon, Hugh Price Hughes, Joseph Parker and William Booth during the last half of the nineteenth century brought the civilized world under obligations to Methodism, for they were all converted at Methodist altars. We have studied General Booth and his work in various parts of the world, but we were never more profoundly impressed than on last Sunday afternoon. The intense cold, wind, and snow were hard to face, but one of the finest and largest theatres in St. Louis was crowded. The stage was filled with the distinguished representatives of church and state. On General Booth's left sat Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, and on his right sat ex-Governor Francis, once a member of the cabinet of President Cleveland, and now president of the World's Fair, both of whom were intensely interested in everything said and done.

'Mayor Rolla Wells, who presided, introduced the distinguished guest and speaker with a sparkling, comprehensive and complimentary speech, earnestly endorsing the noble and praiseworthy work of the Salvation Army. When the old Roman arose to his slim, erect, majestic height, with his long white hair and flowing beard, the very picture of one of the prophets of olden time, the applause was overwhelming. For an hour and twenty minutes he held the vast throng spellbound between tears and smiles, listening to the graphic story of his marvellous life-work in "The Past, Present and Future of the Salvation Army," with its nearly forty years of evolution, development and history.

'While the Salvation Army is working more especially for the submerged, the unfortunate and poor, the old General on his international tours gets an opportunity to preach a great deal of plain, straight, old-fashioned gospel to many rich people who seldom go to church. He tells these rich people very plainly and candidly that about the only use he can make of them is to get their money, with which to help the poor and to rescue the profligate and fallen sons and daughters of the rich.

'We have worshipped with this Army under so many flags and in so many lands, it is easy now to catch the keynote of their glorious enthusiasm and songs, and clap our hands as heartily as they do. Some of our dignified friends looked on with smiling astonishment, as if they thought it a brand new experience with us. We have worshipped with them in languages we little understood, but their Amens! Hallelujahs! and handclapping were always in English, enabling our heart to comprehend many things that the brain could not. We would not leave Methodism to join anything beneath the stars, but if there was no Methodism in the world, we should join the Salvation Army. During the great revival in Great Britain nearly sixty years ago, in which 20,000 professed faith in Christ, and 10,000 professed sanctification, a wild and wicked boy of fifteen summers heard James Caughey, the leader of that revival, preach, and was wonderfully converted. Like Hugh Price Hughes, he began at once to preach and exhort in the cottages, byways and highways. At nineteen he was anxious to enter the regular travelling ministry, but he was told that he would be dead in a year. He served as supply for different churches, and was a fiery evangelist, conducting many remarkable revivals, but lamented all the time that the great throngs of the unsaved masses of the world were but little touched by such revivals of church members and churchgoers.

'In 1865 he found himself in East London with 1,000,000 people within a mile of him who never entered a church. An open air and tent meeting campaign followed. Up to 1878 the work was called "The Christian Mission." The man who was writing the annual report of the work for that year, in trying to explain in a single short sentence the nature of the work, wrote: "The Christian Mission is a Voluntary Army. William Booth happened to be looking over the writer's shoulder at the time, when he took the writer's pen and crossed out the word voluntary and wrote in its stead salvation. The sentence then read: "The Christian Mission is a Salvation Army." It was one of those seemingly accidental but happy hits which has resulted in the marvellous evolution.'

Congratulatory telegrams were sent to General Booth yesterday from all parts of the world, the Army being now established under the flags of forty-nine nations and ministering in thirty-two languages.

FRANCE AND CHINA

THE FORMER POURING TROOPS INTO THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Victoria, B.C., April 9.—A new crisis has threatened the Chinese Government as a result of the continued rebel successes in South China, for, according to mail advices received here, the French are pouring troops into Kwangsi from Assam. It seems that the Governor of Kwangsi, Wang Chi Hun, requested the French officers in Assam to send troops to his assistance, and although the Pekin Government has countermanded this request the French have gone into the South China province, and it is feared that the European power will, like Russia, in the north, seize the territory into which her troops have gone.

GAMEY CHARGES.

The Examination Before the Royal Commission Began This Morning

THE HON. S. H. BLAKE, COUNSEL FOR MR. GAMEY; MR. E. F. B. JOHNSTONE FOR MR. STRATTON.

Toronto, April 13.—The examination into the Gamey charges opened this morning at ten o'clock, before Judges Boyd and Falconbridge, who comprise the Royal Commission. The Hon S. H. Blake, chief counsel for Mr. Gamey, arrived on the scene at ten minutes to ten o'clock. Mr. Gamey came in a few moments later accompanied by Mr. S. Price, junior counsel. The first member of the Legislature present was Mr. Alex. Downey, Guelph, Conservative, who immediately engaged Mr. Gamey in conversation when he entered. The judges and the Hon. J. R. Stratton arrived at ten o'clock sharp. Other counsel present for Mr. Gamey were Mr. C. H. Ritchie, K.C., associate, and Mr. James A. Macdonald. Other counsel for Mr. Stratton present were Mr. W. R. Riddell, K.C., and Mr. J. M. McEvor, of London. About one hundred and fifty people were present.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnstone, chief counsel for Mr. Stratton, opened the proceedings by stating that he had some objections to the written charges.

Chancellor Boyd asked him to present the objections marked in red ink to the prosecution.

Mr. Johnstone said the charges were three:—First, of a payment of $3,000 by Mr. Stratton; second, a payment of $1,500; third, corrupt exercise of patronage in order to gain the support of Mr. Gamey.

The first witness called was Mr. R. Grant, who was present.

Mr. Frank Sullivan was called, but failed to appear.

Mr. R. R. Gamey was the first witness to be examined. This was carried on by the Hon. S. H. Blake.

Mr. Gamey stated that he first met Captain Sullivan on Aug. 7 last. He had been acquainted with him for about fifteen years. Captain Sullivan had said to him that the government had strong evidence against him. Mr. Gamey saw Frank Sullivan in the Walker House on Aug. 7, and he (Sullivan) said that the government could get evidence to unseat him. He advised him to resign. A good sum of money could be made out of it, about five thousand dollars. He decided to wait and see.

Mr. Gamey said he had known Frank Sullivan for six or seven years, and knew he was in the employ of the government. He gave an agreement to Frank Sullivan, in which he agreed to support the government, and Frank Sullivan gave him an agreement in which he promised to pay $3,000 within the first five or six weeks of the session, and $2,000 after the present session, to get the patronage of the riding, and for the pending protest to be withdrawn. Both these agreements were afterwards destroyed. Mr. Gamey stated that he had been asked by the Sullivans to approach Mr. W. R. Smyth, Conservative, and Mr. Miscampbell, Conservative, and see if their support could not be obtained for the government. He did not make any definite statement then, but a few days afterwards told them he might. On Sept. 11 he went with Frank Sullivan to Mr. Stratton's office and saw Mr. Stratton there. He thought he recognized on the table the letter he had signed the day before in Mr. Aylesworth's office. Mr. Stratton asked them to go down to the smoking room, saying that a certain party would bring down a package he had in the office there. They went down to the smoking room, and the package was brought into the room and left there by a party who immediately after left. They both went down to the wash room, where the package was opened, and found to contain $3,000, which they divided, reserving $1,500 each. Mr. Gamey showed the money that afternoon to Mr. Edward Crossin, and then deposited it in the Traders' Bank, Toronto, in his name.

Toronto, April 9.—The Royal Commissioners, in the presence of the official reporter and the registrar, received Messrs. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., and W. D. McPherson, K.C., yesterday afternoon. The occasion of the meeting was the opening of Mr. Gamey's sealed packet. Mr. McPherson offered no objection to the opening of the packet, his former contention being that the packet should be opened in the presence of the commissioners. That point being secured, there was no occasion for further contest on the subject of the sealed packet. The leading counsel were assisted by Mr. J. M. McEvoy, of London, with Messrs. Johnston and Samuel Price, of St. Thomas, with Mr. McPherson. The contents of the sealed packet were now for the first time open to the scrutiny of counsel for Mr. Stratton, and if publicity were the rule in these proceedings, all the evidence would soon be disclosed. It is now said that the alleged shorthand notes of the conversation between Messrs. R. R. Gamey and Frank Sullivan, at the Crossin Piano Company warerooms, are not shorthand notes at all, but a longhand extension of statements made by Frank Sullivan. The Messrs. Price, the law students who were concealed behind the pianos, did not write shorthand, but the envelope opened this afternoon contained summaries of Frank Sullivan's statements, which they committed to paper, and which they will be called upon to substantiate in the witness box. The formal indictment of Mr. Stratton, to which Mr. Gamey subscribes, was scored on the defence this afternoon. It is broad and sweeping in its terms, and is so framed as to let in all the evidence which the prosecution has been preparing. The exact text of the charge has not yet been made public, but in legal terms Mr. Gamey repeats the direct charge of bribery against Mr. Stratton, and of conspiracy against his colleagues, who have been already named in the case.

MR. GAMEY CROSS-EXAMINED.

Toronto, April 14.—The cross-examination of Mr. Gamey was begun yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to-day. Nothing affecting his original statement has been brought out so far.

SENATOR GILLMOR DEAD.

SEIZED WITH FATAL ILLNESS ON THE TRAIN LAST NIGHT.

Brownville Junction, Me., April 14.—Senator Gillmor died suddenly on the Canadian Pacific train last night at 10.30, while on his way to Ottawa. He got on at McAdam Junction. He complained of feeling unwell, and retired for the night. The attention of the passengers was attracted to him as he sprang from his berth. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail. His death created a profound sensation among the passengers. He was to have met his wife at Montreal. The body was taken to Montreal. He was eighty years of age and was appointed senator by the Laurier Government in 1896.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO MEETS WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Toronto, April 13.—While undressing preparatory to retiring last night about ten o'clock Sir Oliver Mowat, in some unexplainable manner, fell and fractured one of his thighs. Physicians were summoned promptly and succeeded in reuniting the broken bone. Sir Oliver despite his advanced age, bore the operation very well and is reported this morning as having spent a fairly good night and as getting along as well as could be expected.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

ITINERARY OF THE PARTY THAT WILL ACCOMPANY LORD LYVEDEN.

Quebec, April 6.—The Hon. Mr. Parent has received the following letter from Lord Lyveden, who is organizing the proposed trip of members of both Houses of the British Parliament to Canada:

'Guernsey House, Folkestone,

'March 24, 1903.

'Dear Mr. Parent,—I am very much obliged to you for your very cordial letter, which is much appreciated by the members of the two Houses, who are already contemplating the tour, and will, I am sure, influence others to a similar decision. I enclose herewith a copy of our proposed itinerary, and shall be very glad indeed if you will plan out for us our time in Quebec, and send me your suggestions. Of course, you understand that the hotel arrangements are being made from this side by Dr. Henry S. Lunn. Yours very truly,

'LYVEDEN.'

The following is the itinerary of the trip:

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—Depart from Liverpool.

Friday, Aug. 28.—Arrive at Quebec, morning.

Saturday, Aug. 29.—In Quebec.

Monday, Aug. 31.—Leave Quebec, 1.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 6.20 p.m.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—In Montreal.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—Leave Montreal, 4 p.m., arrive Ottawa 7 p.m.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—In Ottawa.

Friday, Sept. 4.—Leave Ottawa, 1.15 p.m., for Banff, where they will arrive on Sept. 8.

After visiting Banff, Field Glacier House, Vancouver, Victoria, North Bend and Revelstoke, the party will arrive at Winnipeg on Sept. 22, leaving the latter city on the following afternoon for Toronto and Niagara, where they are due on Sept. 27, 28 and 29.

THE KING'S PLANS

HIS MAJESTY WILL VISIT PARIS EARLY IN MAY.

Paris, April 6.—The statement that King Edward will visit President Loubet here either on May 5, 6 or 7, is confirmed. M. Loubet will meet and welcome the King at the Gare De Lyon. M. Loubet will probably return the visit at London in the autumn. The 'Temps' says that King Edward will arrive in Paris on May 2, when he will be officially received.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED AT GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, April 7.—In the midst of the preparations for the reception of King Edward excitement has been caused by the arrest of an alleged notorious anarchist. It is stated that he is an Austrian. He arrived here from Algeciras. When he was searched it was found that he had a loaded revolver and a long dagger.

The Governor of Fez has arrived here at the head of a special mission to greet King Edward on behalf of the Sultan of Morocco.

Lisbon, April 7.—The British royal yacht, accompanied by the British cruisers 'Minerva' and 'Venus,' left Lisbon for Gibraltar this evening.

Gibraltar, April 8.—King Edward arrived here to-day from Lisbon on board the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert.' The ships dressed, manned sides and saluted.

ONTARIO APPOINTMENTS

Toronto, April 7.—A number of provincial appointments were put through to-day by the Cabinet.

Mr. J. S. Cartwright, registrar of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, was appointed master-in-chambers, in the place of Mr. John Winchester, who has been appointed county judge of York. Mr. Cartwright's place was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. A. McAndrew, formerly inspector of legal offices. Mr. James W. Mallon was made inspector of legal offices, in the place of Mr. McAndrew.

SIR A. C. MACKENZIE

THINKS THERE SHOULD BE NO NATIONALITY IN MUSIC, BUT BRITISH MUSIC SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO TELL ITS STORY.

'Delighted with the appreciation and the welcome which have been accorded us,' was the first remark of Sir Alexander Mackenzie at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Alexander is conducting a series of concerts all over Canada with the object, chiefly, of acquainting 'our Canadian cousins' with the productions of British musical art.

Sir Alexander said he knew perfectly well he was coming to a country where there was an educated musical taste, but what pleased him was that in small places, as, for instance, in the Lower Provinces, he found the utmost appreciation and culture. He expected, to be sure, to find musical organizations in a place like Halifax, but even in Moncton the appreciation was most cordial. They had undertaken a big thing, and the mere physical labor would be enormous, but he thought they would get through all right.

Sir Alexander said that there should, of course, be no nationality or sectionalism in music, but still he thought it was a good idea to let our cousins in Canada know just what British music stood for. The effect, he thought, would be good, and for one thing he trusted that the local organizations which the concerts might call into being should be



SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

continued in permanency. British music had nothing to be ashamed of. England produced some of the best platform singers in the world. In Canada certain of these were known, but there were many who never came out here. As for grand opera, that was a different thing. In opera singers England was deficient. There was no national opera house in England. Why, he could not say. Probably, apathy was the real reason. There used to be a notion that England, as a commercial nation, could not produce singers or great musical compositions, and that these must be left to aesthetic peoples. All that was wrong, and, of course, it was pretty well exploded now.

However, they were here to tell the story, and he trusted that there would be no feeling of monotony in the telling. They had already received the utmost encouragement; all the members of the party felt the inspiration of the new country and the responses of the people, and he looked forward to a great success. April was the only month in which he could get away, as he had to be back in the Academy by May. This was a kind of holiday, but it meant an immense amount of work.

They owed much, Sir Alexander said, to the French and the Germans, but British music had its own note of individuality which should be retained. In Canada if they got music from the United States, it would be largely German in character. That was very good, indeed, but he thought that the people of the Dominion might care to know at first hand what essentially British music was like. For that reason, he approved of the cycle course, which could be sustained by others to follow him, and which would be educative in its effects. Music knew nothing about politics, of course, nor even about business matters, but he would simply say in reference to the alleged industrial decline in England, that while that was not the fact at all, it was a good thing to keep the eyes of the nation wide open, so that the world outside might be seen, and every opportunity of betterment, from an engineering and industrial point of view, be taken by the hand.

GREAT CYCLONE

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION CAUSED IN ARKANSAS AND ALABAMA.

Little Rock, Ark., April 8.—Specials from several towns in White and Cleburne counties, in Arkansas, tell of a cyclone which swept through that section of the state on Tuesday night, leaving death and destruction in its wake. The record of casualties so far is nine dead, three dying and thirteen others badly injured. The towns of Little Red, Albion, Bradford, Heber and Pangburn have been heard from so far.

The major portion of the country through which the storm ploughed its way is remote from railways, telegraph or telephone lines.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Searcy, Ark., to-night that he had gone over a portion of the track of the storm, and that trees were twisted from their trunks, and houses demolished. Thus far it has been impossible to ascertain where the storm began, but it is known that it raged in two counties, and the list of casualties is likely to be greater than is now known.

Bradford, which is on the Iron Mountain Railway, was the first point heard from. Several houses were blown down there and one man badly injured. The tornado came from the west, and spent its force by the time it reached Bradford.

It is feared the little town of Hiram, with a population of 150, has been wiped off the map. It is near Heber, and in the storm's track. Nothing has thus far been heard from it. It probably will be several days before the names of all who were killed by the tornado will be known.

Birmingham, Ala., April 8.—Without a word of warning, the little hamlet of Hopewell, forty miles north of this city, and one mile from Hanceville, was swept away early to-day by a cyclone, which cut a path of desolation a mile wide, and two miles long, across a prosperous farming section of Blount county. Twelve persons were killed, three or four fatally and a score seriously injured.

LIQUOR MEN

THEY WANT MORE RURAL LICENSE, A NEW SCALE FOR MONTREAL, AND ALL FINES TO GO TO THE PROVINCE.

Quebec, April 7.—A large deputation of Licensed Victuallers forming the Federation of the Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Province arrived here last night and put up at the Chateau Frontenac, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the Quebec members of the Federation and a meeting was held in preparation for their interview this forenoon with the Local Government to solicit amendments to the license law. Some fifty or sixty were present, coming from all parts of the province, but chiefly from Montreal, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Chicoutimi, Arthabaska, Sorel, Laprairie, St. Johns, etc.

Messrs. J. P. Dixon and N. Chartrand represented the Grocers' Association, Montreal. Mr. L. A. Wilson presided, with Mr. L. A. Lapointe as secretary; the first and second vice-presidents, Messrs. Loiseau, of Chambly Canton, and Mr. A. N. Gauthier, of Three Rivers, and the treasurer, Mr. Chagnon, Montreal, being also present.

The president, Mr. Wilson, explained the object of the meeting. He recalled that at the last general convention of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of this Province several important resolutions were passed based on features of the law, which in the opinion of the Federation were unfair and unworkable. In a great number of municipalities the travelling public suffered inconvenience for the want of duly licensed hotels where liquid refreshments, if required, might be had. To a large extent this was owing to the powers of the municipal councils, which, in refusing to grant licenses, had not always used discretion in the public interest, hence the increased sale in many localities of illicitly distilled liquors which caused serious disorders and a decided loss of revenue to the province. In the cities of Montreal, Quebec, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde the limitation of licenses based on the population had given satisfaction to everybody concerned and it seemed to be opportune that the same rule should apply to rural districts. He closed by submitting the following as the amendments to the law which the deputation would present to the government this forenoon, and which they wished the government to seriously consider:

'That the Quebec License Law be amended so that on presentation of a petition signed by the majority of the electors of a municipality, the municipal council be bound to grant such license provided the applicant conforms to the conditions exacted by the license law. That the law limiting licenses according to the figure of the population in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde be applied to all rural municipalities.

'That the law be amended in such a way as to make all the licenses permanent until their revocation for cause by competent authority.

'That it be recommended to the Provincial Legislature and to parliament to decree the most severe punishment possible as well against the illicit manufacture as against the unlicensed sale of intoxicating liquors.

'That among other measures the public destruction of all stills or other seized apparatus which has been used for illicit manufacture of intoxicating liquors is suggested.

'That fines higher than those now existing be imposed on unlicensed dealers and that those repeating the offence be imprisoned for a long term.

'That in order to reach more easily the unlicensed dealers articles 99 and 100 of the license law be amended by striking out the last paragraph of each.

'That the licensed victuallers demand from parliament, the Legislature and the municipalities a protection proportionate to the high amount paid by the liquor dealers to the last-named as well as to the provincial treasury for the granting of licenses.

'That the Legislature be asked to establish a new scale for the cost of licenses in the city of Montreal.

'That the Legislature be urged to amend the law so that the whole of the fines collected from delinquents be turned into the Provincial Treasury.

'That it be also a recommendation to the Legislature to limit the number of licenses for retail liquor shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors.'

The meeting last night was addressed by the following gentlemen, all of whom spoke in favor of the above amendments which were approved:—Dr. De Grosbois, and Messrs. Caron, Major, Chenevert, Prevost and Bergevin, all M.P.P.'s; Lacombe, O. Charbonneau, M.P., and Aldermen H. Laporte, Lavallee and Lebeuf, of Montreal, and Mr. L. E. Geoffrion.

THE DUTCH STRIKE

GREAT LABOR STRUGGLE IN HOLLAND OVER.

Amsterdam, April 12.—The strike has collapsed. A stormy meeting of the labor organizations was held last night, and lasted until half-past six this morning. This meeting acquiesced in a proposal to terminate the agitation, since the cause of labor had been betrayed, and decided not to elect a new strike committee. A similar decision was reached at a local meeting of strikers at Rotterdam.

ANTI-STRIKE BILLS.

At an urgent sitting of the First Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament today, the anti-strike bills previously adopted by the Second Chamber were passed unanimously. Queen Wilhelmina immediately sanctioned the anti-strike bills, which forthwith became effective. The militia remains under arms and is guarding the railways.

BLIND CHAPLAIN DEAD

THE REV. HENRY MILBURN PASSES AWAY.

Washington, April 10.—The Rev. Henry Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain of the United States Senate, died in Santa-Barbara, Cal., to-day, aged 80 years.

The Rev. William Henry Milburn, an American Methodist clergyman, and chaplain of the United States Senate, was born in Philadelphia, on Sept. 26, 1823. In early childhood he lost the sight of one eye wholly and of the other partially, and in later life consulted the most eminent oculists in Europe and America, but without avail. At the age of twenty he became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and during several years of itineracy travelled more than 200,000 miles in the United States. In 1856 he became chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1859 he visited England in company with Bishop Simpson and the Rev. Dr. McClintock, and delivered lectures in the principal cities. Subsequently he was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but in 1872 he returned to Methodism. In the Congressional library lay vast stores of knowledge, and the blind man continued from the first to make good use of his opportunities. Much of his success he owed to his wife. Many a day was spent by her in reading to him. He had been chaplain of the Senate for many years. Among Mr. Milburn's published works are:—'Rifle, Axe and Saddle Bags' (1857), 'Ten Years of Preacher Life' (1859), and 'Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley' (1860).

Colborne, Ont., April 10.—Mr. Wm. Alger, a retired farmer, and justice of the peace, died suddenly this afternoon after a few days' illness.

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—The Rev. Father Lynch died at St. Joseph's Hospital early yesterday morning. He was sixty-one years of age and was born at Montreal. For a number of years he was professor of mathematics at the College of St. Laurent, Quebec. Thirteen years ago he was appointed assistant of the Rev. Father Craven, at St. Patrick's Church, then he was appointed pastor of Caledonia, Walpole and Binbrook. He was taken ill with Bright's disease three and a half years ago.

Brockville, Ont., April 9.—A cablegram from Scotland announces the death after an operation, of Mr. James Burgess, for many years Canadian superintendent of the Fairknowe Orphan Homes, Brockville, a distributing branch of the Quarrier orphanage work at Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland. He was married in 1886 to Miss Agnes Quarrier, with whom he came to Canada in 1888, and opened the Canadian branch of orphan work. When Mr. Quarrier decided no longer to send the parties of children to Canada Mr. and Mrs. Burgess returned to help in work at Bridge-of-Weir. Of a family of four children two reside in Brockville.

New York, April 9.—Hilary Bell, the eminent dramatic and musical critic of New York, dropped dead in the barge office to-day. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Bell was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1857. He was educated by private tutors, studied art and came to the United States. He married Miss Ireland in 1888. After becoming a portrait painter he took up journalism and became a critic. He wrote many essays and sketches for various periodicals. He was editor of the 'Insurance Economist' and a director and officer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association.

Mr. Bell painted the life size portrait of Miss Ada Rehan as Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' which was presented by the late Augustin Daly to the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

London, Ont., April 10.—Mr. R. Shaw Wood, president of the East Middlesex Conservative Association and an extensive cattle breeder, died at his residence, Woodholm, London, township, this morning.

THE LATE CAPTAIN FOOTE.

The funeral of the late Captain James Ferguson Foote took place on Saturday afternoon, and was very largely attended. Before the hour at which the public service at the house was announced, the Rev. Dr. Somerville, pastor of Division Street Church, conducted a private service for the family. The body rested in a magnificent casket in the drawing room, and was surrounded by a display of flowers that in number and beauty has seldom been equalled at the obsequies of a citizen of this town. Indeed, the floral tributes were so numerous that a special carriage was necessary to convey them to Greenwood cemetery with the funeral procession. The cortege was preceded by the members of the A.O.U.W. and members of the Masonic order to the number of about two hundred. Behind these came the remains, the pallbearers' carriage, and carriages containing the chief mourners, and a long line of private vehicles. At the graveside an impressive service was conducted as the remains were laid in their last resting place. Among those present at the obsequies were many well known mariners. Mr. Henry Beatty, director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. A. H. Notman, assistant general passenger agent, came up in the official car from Toronto, specially to attend the funeral. A brother of deceased, Mr. George S. Foote, of Little Current, was unable to be present, writing that the condition of the ice rendered the passage across unsafe. The pall bearers were Captain Anderson, of the SS. 'Manitoba'; Capt. McAllister, of the SS 'Alberta'; Capt. E. Dunn, of the D.G.S. 'Petrel'; Capt. John McGiffen, of the steamer 'Chippewa,' Toronto; Mr. Burgess, Public School Inspector, and Mr. Robert Thomson.—Owen Sound 'Times.'

MR. ARCHIBALD McKEACHER.

Mr. Arch. McKeacher passed peacefully away on April 2 at his home in St. Andrews, to which he has very recently moved from his farm at St. Hermas. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, and bore his affliction with Christian patience, and the fortitude of one who was fully prepared for the great change. He was one of the most respected residents of the community. In religion he was a staunch Presbyterian. Much sympathy is expressed for the sorrowing relatives, especially for the brother and sister who remain at home.

MR. PETER BROWN.

(From a Correspondent.)

On April 3, by a stroke of paralysis, there passed away in St. Francis, Que., one of its most respected inhabitants in the person of Mr. Peter Brown in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Brown was a 'man from Glengarry' in more senses than one. He was born and brought up near Martintown, where a number of his relatives still reside. When a young man he taught school in the neighborhood, but about twenty years ago he came to St. Francis, and for several years acted as agent for the McArthur Brothers in their mining interests, as well as having mining interests of his own. He was twice married. By his first marriage he leaves three sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Newton, is in British Columbia; the other two, George and James, are in Montreal, one a clerk in the mercantile business, the other an operator in the C. P.R. offices. His daughter is Mrs. W. A. Stewart, of Morrisburg. The three last mentioned hurried to his bedside as soon as they heard of his illness, but only one was in time to see him alive. A few years ago Mr. Brown married a daughter of Mr. Joseph Thompson, of the Kennebec Road, sister of Mr. Simmons Thompson, postmaster of Marlow, P.O. He leaves her and a young daughter to mourn his loss. Mr. Brown was very kind-hearted, of sterling character, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Only a short time before his death, and when feeble in health he undertook a walk of several miles to attend divine service. He was very highly respected by his Roman Catholic fellow citizens, as the following facts show. Shortly before his death the village priest requested permission to see 'his old friend to bid him good-bye,' and as the funeral procession was leaving the house the Roman Catholic Church bell began to toll, and continued until the procession passed out of sight. The same tokens of respect were paid him when passing through the village of St. George and St. Come. On the following day the funeral services were conducted at the home of his brother-in-law by his own clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, and his remains laid to rest in the Marlow cemetery.

DR. LABORDI DEAD.

Paris, April 6.—Dr. Labordi, one of the most eminent French physicians and a member of the Academy of Medicine, died to-day. Probably his most notable achievement was the invention of the method of rhythmical traction of the tongue.

London, Ont., April 7.—Mr. James Morrison, dry goods merchant, died here this morning as a result of bursting a blood-vessel in his head during a fit of coughing. The deceased had been in business here for twenty-five years, and was widely known and esteemed. He was 62 years of age.

Chicago, April 7.—Mr. John R. Wilson, former publisher of the Chicago 'Journal,' died at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, to-day, from typhoid fever, aged 51 years.

Quebec, April 7.—Mr. Theophile Ledroit, a retired wholesale grocer, and a prominent citizen of Quebec, died here this afternoon, after a lengthy illness.

Ottawa, April 7.—Word was received to-day of the death at Vancouver, B.C., of the Rev. Dr. McGuckin, former rector of the University of Ottawa. Dr. McGuckin resigned his position as head of the university owing to ill-health.

Brockville, Ont., April 7.—Mrs. E. M. Jones, a prominent resident of Brockville, died last night in Gananoque, where she was spending the winter. She had been ill only a few days with paralysis. Her life of sixty-five years was spent in Eastern Ontario. After her marriage to Mr. Chilion Jones she attained more than a local reputation in the breeding of fancy Jersey cattle at Belvedere, her famous farm, just east of Brockville. Mrs. Jones was a frequent and valued contributor to the leading dairy journals of America, and she enjoyed a continental reputation as an autho-ity upon Jersey cattle.

Ottawa, April 8.—Lieut. J. Douglas H. Graham, of the 43rd Regiment, and one of the youngest of the Ottawa boys who served in the South African campaign, died this morning in St. Luke's Hospital after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 22 years.

Lieut. Graham served in D Company of the first contingent, and during that time never lost a day through sickness, and was in every engagement from Paardeberg to Pretoria. He joined the Second Regiment of Mounted Rifles, and again went to South Africa, and had the distinguishing honor of having been in the two engagements in which Canadians won undying glory—Paardeberg and Hartz's River. Before his second departure for South Africa, Lieut. Graham was married to Miss Dolly Dowling, daughter of Dr. Dowling, Metcalfe street, and from whose residence the funeral will be held on Friday morning. Lt. Graham is the second of the returned South African volunteers from Ottawa to die at home within the past year.

Farran's Point, April 8.—Mr. Wm. Kerr, died at his farm house, Aultsville, on Tuesday, April 7, in his 57th year. The funeral will take place at his late home, Farran's Point, on Thursday, April 9, at 2 p.m. This makes the fourth death in the family in the past two years, his mother and two brothers, Thomas and Joseph. He was a member of the firm of Kerr Bros., and looked after the farming and live stock part, doing the largest farming business in Eastern Ontario.

Regina, N.W.T., April 9.—W. M. MacIver, Governor of Regina Jail, died at 3 o'clock this morning. He had been ill a few days with pneumonia, but his death was sudden. He leaves a widow and two sons. He was a prominent Freemason.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 11. — Brigham Young, president of the Council of Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, died in this city to-night after a lingering illness. He was born at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836, and was the eldest son of the president of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young.

Toronto, April 11.—Mr. James Aikenhead, president of the Aikenhead Hardware Co., Ltd., and one of the oldest and best known of Toronto's merchants, died this afternoon. He was born in Ireland 86 years ago, and came to Toronto in 1848. His wife died some years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive, T. E. Aikenhead, manager of the present firm; the Rev. James R. Aikenhead, of Gravenhurst, and Miss Aikenhead.

Louisville, Ky., April 12—The Right Rev. Mgr. Michael Bouchet, vicar-general, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville, died early to-day at the rectory of the Cathedral of the Assumption. He was stricken with apoplexy while on his knees in prayer late on Saturday night, and passed away after only four hours' illness. He was 76 years old. Mgr. Bouchet was a native of France and came to this country in 1853. He was called to Louisville seven years later.

SERVIAN UNREST

King Alexander Suspends the Constitution for a Few Minutes.

THIS COUP D'ETAT MAY HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING UPON HISTORY.

Belgrade, Servia, April 7.—King Alexander to-day executed a coup d'etat. He issued two proclamations, the first decreeing a suspension of the constitution adopted on April 19, 1901, repealing objectionable laws passed thereunder, retiring the senators and the councillors of state, dissolving the Skupshtina, and re-enacting the laws as they existed previous to the constitution of 1901. The second proclamation restores this constitution to its former validity.

In the first proclamation, the King says the Senate and the Skupshtina, created under the constitution granted by him in 1901, passed laws which proved impracticable. Furthermore, the constitution, by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the Fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation.

Affairs in the Balkans, the King adds, are very serious, and Servia needs order, unity and peace. She should offer a bright example of a peace-loving state and at the same time always be ready to defend her own true interests should this become necessary for the purpose of restoring the unity, strength and order of the country.

The King then suspends the constitution of 1901, and declares the mandates of the senators to be null and void, and the proclamation goes on to announce that the councillors of state are retired and that the Skupshtina is dissolved. Several of the laws, including the press law, the communal law and the act governing the electoral system are annulled and replaced by laws previously existing.

Immediately after this proclamation ordinances appointing new senators and councillors of state were issued, and the King issued a second proclamation by which the constitution of April 19, 1901, was restored to its full validity.

AN EXPLANATION.

London, April 7.—The coup d'etat of King Alexander of Servia, by which he declared himself an absolute monarch for a few minutes, does not appear, so far as present information goes, to have been more than an internal political move, in which the King acted as the puppet of the faction possessing for the moment the greatest power. Nobody here credits this unattractive young man with being an incipient Napoleon, and although he is an adept in coups d'etat, and has been identified with many headstrong deeds, it is not supposed that he acted on his own initiative in all of them. His act to-day, whether his own or prompted by politicians, was aimed at the Radical party, which has become too strong. In such measures the King must rely on the army for support, and it is significant that he has appointed General Belemarkvitch president of the Senate, which implies his confidence in his military chiefs.

M. Mijatovitch, Servian minister at London, says that he has received no official information of the coup d'etat. The possibility of a change in the cabinet has been discussed for some time, but he knew no more than was published in the newspapers. He adds: 'I myself was a councillor of state this morning, but I do not know whether I am now. The cabinet have a clean slate. The measure of freedom enjoyed by the press is withdrawn. I am sorry for that. Considering the very grave times through which we are passing, it is very disheartening. The King is a great Servian patriot. He undoubtedly felt compelled by the circumstances of the moment to do this thing. If we did not have such a grave situation in Macedonia and on the Servian frontier this very likely would not have happened.'

When asked to explain what laws had been repealed by the coup, the minister said the secrecy of the ballot had been annulled and the country reverts to the old conditions under which the peasants vote openly, and if they vote against the government the fact is remembered against them. The laws granting autonomy to districts, and freedom of public meeting are also abrogated. Repeating that he did not speak officially, the minister said he was of the opinion that the King's object was to stop internal dissensions, and to turn the people from them to the urgent matter of foreign policy.

The coup d'etat which the King of Servia achieved to-day has been in preparation for six months. A crowd in Belgrade, to show their disapproval of the dissolving of the Skupshtina, burned portraits of the King and Queen in the streets.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ROLE IN THE BALKANS.

London, April 8.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (Liberal), who was British commissioner for European Turkey under the Berlin treaty, and also a plenipotentiary to the Danubian Conference, raised the Balkan question in the House of Commons to-day, saying, among other things, that matters were traveling very fast in that region.

Mr. Balfour concurred in this statement, and said the condition of Macedonia had caused the gravest anxiety, but, he added, Russia and Austria were working cordially to improve the condition of affairs in the Balkans, and they were the powers most directly interested.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, as to whether Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, had made representations to the Sultan in regard to Macedonia, and whether he had obtained satisfactory assurances, Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that not only Christians, but Mohammedans, had been misgoverned and subjected to outrage and murder. The British Government's representations to the Porte on these points had been made with wearisome monotony for many years. Favorable replies had been received, which, if they had any meaning, meant that Turkey had been well governed for the last twenty years. The disease which Turkey was suffering from, Lord Cranborne said, was incompetence. Continuing, Viscount Cranborne said Sir Nicholas O'Connor had been urged to lose no time in appointing a British officer as one of the foreigners to see to the reform of the Macedonian gendarmerie under the Austro-Russian scheme. The British Government, he said, was acting in cordial co-operation with Austria and Russia. The government was now considering whether, as a guarantee against excesses, a British officer should not accompany any Turkish troops sent to repress disorders.

MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL.

The New York 'Herald's' European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

Vienna, April 7.—As Paris and London appear to be the centres in which Macedonian agitators find willing listeners, to judge from the inflammatory reports appearing in certain organs in those capitals—for example, the 'Times' and the 'Daily News'—it may be permissible to quote the opinion expressed by Hilmi Pasha with regard to the French press.

Speaking at Uskub on Sunday to a correspondent of the 'New Free Press,' the Inspector-General of the three vilayets which make what is known as Macedonia severely censured the insincerity of French correspondents. He remarked:

'I realize that it is easy to make a mountain out of a molehill. French papers, however, do not even require the molehill but, in connection with the present situation, publish most exaggerated reports when they are not absolutely untrue.

'Correspondents supplying such matter need never have left Paris, for they could have been written there quite as well.'

Hilmi Pasha added that the application of the reforms is being proceeded with. They will be introduced in their integrity, in spite of opposition.

ALBANIANS QUIETER.

London, April 6.—A despatch from Salonica says that the Albanians are becoming quieter. A battalion of Nizams and a battalion of Redifs have arrived at Salonica from Smyrna and proceeded to Mitrovitza.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KING ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

Vienna, April 10.—The rumors current of a plot against the life of King Alexander of Servia received apparent confirmation in private despatches which have been received at Buda-Pest, and according to which an attack on the King's life was planned for next Sunday. The plot was discovered, and fifty persons suspected of complicity therein were arrested. Other arrests are expected.

Semi-official reports from Belgrade declare that these rumors are false, but it is thought here that King Alexander's recent coup d'etat was probably hastened by the discovery of the alleged plot.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 10.—A conflict lasting four days has taken place between the insurgents and Turkish troops in the district of Melesh, northern Macedonia. The village of Berovo was surrounded and burned. Another fight occurred near Opela, in the province of Kratovo.

HAVE REVOLTED.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 10.—The inhabitants of some of the villages in the district of Petrich (53 miles from here) have revolted. A detachment of 350 Turkish troops has been engaged with the insurgents. Reinforcements have left Salonica for the scene of the disturbance.

THE SULTAN AFRAID.

London, April 11.—A despatch to the 'Chronicle' from Constantinople, dated April 6 says that the insurrection in Albania has shaken the Sultan's confidence in his bodyguard, which is composed entirely of Albanians. He ordered a special commission to inspect the rifles of the bodyguard, to ascertain if they were unloaded before he drove to the mosque on Friday last, fearing that an attempt might be made on his life.

CONSUL DEAD.

Constantinople, April 10.—It is officially stated that M. St. Cherbina, the Russian consul at Mitrovitza, who was shot by an Albanian, is dead.

THIRTY KILLED

DURING LABOR DISTURBANCE IN RUSSIA ARTILLERY FIRES UPON THE RIOTERS.

Berlin, April 8.—A despatch to the 'Lokal Anzeiger' from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, says thirty persons have been killed, and that one hundred were injured during labor disturbances near Nishni-Novgorod. The disturbance occurred at a large factory near Nishni-Novgorod. As the local civil authorities were unable to restore order the troops were called out and the artillery was brought up. The latter fired point blank into the midst of the rioters, killing thirty men and wounding a hundred.

THE EMPEROR'S MISSION

HIS ALLEGED OBJECT IN VISITING DENMARK.

Berlin, April 7.—The object of the Emperor William's recent visit to Denmark, according to Herr Krauss, editor-in-chief of the 'Deutschewarte,' was to arrange for Denmark to fight on the side of the Triple Alliance in the event of war with the Dual Alliance. Herr Krauss affirms that he has authoritative information that Denmark has agreed to act with the Triple Alliance should an emergency arise.

THE EMPRESS MARIE.

Copenhagen, April 8.—It has been learned that the Emperor William, during his recent stay here accomplished much in the direction of overcoming the strong antipathy of the Dowager Empress of Russia towards Germany. This is said to have been one of the objects of the Emperor's visit, as he hopes, through the Dowager Empress, to influence the Czar and secure a close understanding between Russia and Germany. The Emperor William's marked attention to her father, King Christian, made a deep impression on the Dowager Empress, who was heard to remark: 'If all Germans were like the Emperor I would be a friend of Germany.'

FOULLY MURDERED

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FARMER SHOT BY HIS HIRED MAN.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 13.—This city was thrown into excitement yesterday morning by the report of a foul murder committed on Saturday night at Macmetzer's Corner, about three miles distant from the city, on the Southport side of the river. The victim was Alexander Stewart, a well-to-do farmer, about fifty years of age. The slayer was Joseph Carver, his employee, a tall, slender, light-complexioned, smooth-shaven young man. It appears that Carver had been absent without leave longer than he had permission and on returning some words are said to have passed between him and his employer. Carver drew a revolver and attacked Stewart, who grappled with his assailant. The revolver was broken in the struggle, or, as it is said, Stewart purposely broke it after taking it away from his assailant. Carver went away, borrowed a double-barrelled gun from a neighbor, and returned to Stewart's house. He approached his victim from behind and discharged both barrels into Stewart's back, killing him instantly. Carver was arrested.

A TORONTO MYSTERY

A PROMINENT STOCK BROKER DISAPPEARS.

Toronto, April 13.—Local stock brokers for two weeks past have been endeavoring to unravel a mystery connected with the disappearance of Seymour Rossell, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. J. L. Campbell & Co. Mr. Rossell left no clue as to where he was going and departed at a time when business was fairly brisk. He is about thirty-five years of age and was in the employ of Mr. Campbell till the month of January last, when, in recognition of his valuable services, he was taken into the firm. The police have been notified of his disappearance.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA

THE REFORM SCHEMES OF YUAN SHI KAI BEING CRIPPLED BY HIS ENEMIES.

Pekin, April 13.—The Dowager Empress has issued an edict repealing the comprehensive stamp taxation scheme which Yuan Shi Kai, governor of the Province of Chihli, was about to inaugurate throughout this province. The edict assigns the poverty of the people as the reason for the repeal of the scheme, but it is believed Yuan Shi Kai's enemies procured it for the purpose of crippling his proposed reforms. One of the contemplated effects of the proposed plan would have been to secure honest returns of taxes collected and to deprive minor officials of large perquisites.

The degree of the Dowager Empress's solicitude for the poverty of the people is evidenced by the costly 'junket' she is taking. The Court will return from its visit to the western tombs on Wednesday and will sojourn at the hunting park. A short railway is being built between the main line and the park to convey to the park, for an audience with the Dowager Empress, the Princess of Bavaria, Marie Theresa, who is visiting Pekin.

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY.

Pekin, April 13.—The new American indemnity bond stipulates that the payment be in the equivalent of gold dollars at the rate of exchange provided for in the protocol, which, according to the American interpretation of the protocol, makes it practically a silver bond. The bonds of the other nations specify that the payments be in the equivalent of gold at the rates of exchange prevailing on the rates of the payments.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

IT WILL BE OBSERVED THIS YEAR ON VICTORIA DAY.

Ottawa, April 13.—The King's birthday will be celebrated throughout Canada this year on May 24. That date is already a statutory holiday in the Dominion as Victoria Day and, as His Majesty's natal anniversary comes at a season when the weather is not usually favorable, it is deemed better to fix the observance for this year at least on May 24. There is precedent for this step for the sovereign himself arranged last year to have his birthday observed in the spring instead of the fall.

WRATHY SCOTS

SOME OFFICIALS REFUSE TO WELCOME THE KING UNLESS HE DROPS THE TITLE OF EDWARD VII.

Edinburgh, April 8.—There was a curious scene at a meeting held here today, called to make preparations for the forthcoming visit of the King to Scotland. Several of the local Scottish officials refused to have anything to do with welcoming His Majesty until he shall have dropped the title of Edward VII. The objectors protested that the title is an insult to Scotland. They added that, judging from the addresses he received at Lisbon, even the King himself seemed to realize that he was only King of England.

Considerable uproar prevailed, but the meeting ultimately refused to listen any further to the malcontents.

NO RECOURSE

THE HUBERT CASE CAUSES SOME DRASTIC LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N.S., April 9.—Some months ago Miss Hubert, of Arichat, was forcibly put out of the lobby of the House of Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, acting under orders of a member of the government. The charge practically was that she was a nuisance. Miss Hubert then brought an action for damages against the sergeant-at-arms and the case was tried before Mr. Justice Weatherbee. She obtained a verdict for $500 damages. Now a bill has been introduced by the government making it a breach of privilege for any one to bring an action against any official of the Legislature who may expel any citizen who he alleges is acting objectionably. There is to be no legal means for a man to show that he was acting in a perfectly proper manner and that his expulsion was wrongful. A clause states that this bill shall not affect Miss Hubert's case.

LONDON EDUCATION

BILL PASSES ITS FIRST READING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 7.—The London Education Bill passed its first reading to-day in the House of Commons. The measure met with a mixed reception. It abolishes the present London School Board, and makes the County Council the supreme authority in both elementary and secondary education.

A NEW LINE

EVERYTHING READY TO BEGIN WORK ON THE KLONDIKE MINES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Toronto, April 9.—Mr. James H. Hughes, manager of one of the departments of the Ladue Commercial & Mining Company of Dawson City, is here on a visit. He says the Klondike Mines Railway Company have everything in readiness to commence work almost immediately on a road from Dawson City to Grand Forks, then over the Dome, down Dominion Creek and on to Stewart River, a distance of 85 miles. This road will open up a district which has hitherto been difficult of access, and will enable miners to get in supplies to this very rich mining field. There will be valuable timber for return loads. He also says that the government has constructed several splendid roadways which will aid very materially in furthering successful mining operations. What every one, however, desires is railway connections with the older portion of Canada, so that the trade may be secured for the Dominion, and a feeling of absolute permanency given to the mining industry of the Yukon, which he believes is only just on the verge of unparalleled expansion.

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON

THE NORWEGIAN DRAMATIST'S GREAT SCHEME FOR A GERMANIC ALLIANCE.

Berlin, April 9.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian dramatist, politician and writer, had two-thirds of a page of the 'Tageblatt' yesterday on one of his favorite ideas, an ethnological and political trust of all the Germanic peoples in which he includes the United States, Germany, England, Austria, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Such an alliance, he claims, would impose peace on the world. Bjornson closes the development of his idea by a severe criticism of Prussia's treatment of the Danes in Schleswig-Holstein, by trying to destroy their language and nationality.

PAID THE PENALTY

KLOSKOWSKI HANGED IN LONDON ON TUESDAY LAST.

London, April 7.—Kloskowski, alias Chapman, the Southwark saloonkeeper, who was found guilty on March 19 at the Old Bailey of the murder by poison of three women who lived with him as his wives, in different parts of London, and who was sentenced to death the same day, was hanged this morning in Wandsworth jail. He was in a state of complete collapse, and had to be supported by warders. He protested his innocence to the end, declared his real name was Chapman and said he was an American by birth.

Kloskowski was born at Warsaw in 1861 and was a saloonkeeper in South London when he was charged with the murder by poison of Maude Eliza Marsh, a barmaid, who lived with him as his wife. During the trial it developed that two previous wives of the prisoner had died under similar suspicious circumstances, and their bodies were exhumed. There was found in the organs of one woman more than three grains of tartar emetic. In the stomach of another, nearly thirty grains of tartar emetic was found. In the organs of the third victim the same substance was found in quantities.

ANCIENT CEREMONY

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH PERFORMS A HOLY THURSDAY CUSTOM.

Vienna, April 9.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, assisted by eleven archdukes, in the Hofburg, to-day performed the ancient Holy Thursday ceremony of washing the feet of twelve aged men. Their ages ranged from 89 to 92, aggregating 1,082 years. His Majesty first placed dishes of food before each man, which the archdukes removed immediately afterwards, the viands being sent later to the men's homes. The ceremony ended with the Emperor hanging a bag containing thirty pieces of silver around each man's neck. His Majesty appeared to be in excellent health. There was a large gathering of court, diplomatic and military officials present, including the United States Ambassador, Mr. Storer and Mrs. Storer, the British Ambassador, Sir F. R. Plunkett, Lady Plunkett and the Duchess of Marlborough.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS

INSURGENTS AGAIN REPORTED TO BE ACTIVE.

Madrid, April 7.—It is announced in a despatch received from Melilla, Morocco, that 4,000 insurgent Moors recently attacked and surrounded the fortress of Frajana, and that Muley Amrani, the Sultan's uncle, has fled to Melilla, the garrison of which has been ordered to be in readiness for all emergencies. A despatch from Tangier says 180 men have been killed in a tribal fight in the Ujda district.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

IT WILL BE HELD FROM AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 13.

Toronto, April 7.—The Industrial Exhibition Board to-day decided to hold this year's fair from Aug. 27 to Sept. 12. The name this year is altered to the 'Dominion of Canada Industrial Exhibition.' A letter will be sent to the provincial premiers asking each to make a provincial exhibition and put up a provincial building. Ontario has voted $6,000.

The Kiralfy Brothers' great spectacle, 'The Carnival of Venice,' will be one of the special attractions, while the display of fireworks, all of Canadian manufacture, will eclipse anything of the kind ever before presented in this country.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

MR. A. M. STARK'S PATENT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE ELECTRIC SERVICES.

Toronto, April 8.—Mr. A. M. Stark, who was for several years in the service of the Bell Telephone Company, has left the company's employ to carry out an invention he has patented, which if successful, will completely revolutionize all electric services for residences, offices and factories. Under the patent secured by Mr. Stark he undertakes to supply telephone communication, power and light over the same circuit. In explaining the process for doing this he said he would use a power current transmitted over a main power wire and distributed at each subscriber's station to the subscriber's main circuit to furnish him continuously with power for his lamps, motors and communication instruments and maintain the power current at constant tension by a storage battery bridged across the main power circuit between the generator and subscriber.

A WIFE'S MISTAKE

MRS. WHITAKER TOOK HER HUSBAND FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT HIM.

New York, April 8.—Norslett Whitaker is in the Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from bullet wounds in the left arm and in the abdomen. His wife says she fired the shots in the belief that he was a burglar. The wife declares that she was in bed when her husband came home early to-day. When she called to him he did not respond, and, convinced that he was a burglar, she took a revolver from under a pillow and fired twice. Mrs. Whitaker was held by the police, whom she immediately summoned.

IMPRISONMENT AND FINE

A BERLIN USURER SPEAKS OF HIS 'DAILY BATTLE WITH SOCIAL HUMBUGS.'

Berlin, April 9.—Heinrich Pariser, a wealthy money-lender, was sentenced today to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,500 for usury. Sixty specifications were brought, including the complaints of several noblemen and officers of the army. In one instance Pariser charged Baron 'Von E.' (the court did not permit his full name to be known) 236 percent, which the Baron paid, although he had an unmortgaged income from a landed estate amounting to $25,000 yearly. Another exceptional case was that of a millionnaire manufacturer who paid interest at the rate of 100 percent for a short term loan of $5,000. Pariser admitted having charged the rates mentioned, but he affirmed that the enormous risks reduced his profits to ten percent on the capital invested, and said his 'gambling on human nature' enabled him to make only five percent more than in regular business. Part of his return for so hazardous an occupation was the pleasure which his 'daily battle with unscrupulous noblemen and social humbugs' gave him.

HEVER CASTLE

BIRTHPLACE OF ANNE BOLEYN BECOMES PROPERTY OF AMERICAN MILLIONNAIRE.

London, April 10.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has further identified himself as a British subject by purchasing the historic structure known as Hever Castle, in the county of Kent, near the river Eden. It is a fine old castellated mansion, surrounded by a moat. The purchase price is said to be about $200,000. Hever Castle dates from the time of Edward III. It was the home of Anne Boleyn. To it she was withdrawn from sight by King Henry VIII. after her engagement with Lord Percy was broken off. Her bedstead and other relics associated with her name are preserved there. Anne of Cleaves, another of Henry VIII.'s wives, also resided in this castle.

examples of their kind.

Situated amid some of the prettiest and most characteristic Kentish scenery, Hever Castle is far from a ruined pile. Time has been merciful to its old masonry, and it is hard to believe that the structure has seen four centuries. The keep and portcullis are both in good preservation and are fine

CATTLE DISEASE

IT HAS BEEN STAMPED OUT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., April 8.—According to Dr. Bennett, agent of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the foot and mouth disease house inspection has been completed in nearly all the towns in Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and twenty-three are now declared to be free from the disease. The inspection is still in progress in Quincy, Burlington, Grafton, Attleboro, Braintree and Needham, and as yet no new cases have developed in any of these places.

ST. LOUIS FRAUDS

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO BRIBE THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

St. Louis, April 8.—Mr. Folk, circuit attorney, has issued an information charging Daniel J. Kelly with attempting to bribe the lieutenant-governor, Mr. John A. Lee, of Missouri. It charges that on three different occasions Kelly, who is in New York, offered to pay $1,000 to Mr. Lee to use his influence against the repeal of the baking powder law, and later again sought to bribe Mr. Lee by sending him a cheque for $1,000.

Mr. Dockery, the governor, has communicated personally by telephone with Mr. Odell, governor of New York, asking that Kelly be apprehended, and held for the local authorities.

After the information against Kelly had been issued it was stated on good authority that $20,000 had been disbursed among members of the legislature, to influence their votes against the repeal of the present baking powder law, during a meeting held at a local hotel. The grand jury will convene on Thursday, and Mr. Folk will present his case.

YUNG LU DEAD

NEXT TO THE DOWAGER EMPRESS HE WAS THE GREATEST POWER IN CHINA.

Pekin, April 10.—Yung Lu, controller of finances and first grand secretary, is dead.

Yung Lu was a Manchu. He was said to be the real author of the anti-foreign outbreak in Pekin and Tientsin, and he commanded the best disciplined troops which opposed the allies. Yung Lu's death removes the greatest power in the government of China except the Dowager Empress, and many consider that the Dowager Empress was under his domination. While outwardly friendly to foreigners since he returned to court there is no reason to believe that Yung Lu was really less bitter against them than when he was one of the leaders of 'Boxerism.' His death was largely due to his refusal to consult any foreign physicians until almost in extremis when he called in the doctor of the Japanese Legation.

U. S. IMMIGRATION

RECORDS BEING BROKEN AT ELLIS ISLAND.

New York, April 10.—Immigration records for the first ten days of April have been broken at Ellis Island. Since April 1 there have been landed 38,076 aliens. For the similar period last year there were 26,789 new arrivals.

To-day alone there were 10,175 immigrants in port to be landed. It has been arranged to care for 7,055, leaving 3,120 on board ship until to-morrow.

Mr. Williams, commissioner, says few immigrants are being detained, and a very small percentage ordered deported. The class is above the average regarding education and cultivation. A large majority go at once to the West and North-West.

MINE WORKERS

MR. MITCHELL ISSUES A LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The numerous small strikes in the anthracite region, resulting from the disagreement between operators and miners regarding the strike commission's ruling on the number of hours to constitute a day's work has brought forth a letter of instructions from Mr. Mitchell to district officers, calling upon them to end all strikes and induce the idle men to return to work. If they still refuse to do so, Mr. Mitchell suggests that grievance committees representing the colliery employees be appointed to confer with company officials in an effort to adjust the differences.

TO TEST THE CLAIM

SUPREME COURT WILL DECIDE AS TO PROPOSED REDUCTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK REPRESENTATION.

Ottawa, April 9.—It is understood that the Federal Government is making arrangements for the submission of a case to the Supreme Court to ascertain what ground there is for New Brunswick's claim that under the British North America Act its representation in the Commons should not be reduced.

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.'

'Already close to our summer dwelling,
The Easter sparrow repeats her song,
A merry warbler she chides the blossoms,
The idle blossoms that sleep so long.'

'How peaceful it is in the country,' said the stranger, half patronizingly, as he closed his eyes, and leaned back in the easy chair. 'So delightful to be away from trolley cars, and the mingled noises and racket of city life. What a blessing to be half a mile from a telephone.'

Knowing his luxurious habits and up-to-date requirements, I silently commented on the so-called quiet; near by a wood saw kept up a steady buzzing and jerking, while the treadmill, which now and then stopped for breath, reminded me of life, and its steady round of duties.

The mendacious roosters were calling to each other in aggressive tones, and the crows were holding a 'seance' over some corn straw in a neighboring field. The smaller birds chirped pleasantly in spite of the change of weather, and found food to their taste in the brown apples that had clung to many trees all winter. In the distance, there was a sound of hammering on a tin roof, and the express from New York came along with an extra lengthened toot.

A book agent was received in a very threatening manner by a Morgan terrier, that was evidently ambitious to own the earth, and the family cow saw grass through the bars of the gate, and expressed her longing in most persuasive tones, to unwilling listeners. And then that household treadmill, the sewing machine, started its indefinite jog in the name of necessity.

I said something about the difference being only in dissecting and distinguishing the sounds, and that the 'ills' we have may not be any worse than the time-honored method of reaching out to others that we 'know not of.'

The stranger looked alert. 'The strenuous life has its fascinations,' he said, 'but one grows tired of making careful footprints, and likes to play truant over green moss and elastic forest paths.'

'Yes,' I said, 'that is where the charm of country life attracts city dwellers; it is the freedom from conventional bonds; the natural wild strain that is in us all, and that glories in breaking out at times, especially when the air of spring is in our blood.'

After a while a brooding silence came upon us; the peaceful silence of Easter eve, harbinger of the world's great Resurrection morning.

MOVEMENT OF PLANTS.

'Aileen' has been watching a vine, and wondering at its power of movement, and asks information. Ans.—Any one who has studied the lower form of plants will become interested in this subject, for all have the power of movement, particularly noticeable in the stems of twining plants. These wind about a support by a force that carries the free end of a vine around a pea stake. Arriving at the top, it reaches upward and outward, and new supports must be found. As a proof that they are governed by some law it is known that a climber will always reach further on the side from which least light comes; thus a post if it intercepts the light is always likely to be the goal of the vine. We cannot say it is by force of will that the plant makes these movements, but its action in relation to light and gravitation, would lead one to think so.

What it is that causes the leading stems of plants to grow away from, and the primary roots to grow toward the earth's centre, has long been a subject of curious research, and if it has been explained in these latter days when all ancient ignorance must stand corrected, I am not up to date enough to give the explanation.

CANNAS, ETC.

'J.E.M.'—It is best to start the cannas in the house; it can be easily done in a box in the kitchen window, as the weather is likely to be uncertain for tender plants for a while.

Your Roman hyacinth did well as far as my experience goes, and ought to be satisfactory. Your plant, of which specimen was received, appears to be of the Hippeastrum family. Your success speaks well for the treatment given, and probably cannot be improved upon by any advice of mine.

WALLFLOWER.

'H.J.R.'—In the flower loving land from which your letter is dated, there is such a marvel of growth that it seems almost presumptuous to advise one so experienced as yourself. The climate is not suited to the wallflower, for it does not thrive when there are hot, drying winds, but succeeds in Vancouver and Victoria, if cared for.

The best situation is along the north side of a building, when it is sure of any cool shade that is possible, and it must have constant and regular watering, with cold, soft water, and protection from drying winds. It will thrive here in a box keep in a cool shed if plenty plenty of water, which is indispensible to this plant. But we cannot have the moist English climate that nourishes the ivy and its fragrant friend, the wallflower.

My thanks are due to this correspondent for tangible proof of remembrance in the way of plants and seeds all the way from California. One cannot feel any more a stranger after receiving such thoughtful tokens of appreciation.

FIGHTING THE GREEN APHIS.

'Little Girl' writes in an interesting letter of fighting insects that may be useful to other readers. She says: 'I had quite a time fighting the little green insect on some of the plants this winter. I use strong tobacco tea, and burn some tobacco, so that they are enveloped with smoke, placing newspapers over them to keep it in. Some of the tender things that smoke might injure, are put into a large basin and sprinkled with the tobacco tea. What more can I do?'

In reply, I can only say that keeping the leaves moist does not agree with this insect, and a thorough washing of the foliage immediately after smoking is a necessity.

PLANT FOR NAME.

'Mrs. C.'—There is a pineapple air plant, 'Tillandsia Utriculata,' and a pineapple flower, 'Eucomis Punctata'; however, I do not think it is either of these you mean, but a species of Salvia. Will answer further by mail.

HEDGE FOR SCREEN.

'Judy.'—By evergreen hedge it is most likely you mean the Arbor Vitae (Cedar), and if it is as you say, 'hardly worthy of the name,' it is not any advantage to transplant old roots.

Better select a good site for the new hedge, and put in Norway spruce for a screen. By enriching the lands, and trimming down, the old hedge may take a new lease of life, if you are willing to leave it where it is.

But when reconstruction begins it is not easy to allow a neglected hedge to remain in the way, and you may enjoy a thorough change.

The spruce makes a fine screen, and shelter beside being cheerful as a winter outlook. I cannot advise regarding the rose without seeing it, but if transplanted very early it should be all the better for new and, though for a year it will suffer from the shock of removal. Spireas transplant easily, and there are generally plenty of off-shoots that will divide. You do not say what the variety; some of them make good hedges.

RELIABLE SEEDS

The keynote of our thirty years' of success and expansion is our reliability. We go as far as we possibly can in making sure that our seeds will grow vigorously—be prolific producers and give every satisfaction. Our customers are never disappointed in our seeds. Under ordinary climatic conditions, and with fair soil to grow in, they will give abundant and profitable returns.

Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Choice "Tiger" Brand. ¼ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Expert "Lion" Brand. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Mammoth or Large Late Red Clover Seed, Fancy "Daisy" Brand. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Lucerne Clover.—Extra Choice Recleaned. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy "Eagle" Brand. ¼ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' specially selected for producing choice seed, "Condor" Brand. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
White Dutch Clover.—Extra Fancy. Per lb., 30c.
Clover.—White and Alsike mixed, well adapted for permanent or mixed hay crops, lb. 20c.; ¼ bush., $5.25; bush., $10.00.
Crimson Clover.—Fancy Recleaned. Per bush., $4.00.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Canadian "Marten" Brand. ¼ bush., $1.75; bush., $3.25.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Fancy Unhulled Canadian "Sable" Brand. ¼ bush., $2.00; bush. $3.50.
Alsike and Timothy mixed, fine for mixed hay crops. ¼ bush., $2.00; bush., $3.50.
Hungarian Grass.—Choice. ¼ Bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Choice Millet. ¼ bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Fancy Orchard Grass. Per lb., 25c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.75.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. Per lb., 18c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.00.
Fancy Canadian Blue Grass. Per lb., 10c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $1.25.
Extra Fancy Red Top Grass. Per lb., 16c.; per bush. 28 lbs., $3.75.
New 20th Century Oats.—A new white branch oat, an immense yielder with a heavy grain, borne on a strong, stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust. A money-maker for the grower. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. per bush.
New Waverley Oats.—This grand new white variety is one of the heaviest yielders on record. It has a large grain with a stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust or smut. One farmer had a yield of 107 bushels per acre last year. Price per 4 lbs., 50c., postpaid; bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Improved Black Tartar Oats.—Grown from imported stocks. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 75c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 70c. bush.
Wheat, Selected Manitoba Red Fife (No. 1 hard). Price, bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Wheat, White Russian. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Wheat, Wild Goose.—Grown from hand-picked seed. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Barley, Mandscheuri.—Very early and the most productive six-rowed variety. Bush., 90c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 85c. bush.
Barley, Canadian Selected Six-rowed. Bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. bush.



Steele, Briggs' "Improved Short White Carrot"—Seldom exceeds 16 in. in length and has been grown to measure 27 in. in circumference. Flesh rich, white, solid, sweet and very nutritious. ¼lb. 15c., 1 lb. 50c., postpaid 55c.

Barley, White Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Recommended for growing in sections where the bug destroys the pea crops. Price, per bush., 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Barley, Black Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Price, per bush. 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Enormously productive, kernels larger than any other variety, much superior to old, grey variety. Bush., 95c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Corn—Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage.
Corn—Red Cob Ensilage.
Corn—Early Improved Leaming.
All these give enormous yields of fodder, and are the Standard Ensilage Sorts. Bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 95c.
Corn—Compton's Early Yellow Flint.
Corn—North Dakota Large White Flint.
Corn—Longfellow Yellow Flint.
The three varieties will ripen fully in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots, $1.40.
Black Tares.—Per bush. 60 lbs., $2.00 bush.; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.75 bush.
Spring Rye.—Choice Manitoba grown. Bush., $1.15; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.10.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Superior to the common grey variety, matures earlier and a much heavier yielder. Per bush, 95c.; 5 bush, lots and over, 90c.
Peas, Canadian Beauty.—Seeds large and white, straw strong but not coarse and of good quality. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat.—Resembles preceding, but with a distinct black eye. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Golden Vine.—A standard sort not much troubled with bugs. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Peas, Prussian Blue.—Very early, one of the heaviest yielding and best strawed peas known. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Speltz or Emmer.—A wonderful grain from Russia. Exceedingly productive on light soils. Bush. 40 lbs., $1.10; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.00.
Flax Seed.—Extra screened Manitoba grown, ¼ bush., $1.25; bush., $2.25.

Steele, Briggs Thoroughbred Field and Garden Seeds

Steele, Briggs' Prize Mammoth Mangel—under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre have been grown off this root. Free from coarseness and most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. ¼ lb. 10c., 1 lb. 20c., postpaid 25c., 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid, 85c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe Mangel—¼-lb. 10c., 1-lb. 20c., postpaid 25c., 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid 85c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval Mangel—¼-lb. 10c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid; 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid, 85c.



Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede. There is no other root grown that yields a more uniform size and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight per acre. A prize-winner everywhere. Price, ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c. (by mail, postpaid, 30c.), 4 lbs. 85c. (by mail, postpaid, $1.05).

Steele, Briggs' Perfection Swede produces large, round, well-formed bulbs, very free and clear from prongy roots, easily harvested and an excellent cropper. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c. lb., 4 lbs. 85c., by mail, postpaid, $1.05.



Steele, Briggs' Jumbo Swede. A favorite everywhere, producing large tankard-shaped roots, with small neck and top, very solid, fine grained and excellent quality. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c. (by mail, postpaid, 30c.), 4 lbs. 90c. by mail, postpaid, $1.10.
Steele, Briggs' Good-Luck Swede. Bulbs large and oval in shape, a very heavy yielder, of handsome appearance. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c., 4 lbs. 90c., by mail, postpaid, $1.10.
Steele, Briggs' Select Westbury Swede produces large, round-shaped, handsome bulbs, of splendid quality, an excellent winter-keeper. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c., 4 lbs. 80c., by mail, postpaid, $1.00.
Steele, Briggs "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet—A new and distinct type of sugar beet, producing a "Royal" good crop and a root of gigantic size and richest feeding quality. Price per lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.; 4 lbs. $1.00, by mail postpaid $1.20. Sold in sealed packages only.

For 50c. we will send by mail Postpaid one packet each of the following Vegetable Seed Collection:

Beet, Steele, Briggs' Extra Early, a splendid table variety Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Cabbage, Steele, Briggs' Chester King, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c. postpaid.
Bean, Scarlet, Flageolet Wax, the best butter bean. Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., postpaid 20c.
Cucumber, Steele, Briggs' Evergreen, fine for slicing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c. postpaid.
Corn, Early Giant, Sweet, good-sized ear, very sweet. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Lettuce, Steele, Briggs' "Toronto Gem," a fine, crisp sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c. postpaid.
Muskmelon, Steele, Briggs' Exquisite, grand flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 55c. postpaid.
Onion, Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c. postpaid.
Pea, Steele, Briggs' Best Early, a good cropper. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Parsnip, Elcombes Giant, the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, a good standard variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 20c. postpaid.
Tomato, Steele, Briggs' "Earliest of All." Pkt. oz. 25c. postpaid.

COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.
To meet the demands of those who wish a neat display of flowers at a small expenditure, we have selected 12 of the most beautiful and showy annuals that will blossom the first year. This flower seed collection comprises **Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena Hybrida, mixed, Sweet Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Ten Weeks Stock, Petunia Hybrida, Zinnia** (choice mixed) **Aster** (German Perfection), **Balsam** (Camellia Flowered) **Salpiglosis** (best mixed) **Sweet Peas** and (choice mixed), will be mailed free to any address for 50 cents, or three collections for $1.25. We are sure every purchaser of this collection will be delighted, as it embraces the easiest cultivated and most showy annuals.

Palms, House Plants, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Boston Ivy, Clementis, etc., etc.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue Free. It's a mine of information for the Gardener, Farmer and Florist.
Superior Seamless Cotton Bags, 20c. each.
Very Best Seamless Cotton Bags, 25c. each.

More than 15,000 merchants in the Dominion handle our seeds. If you cannot procure from your local dealer order direct from us.

All goods quoted (except otherwise noted) are Ex-Warehouse, Toronto. Express or Freight charges to be paid by purchaser. Cash Remittance must accompany all orders. Positively no goods sent C.O.D. Money can be sent by Post Office Orders, Postal Notes, Express Orders or Registered Letter.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

Toronto, Canada **Limited**

MICHAELMAS DAISY.

Daisy.—You are quite right for this flower is the hardy Aster which must not, however, be confounded with the China Aster, which is an annual, while the roots of the hardy Aster remain in the ground.

These charming old-fashioned flowers are of value, for they bloom when others have left us and give cut flowers in November that seem to harmonize with the season.

They deserve to be grown more extensively and are easily propagated by division of root. Care must be taken to plant the tall growing varieties at the back of the border, with the dwarf kinds in front, and to keep withered bloom picked off before going to seed.

WILLOWS.

Planter.—It all depends upon situation whether it is advisable to plant willows. They are certainly a very desirable class of trees in the right place. Being of rapid growth, hardy and adapted to a great variety of soil they can be made very ornamental. Some of the newer varieties are especially effective. The Laurel leaved with its shining green leaves and green bark in winter, the Royal Willow, with its silvery foliage, and there are others that have different colored bark that make the trees very striking when leafless. The ease of transplanting and rapid growth make this class of trees very desirable where the landscape is in need of this ornamentation.

COAL ASHES FOR CURCULIO.

Mr. S. writes an interesting letter in which he says: 'I have for several years saved my damson plums by the use of coal ashes. The curculio gets disgusted and leaves for parts unknown. Just as soon as the blossoms fall and plums are the size of peas I take a bucket full of ashes and with a long-handled ladle dash them up through the trees, covering the plums completely. Every few days I go around and give them another dose, and especially after rain. The difference has been that where my neighbors had few plums my trees were loaded, and the remedy is so cheap and simple as to be within the reach of all.'

This correspondent is to be thanked for giving us this successful experiment, and placing the remedy by which to circumvent the 'little Turk' before us.

WILTED PLANTS.

Nellie sends a letter of regret that some plants ordered from a far-off American firm were wilted on arrival, and adds: 'I planted them right off.' That was the mistake and acounts for results.

If the plants are wilted the first thing should have been to place them with the paper around them in a shallow pan of water, lukewarm, and leave them for an hour before planting. Unless too far gone this will restore their vitality, and give the little rootlets fresh vigor.

In potting them it would have been as well to soak the pots before using, and avoid having them too large for the roots. Never fill a pot too full of earth, but leave enough space to allow for watering, filling up with a top soil as it sinks down, and so keep it fresh.

ORIGIN OF CANNED FRUIT.

Investigate.—I cannot give you the origin of canned fruit for you know the old saying that 'there is nothing new under the sun,' and we are said to be indebted to Pompeii for this industry. When the excavations were commenced a party of Americans found in what had been the pantry of a house some jars of preserved figs that were fresh and good. Research proved that they had been put in the pans in a heated state and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and the canning process now used is the same as that employed in Pompeii twenty centuries ago. I give the story as I have read it, and never heard any other version of the origin of canned fruit.

WHY STRAWBERRIES NEED HEAVY FERTILIZING.

S. S.—Your question as to the reason this fruit is always mentioned as needing extra fertilizing is a very natural one. Crops vary greatly in their capacity for reaching and taking food. Like corn and turnips, the strawberry is a rank feeder, and its demands are often in excess of the ordinary supply. It is always classed as an exhausting crop partly because the plants must grow rapidly in order to make their culture remunerative, and for this reason must be highly fed.

It is a crop not at all particular as to form of nourishment being able to assimilate very crude material.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

Mrs. J. D.—It is all that the catalogues claim for it and well deserving of notice. The bulb is not hardy and requires the same treatment as gladiolus, and they do well together, planted side by side, and taken care of in autumn in the same way, storing in a frost-proof room. In this way they are kept dry and wintered with little trouble.

To obtain the best effect a number of bulbs should be planted together, and if in the centre of a bed of Gladioli they tower highest and give quite a tropical effect, and there is a stately air about them uncommon to white flowers that bloom after lilies have faded.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

'Witness' Office,
Monday, April 13, 1903.

The week's fluctuations on the local stock exchange were:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Pacific	129	130	128¼	129	3,027
M.S.R.	270	270	270	270	2
Tor.Ry.	110	110¾	110	110¼	289
Twin C. Ry	110¾	112¼	110	111¼	1,890
Detroit Ry	83	83¾	82½	82½	405
Toledo Ry	30¼	31½	30¼	31½	175
Halifax Ry	100	100	100	100	25
Richelieu	95½	96	95	95½	42
Mont. Power	95½	97	95	95	730
Cable	159	159	155	155	53
N.W.L. prf.	95	95	95	95	300
Can. L.S.	7½	7½	6¾	6¾	175
Dom. Iron	28½	29	26¾	26¾	2,062
Do. pfd	64	65½	64	65	402
N.S. Steel	93	98	93	93	75
B.C. Pack. A.	97½	97½	97½	97½	25
Mont. Cot.	125	125	125	125	20
Dom. Cot.	45	45	45	45	75
Dom. Coal	110¼	112	108	108	892
Dd., pfd	117	117	117	117	100
Banks—					
Montreal	256	256	256	256	3
Do., new	250	250¾	250	250¾	16
Molsons	200	200	200	200	1
Toronto	255	255	255	255	2
E. Townships	162	162	162	162	3
Merchants	169	169	169	169	10
Commerce	166½	166½	166	166	96
Total sales					10,895
Bonds—					
Dom. Iron	76¼	77½	76	76½	$10,000

NEW YORK STOCKS

OPENED WEAK; TONE FEVERISH.

New York, April 13, Wall Street—With the London stock exchange still closed for Easter Monday there was nothing to indicate the outside view of the Northern Securities decision before the opening here. Prices declined sharp fractions, and in some cases made immediate recoveries, showing a very feverish tone. Reading was down 1¾, and Pennsylvania, New York Central and Canadian Pacific ¾; Southern Pacific, after opening unchanged, advanced ¼. Secondary prices were better than the first prices.

Northern Securities stock declined on the curb this morning from 102⅝ at the opening to 101. It closed on Thursday at 104 bid.

J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day: There was a very good covering demand during the first hour, which sustained prices so well that many of the room traders went long in the market. The market was weakened during the second hour on a volume of long stock, which has increased in proportion with the decline in prices. The principal liquidation has been by those who have been hanging on to their stocks, or else bought late last week in the hope of a turn in the market. Feeling on the floor is not especially bearish. Exchange, 486.53.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., New York, wire as follows:—The adverse Northern Securities decision could not have been announced at a more opportune time. It was handed down at a time when all the large financiers concerned were on hand to protect their interests, and also upon the eve of a protracted holiday, during which its significance could be given calm and rational consideration. Again the Court delivered its findings at a period when, in the Wall Street vernacular, the Stock Market was 'sold-out'; when money conditions, as reflected in Saturday's bank statement, showed unmistakable improvement; when, in fact, all material signs pointed to a continuance of national prosperity. Widely divergent opinions are had of the Northern Securities decision and its probable effect upon the stock market. Conservative interests, while not belittling the gravity of the situation, do not anticipate any disastrous results. But that market operations will be readjusted and adapted to the ideas that the decree which dissolves the greatest railway merger in the history, and at the same time nullifies all consolidations contemplated upon similar lines no one doubts.

Hy. Clews says:—For the next sixty situation is not without its compensations. The single fact that it will act as a partial remedy for the most serious malady that afflicts the stock market—indigestion of new securities—and that it will tend to put an effectual check upon further issues of this character, is, of itself a matter of much comfort. The fact that public interest in the market is at a low ebb, and that the announcement comes at the fag end of an extended bear campaign should operate to hold prices fairly steady, but we do not advocate purchases of stock at this time.

Noon—Prices on the stock exchange showed close sympathy with the movement of Northern Securities on the curb. Support for that stock prompted the rally on the exchange, but Northern Securities, after a momentary rally, broke violently to 98½, a loss from Thursday's final prices of 5 1-8. This led to renewed liquidation on the stock exchange. Declines reached 2 or 3 in the Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, Rock Island, Texas and Pacific, Reading, B. and O., and other leading active stocks. Dealings were in large volume on the break. Bonds were heavy in sympathy with stocks.

HEAVY DROP IN RAILWAY STOCKS.

The break in Northern Securities to 97, which occurred shortly after noon was followed by increased weakness all through the active stock list. A number of standard railway shares made new low records for the present movement, including Pennsylvania and New York Central. The decline in these issues was less severe than in a number of others, for example, Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison, Northwest, St. Paul, Delaware and Hudson, Union Pacific and Rock Island, all of which broke three or more points. Lackawanna fell ten points on very light trading; St. Louis and San Francisco common, 6½; Reading, 4 1-8, and Erie seconds, 4¼. Southern Pacific sold within a fraction of its recent low record, and a number of the minor railways registered material declines. Common report attributed the break to heavy selling by western traders and a prominent local operator. So far as could be learned the banks were not calling loans, but brokers were demanding additional margin from customers.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

New York, April 11.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: — Wm. B. Ridgeley, comptroller of currency in the United States Treasury is enjoying a short visit to London. While he is here on private business he watches closely the movements of United States finance, and talks hopefully about the future. He admits that syndicate operations have been carried too far, and that the great operators and capitalists are overloaded with securities, and must carry the burden as best they can. He asserts on the other hand that the general business of the country was never better, that the agricultural and manufacturing interests are prospering, that the crops have not been disappointing, and the mercantile conditions are sound. His optimistic views as to the continuance of business activity and prosperity are based upon the fact that there has been considerable liquidation already, and that the capitalists have been warned against further issues of stocks until the country has had full opportunity for digesting what there is, and catching up with them.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, April 13, Noon—Money on call easier at 5½ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½ to 5¾ percent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.625 to 486.875 for demand, and at 483.50 to 483.75 for sixty day bills. Posted rates(484½ and 487½. Commercial bills, 483¾ to 483¾. Bar silver, 45⅝. Mexican dollars, 33¾. Government bonds steady. Railway bonds heavy.

SYNDICATE BUYS BANK STOCK.

Halifax, April 11.—Mr. John F. Stairs, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, is head of a syndicate which has made arrangements to take 3,000 shares on new stock in the Peoples' Bank of Halifax, at 140, subject to the stockholders' own requirements. Provision has also been made for the issue of another 5,000 shares of new stock, so that the bank's capital will be increased from $700,000 to $1,500,000. It is said that Mr. Stairs and Mr. Harris, a director of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, will become directors of the bank. It is also said that the syndicate has been buying Peoples' Bank stock in the open market for some time.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

There is nothing doing in wheat to-day, and little in other grains or flour. Eggs are active, 2,475 cases having arrived on Friday and Saturday, and are cheaper. Butter and cheese keep firm.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 74½c No. 1 northern, 73c April delivery; No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 northern, 74c; ex-store, May delivery. Oats, No. 2 in store here, 36¾c to 37c; rye, 51c east; buckwheat, 48½c to 49c east. For May delivery; peas, 65c, high freights, 75½c to 76c afloat here; rye, 60c; buckwheat, 56c to 57c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds, $3.80 to $3.90; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65, in bags,$1.70 to $1.75; patents at $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices, $2.00, bags, and $4.15 per brl.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $20 to $21, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts, in bulk, $20 to $21.

BEANS — In cars o ntrack, $1.90.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard 10°c to 11c; finest lard, 11c to 11½c; hams, 12½c to 13c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.75 to $9.

EGGS—New laid, 11½c to 12c.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c; in bulk, 7½c; dark, ½c lower.

CHEESE — Ontario, 13c to 13½c; Townships, 13c.

BUTTER— Strictly fresh, 24c to 24½c; held, 20½c to 21c.

MAPLE SYRUP—In wood, 6c per lb., in tins, 55c a gallon. Sugar, 7½c to 8c; old sugar, 6c a pound.

HAY—No. 1, $8 to $9; No. 2 $7 to $7.50; clover, $6 per ton. in car lots.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.75 to $5; seconds, $4.25.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

At Montreal the demand for spring and summer goods is so great that mills and factories are taxed to their utmost to meet the requirements of the trade. The large increase in the settlement of the West is causing expansion in the demand in that part of the country. The breaking up of the country roads in the province of Quebec, has retarded country trade somewhat, but the usual difficulties experienced in this connection will soon disappear and the rural business will again expand. The wholesale trade generally takes a very hopeful view of the outlook for business,and expect the coming season to be fully up to that of last year which was so much better than previous records. In fact the general view taken is that the prospects for trade were never better than they are at present. Owing to the keen demand for money for manufacturing and mercantile purposes,and for the operations in conection with various large industrial undertakings, the market is firm. Call 6, time 5½, mercantile 6 to 7, N.Y. funds 1-8.

Fine spring weather at Toronto this week has stimulted the demaad for seasonable goods. The early opening of navigation too, has increased the demand for goods for shipment by water to interior points. Altogether this week's trade has developed increased activity, and the outlook is for a much larger movement during the balance of the month than in April last year. The Easter sales in the cities and the larger towns have been better than for some years and trade generally in the country is improving with the better conditions of the roads. Deliveries of cereals and other farm produce are increasing owing to the expectation of a larger demand shortly for shipment by the Canadian water route east.

Trade at the Coast is showing a fair expansion for this season. The demand from the North is good, and the sales for inland mining settlements shows some expansion. Payments are fair for this season. Values of staple manufactures are firmly held.

The feature of the week at Winnipeg has been the steady stream of British and American settlers passing through the city on the way to take up land in the province and in the Territories. The result has been an increase in retail sales which has imparted more astivity to business. Wholesale trade is quite active, the country merchants at present buying freely for the spring and the summer.

Business at Hamilton has been active this week.

At London this week the wholesalers have been quite busy with sorting orders for the spring and summer trade. Payments are fair.

Ottawa wholesale trade is fairly active for this season.

General business at Quebec during the week has been active. The recent cold weather has made the country roads fairly good. The approach of Easter has as usual increased retail sales, particularly dry goods. Shoe manufacturers are generally reported busy. Collections as a rule are fair for this time of the year. The outlook for spring is exceedingly bright.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., April 11.—Flour, $1.75 to $2; red wheat, 64c to 67c; goose wheat, 60c to 61c; bran, $14; middlings, $19; barley, 42c to 43c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 80c to 85c; hay, $7 to $9; potatoes,per bag, 90c to $1.10; sheepskins, 60c to $1; hides, $5.50; live hogs, $5.75 to $6.25; butter, 18c to 19c; eggs, 11c to 13c; chickens, per pair, 80c to $1.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 13.—White wheat, 68c to 72c; red fall wheat, 68c to 72c; spring wheat 68c to 72c; barley, 38c to 40c; peas, 66c to 68c; oats, 28c to 33c; corn, 63c to 66c; bran, $17 to $19; shorts, $18 to $20; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40; onions, 60c to 75c; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.75; flour, $1.60 to $2.40; oatmeal, $2 to $2.20; cornmeal, $2.10 to $2.20; butter, 18c to 20c; creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs, 10c to 12c; hay, $9 to $10; hides, $4.50 to $5.25.

London, Ont., April 13.—Wheat, 70 1-8c to 72c; oats, bush, 25¾c to 30½c; corn, 66c to 61c; peas, 75c to 84c; buckwheat, 45½c to 48c; barley, 45½c to 48c; rye, 51c to 53c; beans, $1.25 to $1.75; red clover, $7 to $8; alsike clover seed, $6 to $7; timothy, $1.50 to $2.

Dairy Produce—Eggs, 10½c to 12½c; butter, best roll, 21c to 22c; do., crocks, 19c to 21c; do., creamery, 22c to 24c; honey, strained, 10c to 11c; do., in comb, 12c to 13c; maple syrup, $1 to $1.20; do., sugar, 8½c to 10c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, bags, $1.20 to $1.25; parsley, dozen, 40c to 50c; onions, bag, 55c to 60c; do., green, per doz., 25c to 30c; cabbages, doz., 40c to 60c; turnips, bag, 25c to 35c; beets, bag, 45c to 50c; carrots, bag, 30c to 40c; celery, dozen, 40c to $1; sage and savory, dozen, 15c to 20c; spinach, bush., 75c to 80c; cucumbers, dozen, 60c to 75c; lettuce, doz., 25c to 40c; rhubarb, dozen, 75c to $1; radishes, 40c to 50c; watercress, doz., 40c to 50c; cabbage plants, per box, 25c; mushrooms, per lb., 50c to 60c; Fruits—Apples, per bag, 35c to 50c; do., barrels, $1 to $1.25; pears, bushel, 60c to 75c.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., $8 to $8.25; by the pound, 9c to 10c; beef, by quarter, $5 to $6.50; veal, $5 to $7; mutton, by carcass, $6 to $7; loins, by quarter, 10c to 11c; spring lamb each, $5. Poultry—Spring chickens, per pair, 75c to $1; hens, per pair, 65c to 70c; turkeys, per lb., 14c to 16c; spring ducks per pair, 75c to 90c; geese, each 80c to 90c. Live stock—Live hogs, $5.75; pigs, pair, $5 to $9; fat cattle, $3.50 to $4.50; stags, per cwt., $2 to $2.12½; sows, $4.25 to $4.50. Farm produce—Hay, $8 to $9; straw, $5 to $5.50. Hides and skins—Wool washed, 13c to 14c; do., unwashed, 7c to 8c; hides, No. 1, $6.50; do., No. 2, $5.50; do., No. 3, $4.50. Tallow, rendered, 5½c to 6c; do., rough, 3c to 3½c; sheep skins, each, 75c to $1; Calfskins, No. 1, $8 to $9; do., No. 2, $6 to $7.

Ottawa, April 11.—Business on Byward market this morning was exceedingly active. The farmers' waggon literally covered both sides of the market square, York street, from Sussex to market square, and also went up George street. Trade was good in all lines and the market was fairly steady throughout. The offerings of pork light, with only about 50 carcasses on hand. Prices were quoted as follows:—Selects, $8.25 to $8.75 per cwt.; heavyweights, $8 to $8.50, according to quality.

Dressed veal receipts were exceedingly large, with a fairly active business passing Prices were slightly easier and many dealers were looking for a reduction from the following quotations: Hinds, 7c to 9c per lb.; fronts, 6c to 7c per lb.

Offerings of dressed poultry were large, with an unsteady feeling pervading the market. Prices were quoted as follows:—Chickens, 90c to $1.20 per pair; ducks, 90c to $1 per pair, and turkeys from 15c to 17c per lb.

Eggs ruled firm under a brisk demand, and were sold from 13c to 14c per dozen.

Offerings of butter were scarce, with only a slight quantity of fresh made offered. Prices were steady at 22c to 25c per lb. for prints and from 19c to 21c for rolls and pails.

Oats were in active demand with a very large supply on hand. Quotations ruled at from 34c to 35c per bushel.

Receipts of potatoes were fair. Quotations showed no material change, and were firm at from 80c to 90c according to quality.

Turnips and carrots were on hand in fairly large quantities, with prices ruling at 25c per bag.

Buckwheat was offered in small lots at from 50c to 55c per bushel.

Toronto, April 13. — Wheat, weaker in sympathy with the decline in Chicago, although the demand is expected to increase owing to the opening of navigation. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 67½c east, and 69c, buyers, middle freights. Holders are asking ½c to 1c more. Goose is unchanged at 65c to 66c for No. 2 east, or middle freights. Spring is steady at 69c for No. 1, and 68c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is now offering in the west for delivery at lake ports. No. 1 hard is quoted at 80c to 81c, and No. 1 northern at 79c to 79½c, lake ports on opening of navigation.

Flour—There has been a slightly better demand the past week for export, but the prices are no better. Cars of 90 percent winter wheat patents are quoted at $2.65 in buyers' bags east or middle freights; choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill Feed—Easier this week at $16.50 for cars of shorts, and $15 for bran in bulk, east or middle freights.

Barley—Quiet at 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3 east or middle.

Buckwheat—Quiet at 45c for No. 2 east.

Rye—The market is steady, but scarcely as firm as it was a week ago, the orders for South Africa having been filled. No. 2 is quoted at 51½c east, and 51c middle.

Corn—Steady at 41c for Canada mixed, or yellow west. American No. 3 mixed is at 47½c yellow, and No. 3 yeyow at 48½c, delivered at points between Cornwall and Toronto.

Oats in fair demand and steady at 31½c for No. 1 white, and 31c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white at quoted 29c to 29½c high freights west, and 30c middle freights.

Peas steady at 60c for No. 2 high freights west, 62c east, and 61c middle freights.

Butter—The supplies are still restricted by the slow deliveries by the railways. There is a good demand, and the market is steady at 22c to 25c for creamery prints; 20c to 21c for solid creamery; 17c to 18c for choice large dairy rolls, and 18c to 19c for choice pound rolls. Common tubs are quoted at 10c to 12c, and 14c to 15c for medium.

Eggs—The receipts are fair; there is a good demand, and the market is steady at 12c for new laid.

Baled Hay—The offerings are not large, but the demand is moderate and the market is quiet. Cars of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $5.

Dressed hogs in fair demand and steady. Farmers' lots on the street market here are quoted at $7.50 to $7.75 for heavy, and $5.40 to $8.60 for light weights.

EARLIEST CHEESE BOARD.

Tweed, Ont., April 9.—Cheese board organized here to-day; 600 cheese boarded; all sold at 12¾c and 12 15-16c. Magrath and Hodgson buyers. Board adjourned till the first week in June.

CHEESE.

Brockville, April 9.—The high price of cheese has induced some factorymen in this district to make cheese all winter, and they have made a good profit. Others opened in March, and now all the factories in the district are open. Pastures have wintered well, and if the weather keeps warm, cows will soon be turned out to graze, as there is no frost in the ground, and a warm spring rain will start vegetation with a rush.

Woodstock, April 9—Nearly every factory in the county is now making cheese, and the output is very unusually large for this season. Several factories opened on March 1, and others two weeks ago. Their product is selling at 12½c to 13c, with brisk demand.

Many cheesemen consider it unwise to force fodder cheese on the market, holding that it must reduce the price during the early summer months. The government cool curing station for cheese will be opened on May 15, and will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Many factory managements are having cooling systems installed in their own factories.

The shipments of cheese and butter from Portland and St. John, N.B., for the week ending April 4 were:

	Cheese.	Butter.
Liverpool	2,429	274
London	8,365	250
Glasgow	175	
South Africa	50	372
Total	11,019	896
Same week last year	5,005	2,243
Total since close of navigation	369,809	47,423
Same period in 1902	373,529	35,311

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 9.

There were about 150 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves and 25 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers, having already bought nearly all the meat they require in the early part of the week, but few of them came to the market to-day, and business had a holiday aspect, but the prices are without material change, except that fat hogs continue to decline in value. Prime beeves sold at from 4½c to 5c per lb.; pretty good cattle at from 3½c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. The calves were nearly all the culls from yesterday's market, and these sold at from $1 to $3 each; pretty good veals sold at from $4 to $6 each. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 4c, and yearlings at from 5c to 6c per lb. Spring lambs sold at from $2.50 to $3.50 each, but they were a rather poor lot. Fat hogs sold at about 6½c per lb.,weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 13.

The day after Easter Sunday is never a big cattle market, and to-day's market would have been very small indeed were it not for the stock brought up the St. Lawrence on the river boats this morning with the first trip this season. The offerings of stock at the East End Abattoir consisted of about 175 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 40 sheep, 12 spring lambs and 25 store hogs. There were not many butchers out, and they did not need much meat, but the price of good cattle were higher than on last week's markets. Prime beeves sold at from 4¾c to 5c per lb.; pretty good cattle at from 3½c to 4¼c; large bulls from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. Calves sold at from $1 to $7 each. Sheep sold at from 3¾c to 4c, and the yearlings at from 5c to 5½c per lb. Spring lambs sold at from $3.50 to $4.50 each. The prices asked for the store hogs ranged from $5 to $12 each. Very few fat hogs were brought to the city during the past two days, and there were no sales reported to-day. The last sales made were about 6¾c per lb., weighed off the cars.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 10.—Beeves, receipts, 356 steers; steady; bulls, strong; thin cows, 10c to 15c higher; mixed and good,unchanged. Steers, $5.05 to $5.70; bulls, $3.40 to $3.50; cows, $1.80 to $2.45.

Cables quoted live cattle selling at 12¼c to 13½c, dressed weights; sheep, 14c to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, at 11c.

Exports—150 cattle, 5,200 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 1,127 cattle, and 4,040 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 265. Steady to strong. Veals, $4 to $8; few tops at $8.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,043; good sheep, full, steady; others, weak to lower; lambs, slow and lower, except for the strictly prime, which were about steady. Spring lambs, weak. Unshorn sheep, $4.25 to $6.35; clipped do., $5 to $6; wooled lambs $6.25 to $8; clipped do., $5.50 to $5.70; and spring lambs, extras, $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,434; steady to firm; State and Pennsylvania hogs, $7.50 to $7.-.

East Buffalo, April 10.—The offerings of cattle were 75 head and the demand moderately active at steady Monday's prices. Calves were in large supply, 925 head, fair demand and higher. Choice to extra, $7.50 to $7.75; good to choice, $7.25 to $7.50; fair to good, $6.25 to $7.25.

Sheep and Lambs—The offerings were quite liberal to-day, 93 loads, or 18,666 head, which included 7,666 head held over from yesterday. Wool lambs were 10c lower, while sheep were full steady. Choice wool sheep were in good demand, a lot of 400 of 104-lb. average, selling at $6.65; half fat stuff was in light demand, and weak and irregular. Wool native lambs, choice to extra, $7.70 to $7.75; good to choice, $7.50 to $7.70; fair to good, $7.25 to $7.50; culls to common, $5.50 to $7; western lambs, at $7.60 to $7.65; yearling wethers, $7 to $7.25; export ewes, $6 to $6.50; mixed sheep, $6.25 to $6.50; mixed sheep, $6.25 to $6.50; fair to good, $5.50 to $6. Cull wool lambs and cull wool sheep are in very poor demand, and selling very poorly. Clipped lambs, choice to extra, were quotable at $6.75 to $7; good to choice, $6.50 to $6.75; cull clipped lambs, $5.50 to $6.50. Close was weak, with 25 loads left over.

Hogs — The receipts to-day were liberal, some 40 loads, or 6,800 head on sale. The market early was moderately active at a decline of a strong 10c, with Yorkers selling 10c to 15c lower, mixed 10c lower, and the good weights 10c to 15c lower. The trade was principally from the York buyers, one or two of the Eastern packers and a small country trade, while Dold took a liberal number of the good weights. We quote pigs at $7.30 to $7.40, mostly $7.35; Yorkers, $7.50 to $7.65; mixed quotable at $7.60 to $7.70; medium and heavies, $7.70 to $7.80, with a few choice at $7.85; roughs, $7 to $7.25; stags, $5.50 to $6.10. After the early orders were filled the market became very dull and closed generally at the under prices quoted above, with a few left in the pens unsold.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh,March 30.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week was hardly so big as the previous week. The quality was good throughout, and prices quite the turn in favor of the seller. Fat cows and bulls also met a dearer trade. There was a very good show of fat sheep on offer, the trade for which was about equal to that of last week. Ewes were a little dearer. Fat calves and pigs continue to make high prices. In the store market there has been a very large show of sheep. In sympathy with the prices of fat sheep, trade must be quoted distinctly slower, and a considerable number of the secondary sheep on offer could not be sold. Store cattle were again a large show, and for the best classes there is a good demand, at prices quite as high as of late. Inferior sorts, however, are harder to sell. There was a good show of milch cows, which met a better trade, at prices for the best class quite 10s a head dearer. Quotations: Top price of best cattle per live cwt. from 37s to 39s; current from 35s to 37s. Mutton from 8½d to 9¼d per lb.

London, March 30.—Beast supply, compared with last Monday, showed decrease of 40 head, partly due to smaller arrivals from Ireland. For both prime and second quality beasts trade opened very slow, and continued so throughout the day; nevertheless clearance was expected. For fat butchering cows there was less demand by country buyers; rates, however, unaltered. Fat bulls and rough cattle sold readily at last week's prices. Top rates—90 stone Norfolks, 4s 7d; exceptional 8d per 8 lbs.; 107 stone shorthorns, 4s to 4s 2d; 96 stone Irish, 4s to 2d to 4s 4d. Arrivals—63 Irish, 650 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; and 427 midland, home and western counties. Increase of 120 in number penned in sheep market. Supply included fair proportion of lambs, which owing to colder weather met less demand, and were consequently easier in price. Trade slow for wedder sheep at last Thursday's rates. Ewes being in short supply met a ready sale and cleared early. Calf trade not worth noticing. Pig trade slow. Quotations:—Beasts, 2s 8d to 4s 8d; sheep, 4s 4d to 6s 2d; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; lambs, 6s 4d to 7s 8d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,170; sheep and lambs, 8,260; calves, 10; pigs, 20.

Liverpool, March 30.—Cattle, 1,076; sheep, 3,575. Best beasts, 6¼d to 6¾d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4¾d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 9d to 10d; other sorts, 7½d to 8d. Decrease of 59 cattle and 992 sheep. Slow demand for cattle. Fair demand for good sheep, at about late rates. Forty head dairy cows; slow demand £15 to £22 10s.

Newcastle,April 1.—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,820; sheep, 4,967; calves, 288; pigs, 840. Trade about same as last week. Prime heifers, 8s to 8s 3d; steers, 7s 9d to 8s; second class, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; coarse and inferior, 6s 3d to 7s; pigs, 5s 9d to 8s 9d; sheep, 6d to 9½d; veal, 6d to 10d.

Salford, April 1.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 2,079; a good trade. Sheep, 78,154; trade quiet but firm. Calves 196; fat ones dearer. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep in wool, 8d to 10¼d; do., clipped, 7d to 9d; calves, 6d to 9½d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 1.— A still plentiful supply of Danish and Swedish had its effect on another dragging and disappointing market yesterday, and further concessions of 4s to 5s had to be made, without bringing about a clearance. Friesiands are arriving in increased quantities and in fair quality. Finnish butter is in fair request just now, but for Canadian creamery business is less brisk, without much change in values. Quotations:— Choicest Danish and Swedish, 111s to 113s, and occasionally 114s; choice, 108s to 110s; choice Finnish, 105s to 108s; finest Canadian creamery, 100s to 102s; choicest Friesland, 106s to 108s.

Cork, March 31.—Firsts, 100s; seconds, 91s; Fine mild, 95s. Choice, 95s. Fresh A, 98s; B, 96s.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, April 13.—Cattle, receipts, 26,000; active and strong; good to prime steers, $5.10 to $5.60; poor to medium, $4 to $4.80.

Hogs, receipts, 30,000; market steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $7.10 to $7.35; good to choice, heavy, $7.25 to $7.35; rough heavy, $7.15 to $7.30; lights, $6.75 to $7.15; bulk of sales, $7.15 to $7.30.

Sheep, receipts, 16,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $5.50 to $6.75; fair to choice, mixed, $4 to $5; native lambs, $4.50 to $7.75.

BEST CROPS IN MANY YEARS.

Washington, April 10.—The April report of the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 97.3, against 78.7 on April 1, 1902; 91.7 in 1901, and 82.1 the mean of the April averages of the past ten years. Pennsylvania's condition is 100 percent.

The average condition of winter rye on April 1, was 97.9, against 85.4 on April 1, 1902; 93.1 in 1901, and 87.9 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

THE LUMBER COMBINE

LUMBERMEN REFUSE EVIDENCE BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Winnipeg, April 8.—The special committee appointed to investigate a complaint made by Mayor Arbuthnot and T. D. Robinson of the existence of a lumber combine here reports that after hearing the evidence of the complainants it was of the opinion that a prima-facie case has been established and that a lumber combine injuriously affecting the interests of the city and country did exist. The recommendation was made that the complainants should place their case in the hands of the Attorney-General for investigation and action. It was also stated that the representatives of the alleged combine, viz., the officers of the Western Lumbermen's Association, had refused to give evidence before the committee, because they were refused a private hearing.

SOWING IN MANITOBA BEGINS.

Hartney, Man., April 8.—C. Thomas, who lives near here, is already well on with his seeding operations. He has now one hundred acres of wheat sown. The land was in magnificent condition for spring work and the grain was all got into the ground in good shape. Work was commenced at the end of March and the weather has been favorable for continuing it ever since. Other farmers in this district have also begun operations and are making satisfactory progress.

DAMAGE BY FROST.

Belleville, Ont., April 8.—Considerable damage to fall wheat and clover by the heaving of the roots is reported as the result of the heavy frosts of last week.

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ALASKA BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT LONDON CLOSELY WATCHING THE CASE.

New York, April 8.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says the United States Embassy is closely watching the Alaskan boundary dispute, but is not taking any part in the preparation of the case. It does not have access to the archives of the Foreign Office and cannot compete with the Canadian commission in making an exhaustive study of the documentary evidence relating to the treaty of 1825. The counsel appointed for the United States are expected to work up the case at Washington and depend mainly on the literal interpretation of the text of the treaty, and especially upon the words 'windings or sinuosities of the coast,' in determining upon the method of measuring ten marine leagues. It is probable that Mr. John W. Foster obtained access several years ago to whatever historical material there may be in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg. The Hon. Mr. Sifton and his Canadian associates are working quietly, but with the hearty co-operation of the British Foreign Office. Their counsel, Messrs. Blake and Wade, are well chosen and there is no lack of expert talent behind them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LEGISLATURE RE-ENACTS ANTI-ORIENTAL LEGISLATION.

Victoria, B.C., April 9.—The Legislature yesterday re-enacted the anti-Oriental immigration legislation framed on the lines of the Natal Act, and providing an education test to be passed by Chinese and Japanese desiring admittance to the province. The bill passed a second reading. This act was in force last year and was disallowed by the Federal Government for Imperial reasons. According to advices received from the Orient by the 'Victoria,' it is understood that a large number of Chinese will hurry to Canada within the next month or two to land before the head fax is increased from one to five hundred dollars as is proposed in recent legislation introduced at Ottawa.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

THE WHEAR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

Halifax, N.S., April 9.—The Committee of Privileges appointed to investigate the 'Guardian's' charges in connection with the Hon. J. F. Whear and the Dominion Packing Company, met in Charlottetown, P.E.I., yesterday afternoon. These charges in effect are that Mr. Whear is controlled by the Dominion Packing Company, and is using his position in the government to further the company's interests. Mr. Whear appeared for himself, and Mr. McCreedy, editor of the paper, watched the case for the 'Guardian.'

Mr. McCreedy challenged the competency of two members of the committee. The Hon. B. Rogers, the chairman, was challenged on the ground that, being Mr. Whear's colleague in the government, it was not parliamentary justice that he should sit on an inquiry in which Mr. Whear's act formed a subject of investigation, and besides both he and another member of the committee, Mr. Read, had condemned the 'Guardian' in strong language immediately before his appointment on the committee. Mr. Rogers told the committee to-day that he wanted to resign, and he may yet do so.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Winnipeg, April 13.—While temporarily deranged, John Cheesman, a well-known resident of Maple Creek, jumped from a window of the Assiniboine Hotel at that place, and was instantly killed by the fall. He was under medical treatment at the time.

THE GREAT WEST

Dr. Adams Arranging for an Exodus of Nestorians From Russia.

PETER VEREGIN WILL PURCHASE HORSES FOR THE DOUKHOBORS WHO DISCARDED THEM LAST FALL.

Winnipeg, April 7.—Dr. 1. Adams, leader of the Nestorians, returned yesterday from a trip through the country west of Battleford. He has selected land for his big colony adjoining that taken for the Barr colony. He was accompanied by Ba-ba George and Ishahkan Shobose, two of his lieutenants, and they were all delighted with the location they had selected. Dr. Adams will settle the Nestorians at present in the city, and then he will proceed to Russia, from which country he will send out five hundred of his countrymen. He will then go to Persia and send out an equal number. They will all reach Winnipeg during the coming summer. Dr Adams will then arrange the big exodus he has been speaking of from 10,000 to 12,000 Nestorians, and he expects the latter will reach Winnipeg about a year from date.

HORSES FOR DOUKHOBORS.

Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader, arrived in Winnipeg this evening with the object of purchasing horses for the Yorkton Doukhobors who last year discarded their horses and cattle. Paul Plandin, another leading Doukhobor, is also here. He has already succeeded in purchasing fifty fine looking animals, but Veregin says the colony requires a hundred. Veregin says they have now settled down, and will adopt Canadian customs. Last week he purchased $3,000 worth of machinery for the colony at Yorkton.

Mr. C. W. Speers, of the Immigration Department, states that within the next two weeks the Doukhobors will have completed 1,650 homestead entries west of Yorkton.

THE AMERICAN INFLUX.

Winnipeg, April 7.—The 'Tribune' last night had the following: 'Reports from towns in the west show that the rush from the south and east has been greater than expected. Calgary is filled up completely, and accommodation is very difficult to obtain. Other towns are in a similar position. This is largely due to the influx of American settlers. These latter are, as a general rule, purchasing land.

PEOPLE POURING IN.

Mr. A. Hanson, of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, who has just returned from Regina, says: 'The people are pouring in over the "Soo" branch. They are coming in hundreds, and the railways are doing their part very satisfactorily. The traffic is, of course, much greater than they had anticipated, but they are certainly doing the best they can. I expect there will be twice as many settlers come in this week as last. The great majority of the people settling along the Prince Albert are from the south, and many are returning Canadians. Many English and German settlers are going into the Saskatoon district. The colony Mr. Barr is sending out is locating about 150 miles from Saskatoon. There were a number of these colonists in Regina when I left on Saturday night.'

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Winnipeg, Man., April 7.—The immigration for March represents the high water mark for the month in the annals of settlement in the west. During the month there reported at Coutes, Emerson, North Portal and Winnipeg, the four western ports of entry, 12,267 settlers.

Last year March returns were record-breakers. Never before had anything like so large a number come to the West in that month. The record was 7,348. The increase on what had heretofore been unapproached immigration is only another demonstration of the tremendous current of humanity settling towards the Canadian prairie country. There were 4,919 more settlers, 70 percent, last month than in March, 1902. The record for the fiscal year shows a corresponding advance. Since the beginning of July last, 25,396 more people have located in Manitoba and the Territories than in the first nine months of the fiscal year, 1901-2.

Despatches from St. Paul state that nearly six thousand intending settlers passed there to-day for the west, many of whom will locate in western Canada.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

Winnipeg, April 8.—Mr. S. Denison, of Napanee, Ont., who is here, has sold for a Scotch land syndicate, one thousand acres of land in the Moose Mountain district, Assiniboia, at a price in the neighborhood of $70,000. The purchasers belong to the Canada Iowa Land Company.

SCOTCH SETTLERS.

Winnipeg, April 8.—A special train arrived this evening with 285 European immigrants on board, nearly all Scotch.

The local lodges of the Sons of England have appointed a large committee to arrange for the protection of the Englishmen arriving in the North-West. Several reports have been received by them of Englishmen being victimized. In some cases they have been induced to purchase worthless lands, and there are several cases of where the new arrivals, not knowing the prevailing wages, have hired at much lower wages than they were entitled to. The Sons of England have lodges at Virden, Brandon, Alexandria, Selkirk, Rathwell, Moosomin, Regina and Calgary, and efforts will be made to induce as many as possible to go to these points with the assurance that they will be looked after.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Association have appointed a committee for the protection of the arrivals from the Emerald Isle, large numbers of whom are also arriving.

WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION RETURNS FOR MARCH.

Winnipeg, Man., April 9.—Of the 12,272 immigrants who arrived during the month of March 9,413 were males and the balance, 2,859, females. The destinations of the new arrivals were as follows: Manitoba, 5,023; Territories, 5,979; British Columbia, 74; Yukon, 741; western Ontario, 211. The balance had not been placed when the returns were completed.

The nationalities of the immigrants were: English, 2,447; Scotch, 466; Irish, 307; Welsh, 51; Canadians returned from United States, 373; Americans, 1,341; eastern Canadians, 3,898; Germans, 1,011; Hungarians, 238; Italians, 312; Ruthenians, 415; Swedes, 263; Norwegians, 421; French, 119. Other nationalities make up the balance. The trades or callings of the immigrants include 7,312 farmers and farm laborers, 89 female servants and 39 miners, the balance being women, children, mechanics and clerks.

COMFORT OF SETTLERS.

Talking to a city reporter about the present agitation in the Dominion House of Commons over immigration accommodation here, Mr. C. W. Speers, immigration superintendent, said yesterday that just at present the authorities were able to look after every one whom it was necessary to accommodate. It is believed that later on some further buildings will be secured if the rush of English immigrants keeps up, as that evidently promises to do. The Citizens' Skating Rink has been secured by Mr. Smith, the immigration commissioner, to shelter incoming immigrants should the present accommodation prove inadequate. He also has three hundred tents on hand and was advised last night that the Department of Militia would send two thousand bell tents from Ottawa to be distributed to central points in the west.

FROM MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., April 9.—Seventy carloads of settlers' effects are leaving this week from Wheaton, Minn., for Assiniboia, Canada, on the 'Soo' line. This is the largest movement of settlers' effects that has ever taken place in the United States from any one town to any one district in Canada. It has been worked up largely by the Haslam Land & Investment Company, of this city. It is expected that some two hundred settlers will go into the district owned by the Haslam Land & Investment Company from Wheaton, Minn. The indications are that the prediction of the government agent that a hundred thousand Americans will settle in Canada this year will be fulfilled.

Winnipeg, April 13.—The C. P. R. land sales continue to be very brisk and at the present rate the whole of the company's grant will be disposed of in four or five years. The prices now quoted by the railway are from five dollars to ten dollars per acre, according to quality and situation, but in some cases the prices run much higher than the last-named figure, the railway having sold land close to towns and villages as high as fifty dollars per acre.

Seeding has commenced in many parts of the province and there is now a brisk demand for farm hands. Mr. J. J. Golden, provincial immigration office, on Saturday sent out many hands to applicants and he says he has about thirty more vacancies which he is looking for men to fill.

Representative delegate farmers are still arriving from Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan to select lands for farmers who will come west from the various districts they represent.

Yesterday's immigration arrivals here included 350 English, 110 Russian-Germans, 50 Galicians and about a hundred Americans.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, 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.

LYSTER.—At Lisgar, on April 4, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. M. Lyster, a son.

RICE — At 491G St. Urbain street, Montreal, on Good Friday, to the Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Rice, twin sons.

STEWART — At 179 Mance street, on April 5, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Stewart.

MARRIED.

BAXTER—STEWART—In Erskine Church, Montreal, on April 9, 1903, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Edith Florence, daughter of the late A. B. Stewart, Esq., to Frederick H. A. Baxter, D.D.S., formerly of London, Ontario.

COOPER—UNDERWOOD—At Knox Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on April 9, 1903, by the Rev. James Fleck, Frederick Cooper, to Marie Louise Souder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Underwood. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CORNELL—ROWAT.—On April 9, 1903, at St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, Gain Edwin Dalmage Cornell to Agnes Poustie, only daughter of Mr. James Rowat.

DUNN—DEKAY.—On April 2, 1903, Neva Maude, youngest daughter of Wm. DeKay of Berlin, Ont., to Mr. Edwin L. Dunn, of Toronto.

FAIRBANKS — McINTYRE — On April 8, 1903, at 1176 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Margaret Constance, daughter of the late Archibald McIntyre, to George W. Fairbanks.

JACKSON — DRADER — On Thursday, April 2, 1903, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Thomas Edward Jackson, of Denbigh, Ont., to Mary Ann Drader, daughter of Mr. Jacob Drader, of Miller, Ont.

LEONARD—HORNING.—On April 8, 1903, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, of Elginburg, A. H. Leonard, M.D., of Kingston, to Mrs. H. Horning, of Glenvale.

LYMAN—WALLBRIDGE.— At Toronto, on April 8, 1903, by the Rev. T. B. Hyde, George Lyman, of Montreal, to Daisy Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Asa H. Walbridge, of Newcastle, Ont.



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MARSHALL — CAVEN — On April 8, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 'Roseglen,' Mimico, Ont., by the Rev. W. Learoyd, of Islington, Robert R., son of Mr. J. F. Marshall, of Trafalgar, Ont., to Millie Z., daughter of Mr. Charles Caven.

McCULLOUGH—CROWSTON.—At the residence of the officiating minister, the Rev. A. Mackay, Lucknow, on April 7, 1903, Mr. James Henry McCullough, Kincardine township, to Charlotte Sophia, third daughter of Mr. James Crowston, Kinloss.

MEIKLE—REEVES.—On April 8, 1903, at The residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Reeves, to James Ernest Meikle, of Ormstown.

RANDLE—BUTCHART.—At the home of the bride's father, Meaford, Ont., on April 2, 1903, by the Rev. S. H. Eastman, John Randle to Jessie A. Butchart, daughter of Mr. David Butchart.

SMILEY — LEITCH — At the residence of the bride's cousin, Fairview Farm, Bates, Man., on April 8, 1903, by the Rev. Mr. Gilbart, Samuel Smiley, of Bates, to Helen (Nellie), second daughter of Wm. Leitch, 2 Balmuto street, Toronto.

SMITH— FARQUHARSON. — At Cypress River, Man., on April 6, 1903, Jessie Ibest Farquharson, of Cypress River, eldest daughter of James Farquharson, to Mr. Frederick Smith, of Toronto.

SYMINGTON—BURLEY.—At St. Armand, Que., on March 25, 1903, by the Rev. Mr. Bernard, Lena May, second daughter of R. B. Burley, Esq., to Wm. E. Symington.

WILSON—GILLESPIE.— At the manse, 468 Church street, Toronto, by the Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Knox Presbyterian Church, Roland Edgerton Wilson, of St. Catharines, to Ethel Mildred Gillespie, of Peterborough, Ont.

DIED.

ADAMSON — At the residence of her son, W. G. Adamson, near Streetsville, Ont., on April 8, 1903, Mary D. Barnhart, relict of the late Charles Adamson.

BAILEY.—In this city, on April 12, 1903, Thos. Bailey, late of Warwickshire, England.

BARRIE — In this city, on April 7, 1903, after a few days' illness, Isabella Hardie, beloved wife of William Barrie, aged 78 years.

Lowell, Mass, papers please copy.

BOYD — At Montreal South, on Saturday, April 11, 1903, William Thomas Boyd, son of the late William Boyd.

BRILL.—At Grand'Mere, Que., on April 4, 1903, Lillianette Weese, beloved wife of Alfred W. Brill, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. W. Weese, Pembroke, aged 27 years and 9 months.

BROWN — At Point St. Charles, on the morning of April 6, 1903, Mary Morrison, widow of the late George Fraser Brown, and mother of R. G. Brown and George J. Brown, of this city.

BURGES.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on April 6, 1903, James Burges, late of Fairknowe Home, Brockville, Ont., in his 55th year.

CALDWELL.—At St. Pierre Baptiste, on April 1, 1903, Albert Maximilian, aged one year and three months, youngest son of Robert Caldwell.

CHAMP.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on April 8, 1903, Eliza Fletcher, aged 42 years, second youngest daughter of the late Richard Fletcher, and dearly beloved wife of Henry Champ, of Cote des Neiges.

COUSE.—At Bellwood, Ont., on April 6, 1903, Paul Couse, aged 79 years and 6 days.

DAVIE — At his residence, 45 St. George street, Levis, Que., on April 3, 1903, Captain Wm. T. Davie.

FRASER.—At the home of her uncle, Mr. R. Holmes, Hull, P.Q., on April 7, 1903, Miss Elizabeth Fraser, aged 50 years.

GARRIOCH.—At Cedar Bank, Hull, Que., on April 10, 1903, Hughina Houston Grant, widow of the late David Garrioch, aged 87 years and 7 months.

GILMOUR — At Cedar Cliffs, Brockville, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Emily A. (Gussie), wife of James H. Gilmour, of Gilmour & Co., in the 45th year of her age.

GRAHAM — At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on April 8, 1903, Lieut. John Douglas Harvey, second and dearly beloved son of John and Julia Graham, aged 22 years, 10 months.

GREAVES.—At the residence of N. Glendinning, 56 Melbourne avenue, Toronto, on April 5, 1903, Joseph Greaves, in his 86th year.

HARRISON — At Maisonneuve, on April 8, 1903, Letitia Emma, only daughter of Henry J. Harrison, aged 1 year and 6 months.

HILLIARD.—At his residence, Oakville, Ont., on April 6, 1903, Albert G. Hilliard, Esq., aged 71 years, a resident of Oakville for fifty years.

HORNE.—At Oak Grove, Clarkson, Marion Horne, wife of W. G. Horne, from sarcoma of the leg, on April 6, 1903, aged 37 years.

HUNTLEY — On April 9, 1903, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Cosgrove, 1427 Queen street East, Toronto, Margaret Huntley, last surviving sister of the late Senator O'Donohoe, in her 82nd year.

HYNDMAN.—In this city, on March 30, 1903, Mary Jane Greig, widow of the late John Hyndman, aged 70 years.

JOSEPH — In this city, on April 6, 1903, at the age of 59 years, Joseph Olivier Joseph, K.C., Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

LIDSTONE.—At Monkland, Oregon, U.S., on March 7, 1903, Rev. A. J. Lidstone, minister of M. E. Church, and nephew of the Rev. J. E. Lidstone, of Aylmer, Que.

MACDOUGALL.—At Carp, Ont., on April 7, 1903, Harry Macdougall, aged 63 years.

McCORQUODALE — At Buffalo, on April 4, 1903, Captain C. McCorquodale, eldest son of the late Captain P. McCorquodale of Oakville, Ont.

McCRAE.—In Kingston, Ont., at 477 Princess street, on April 11, 1903, Thos. W. McCrae, in his 87th year.

M'DONALD.—In Kingston, Ont., on April 7, 1903, Dennis J. McDonald.

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McKEACHER.—At St. Andrew's East, Quebec, on April 2, 1903, Archibald McKeacher, aged 45 years.

McKILLOP — In Orangeville, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Jean Sinclair Mann, widow of the late Dr. J. T. McKillop, of Wardsville, Ont., and daughter of Robt. Mann, of Orangeville, aged 31 years and 4 months.

McLEOD.—At Ottawa East, April 10, 1903, Duncan O. McLeod, aged 53 years.

MUNDAY.—Accidentally killed on the G. T. Railway, at St. Martine Junction, Que., on April 7, 1903, George Munday, of Bryson's, Que., aged 57 years and 11 months.

Toronto, and London (Eng.) papers please copy.

MUSSEN — At her late residence, Cayuga, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Mary A., relict of the late Wm. Mussen, aged 72 years.

ORKNEY—Departed, to be with Christ, on the 9th inst., Louisa Ann Orkney, daughter of the late J. H. Orkney, of Quebec. Quebec papers please copy.

PAUL — At the General Hospital, Ottawa, on April 18, 1903, Oliver Paul, of Richmond, Ont., aged 75 years.

PRETTIE — In Newmarket, Ont., on April 3, 1903, Elizabeth Harriott, beloved wife of Hezekiah Prettie, Esq.

REEKIE.—At his home, near Lyleton, Manitoba, on March 30, 1903, Philip B. Reekie, aged 46 years, eldest son of the late George Reekie, of Collingwood Township, Grey Co., Ont. Leaves a wife and nine children.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly on April 5, 1903, at his residence, 381 St. Hubert street, William Reynolds, aged 64 years.

ROBB — On April 8, 1903, at 567 Church street, Toronto, Jane Noble, relict of the late John Robb, formerly of Ottawa.

SCOTT.—At Howick, on April 12, 1903, Miss Liza Scott, sister-in-law of George McClenaghan, merchant in Howick.

SEYMOUR—At the home of her brother-in-law, S. B. Shapleigh, Allston, Mass., on April 5, 1903, Helen S. Hitchcock, widow of the late M. H. Seymour, of Montreal.

SHARP — Entered into rest, on April 4, 1903, Margaret, the wife of John Sharp, Esq., Napanee, Ont., aged 72 years, 1 month and 15 days.

SHAW-WOOD. — Richard Shaw-Wood, of Roscoe Manor, Bermuda, entered into rest at his late residence, Woodholm, London township, Ont., on April 10, 1903, aged 76 years and 4 months.

Toronto papers please copy.

SKINNER—In this city, on Saturday, April 11, 1903, after a lingering illness, Michael, second son of the late Mr. William Skinner.

THOM.—At Russell, Man., on April 5, 1903, Charles Thom, in his 80th year, formerly of Mitchell, Ont.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that James Sinclair McDougall, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, being the holder and owner of Patent number 39,233, granted under Seal of the Patent Office, dated June 24, 1892, for "New and useful improvements in sound arresters for steam jet smoke preventers," will apply to the Parliament of Canada, during the next session, for an Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to receive the partial fee and revive the said patent.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'