

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1904.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## JAPANESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

### Troops may now Wait Two or Three Months Before Undertaking Aggressive Operations.

### GERMAN STEAMER FIRED ON WHILE LEAVING PORT ARTHUR TO TAKE JAPANESE REFUGEES AWAY FROM DALNY.

London, Feb. 22.—Except the report from St. Petersburg of a Russian check on the Yalu river, there has been no development disclosed of the land campaign. No strategic importance is attached to Admiral Alexieff's journey to Harbin, which is the most natural place for the headquarters of the viceroy at a time when his main efforts are directed to organizing the military resources with which the railway from Russia supplies him. It need not imply the retirement of the army. If there has been an extensive transport of Japanese troops by sea above Chemulpo, naval strategists infer that the Japanese all along have had the Russian Vladivostok squadron under observation, and are so sure of the whereabouts as to be certain that it could not interfere with their movements.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' mentions a report that despite official assurances that everything is quiet, an outpost engagement has occurred on the Yalu river, resulting in the Russian advance guards being driven back. The losses are estimated at 2,500. It is not clear whether this figure means those who fell on the Yalu or the entire Russian losses since the commencement of the war.

London, Feb. 22.—The latest advice of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, lead him to believe that the Japanese troops may now wait possibly two or three months before undertaking aggressive operations in Manchuria. He said:

'We have found that Russia is so unexpectedly unprepared that I should not be surprised if the Japanese land forces contented themselves with establishing a thorough organization and advancing as the construction of the railway towards the Yalu river progresses. Russia appears to be less prepared than was China in 1895.

'I believe that only three trains a day can be run through Manchuria. Supposing these are equally divided between troops and supplies, as would be necessary, Russia could not perceptibly strengthen her land forces before April. Japan's naval coup has been so unexpectedly successful that I rather think our troops will take their time. The shallow inlets are now frozen over, retarding the disembarkation of our forces. This is especially true at Port Arthur, where a near landing of troops is impossible owing to the ice.'

Baron Hayashi does not credit the report that 2,500 Russians have been killed in an outpost engagement at the Yalu river. He says there is no Japanese force in that vicinity large enough to inflict such a loss.

The only naval development Baron Hayashi expects in the near future is a possible attack on the Japanese fleet by the powerful Russian torpedo flotilla at Port Arthur and hitherto unused. On the Japanese side, except possible actions against the Russian Vladivostok squadron, the Japanese minister does not look for developments at present, believing that Admiral Togo will be satisfied to keep the disabled Russian squadron prisoners at Port Arthur.

The minister credits the Russians with having barely 100,000 troops in Manchuria.

### GERMAN STEAMER FIRED ON

### WAS LEAVING PORT ARTHUR FOR DALNY AND HAD ALL LIGHTS OUT.

Chefoo, Feb. 22.—The captain of the German steamer 'Pronto,' just arrived from Dalny, says positively that besides the torpedo gunboat 'Yenisei,' accidentally destroyed by one of her own mines, the Russians have just lost another ship by accident on Feb. 12. This was a small cruiser, whose name was not learned. In avoiding some mines she ran upon rocks, off which she eventually slipped into deep water and sank. There was no loss of life attached to the casualty.

The 'Pronto' was sent from Port Arthur to Dalny for refugees, chiefly Japanese women. While leaving Port Arthur, with all lights out, she was fired upon by a Russian cruiser, fifteen shots striking her upper works. It was subsequently explained that she was mistaken for a Japanese torpedo boat. The entrance to Dalny is honeycombed with mines. Nothing was seen on the passage to this port of either the Russian or Japanese fleets.

The Russian authorities insist that there is no truth in the story that a force of a thousand Japanese landed at Pigeon or Dove Bay, had been annihilated.

Port Arthur is said to be entirely out of beef and vegetables, and drawing up on Dalny for a slim supply. Troops are being rushed towards the Yalu with all expedition possible.

The small Russian cruiser reported destroyed in the above despatch was probably the 'Boyarin,' previously announced to have been blown up by a mine at Port Arthur, on Feb. 13, and which another account said ran on the rocks while endeavoring to pick up a number of mines which had been brought to the surface during a violent storm. It was stated in the St. Petersburg report of the disaster that the entire crew of the 'Boyarin,' 197 in number, were lost.

### NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Carnival week closed on Saturday night, and yesterday all classes of the populace, from the highest to the lowest, began the observance of lent, with even more than the customary vigor, doing penance and praying for the success of the Russian arms.

The Czar will pass the week fasting at the winter palace, and immediately afterward the court will remove to Tsarskoe Selo (seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg). His Majesty's favorite abode.

### CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

### MINISTER TO BERLIN SAYS IT IS ONLY TEMPORARY.

New York, Feb. 22.—The Chinese minister here says a cable to the 'World' from Berlin, with an intimation that has been entirely foreign to him, has proclaimed that China's neutrality is only temporary; that no one, even the astute diplomats, can tell what change a day may bring forth in China's attitude. Says the minister in a published interview: 'It should never be forgotten that the war will be fought out in Manchuria on Chinese territory and that the excitement of the Chinese people will increase as the war progresses. Naturally, therefore, the Chinese Government may be expected on any one day to decide that its continued neutrality is neither possible nor desirable. Thirty thousand well drilled Chinese troops are stationed in the Province of Chili, ready at a moment's notice from Peking to enter Manchuria. Our nation admires the Japanese and sympathizes decidedly with their efforts.'

Although no one in authority here will say that the Asiatic cruiser squadron is being mobilized at Shanghai, says the Washington correspondent of the 'Herald,' because of the report that a Chinese squadron is going to drive the Russian cruiser 'Manjur' out of the harbor, it is understood this may have something to do with the direction of United States naval activity in the Far East. It is believed here by some that the action of China if she demands the Russian cruiser's withdrawal will have to be supported by the powers, most of whom have warships at Shanghai. It is claimed that other nations are bound to help China maintain her neutrality if she finds she cannot do so herself.

### A TSINANFU HORROR.

### HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST BY THE BURSTING OF A DAM.

Tientsin, Feb. 22.—A telegram from Tsinanfu, Shantung, says that hundreds of lives have been lost by the bursting of a dam on the Hohangho. Several villages were destroyed.

### IN THE BALKANS

### ANOTHER BATTLE BETWEEN ALBANIANS AND TURKS.

Salonica, Feb. 22.—Another little occurred between the insurgent Albanians in North Albania and the Turkish troops on Feb. 18. The Albanians were beaten, five hundred men were killed or wounded. The Turks also lost heavily.

Shensi Pasha, who was in command of the Turks at Djakova, has been superseded, owing to the Sultan's displeasure at his unduly severe treatment of the Albanians.

London, Feb. 22.—It is announced from Paris that Great Britain and France are taking concerted action to regulate the Balkan situation, seeking to restrain Turkey and the war party in Bulgaria. Reliable reports from the Bulgarian frontier are to the effect that action by the Macedonians will be in full swing as soon as the weather permits, but it is thought that the Sultan, during the last few days, received a hint from the German, Austrian and other ambassadors to be a little cautious, as the outcome of Russia is not yet certain. Despatches from Salonica describe the Turks, especially the military element, as being so absorbed in the Russian-Japanese war that the Albanian rising has been thrown quite into the shade. The Turkish press censor has forbidden all comments on war news, which must be reproduced exactly as the telegraphic agencies supply it.

Vienna, Feb. 22.—The question as to how the war will affect the Near East is the chief topic of interest for politicians and diplomatists here. The first supposition that war in the Far East would necessarily entail a Turco-Bulgarian conflict to some extent has been abandoned, and it is now thought that the pacific mood that seems to have come over Bulgaria is due in great part to the feeling that Pan-Slavist support is not to be relied on now in the event of the defeat of Bulgaria by Turkey. Both one and the other supposition is premature. Japan's successes have unquestionably stiffened the neck of Turkey, and though the tone of the Turkish officials has become less jubilant during the past few days, the effect of a further loss of...

sian prestige upon the Mohammedan population of European Turkey should not be overlooked in estimating the chances of peace. The Balkan situation as a whole is in a process of readjustment to altered political conditions of the world, but there is reason as yet to assume that the danger of the Near East has been lessened by the Russo-Japanese war.

### RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

According to reports from Kiev disorders prevail there on account of the resistance of revolutionary students to the patriotic demonstrations organized under police management. Eleven students were wounded by the police. A manifesto has been issued by the revolutionary committee to put the public on guard against the tactics of the authorities who grant full liberty for demonstrations and public meetings in support of the government.

### CANADIAN MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—A cable has been received at the State Department from Corea, stating that Mr. and Mrs. McRae and Miss MacMillan, the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries at Ham'lung, have reached Wonsan in safety.

### SCOUTS AT WORK.

Tokio, Feb. 22.—Three hundred Russian scouts reconnoitered yesterday in Wiju and vicinity. They crossed the Yalu river, entered the town, and scouted through the surrounding country. They then crossed the river and joined their main force.

### VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

### SNOWSTORM PREVENTED THE DESCENT ON HAKODATE.

Nagasaki, Feb. 22.—The steamer 'Stolberg' has arrived here from Vladivostok with twenty white foreigners, 150 Chinese and 50 Japanese. She brings in addition forty survivors of the Japanese steamer 'Naganoura Maru,' which was sunk by the Russian cruiser squadron from Vladivostok on Feb. 11. Two of these were drowned during their transfer to the Russian ships. The survivors were well treated and provided with return passages.

The Vladivostok squadron intended to bombard Hakodate, but a snow storm prevented the vessels from entering the Straits of Tsugaru. The intent to make another attempt to reach Hakodate in march with the cruisers, five torpedo boats and an armed transport.

The civilians of Vladivostok have been ordered to leave owing to the scarcity of food, as the government is taking everything available. Panic has seized the Chinese, who are leaving by the wholesale.

### BRITISH STEAMER CAPTURED.

London, Feb. 22.—The owners of the British steamer 'Rosalia,' from Cardiff, Nov. 22, for Vladivostok, and which sailed from Nagasaki, on Jan. 18, have been notified that she has been captured by the Russians at Vladivostok.

### RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS RETURN BACK.

Suez, Egypt, Feb. 22.—The Russian transports 'Orel' and 'Smolensk,' which recently traversed the canal, and for the Far East, returned here to-day and entered the canal, on their way to Port Said.

### THREE LIVES LOST.

### FATAL FIRE IN THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE HOTEL APARTMENTS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Fire to-day partially destroyed the building occupied by the Alhambra Theatre, hotel and apartments. The structure was three stories high and fronted on Archer avenue, and State and Nineteenth streets.

After the fire was extinguished the remains of three persons, two men and a woman, who had been suffocated, were found in the ruins. There were many narrow escapes.

The Alhambra Theatre, around which the hotel is built, was partly destroyed. The fire is believed to have been started from an overheated boiler in the basement of the Alhambra restaurant. The smoke soon filled the halls of the upper stories and but for the night clerk, Phillip Vingo, the firemen asserted, there probably would have been much greater loss of life. He ran through the halls wakening the two hundred guests. A moment later the halls were filled with half-clad people, who groped their way down the stairs to the snow-covered streets, and sought refuge in neighboring stores.

The Alhambra Theatre is owned by Messrs. Stair & Haviland, owners of the Bijou, Columbus and other theatres in Chicago.

### REPUBLIC OF PANAMA INAUGURATED.

Panama, Feb. 22.—President Amador has appointed the following cabinet: Minister of Government and Foreign Relations, Tomas Arias, Conservative. Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Julio Fabrega, Conservative. Minister of Finance, Francisco Espinola, Liberal. Minister of Public Works, Manuel Quintero, Liberal. Joseph Edgar Lefevre has been made private secretary to the President.

Dr. Amador was inaugurated fire president of the Republic of Panama on Saturday afternoon before the national constitutional convention. Pablo Arce, President of the convention, administered the oath. The inauguration was celebrated with great enthusiasm.

### THE 'LAKE MICHIGAN.'

### FEARS ENTERTAINED THAT SHE WILL BECOME A WRECK.

London, Feb. 22.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. 'Lake Michigan,' which collided with the barque 'Matterhorn' on Friday, is still ashore near Duquesne. Owing to a heavy wind it is feared that the steamer will become a wreck. Tugs from Dover have succeeded in getting water aboard for the cattle, but they are unable, owing to the heavy sea, to supply the 'Lake Michigan' with pumps. Forty-six members of the crew were landed at Dover last night, where they were supplied with clothing, and the crew returned to the vessel to-day. It is believed the 'Lake Michigan' is damaged below the water line amidships.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 22.—With forty-eight hours fine weather it is expected the 'Lake Michigan' will be floated. Steamers are being sent to-day to take off the cattle.

### KING INJURES HIS KNEE

### HIS MAJESTY MEETS WITH A MIS- HAP AT PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Feb. 22.—While the King was inspecting the cruiser 'Cumberland' here on Saturday he stepped on a watertight door and fell, slightly injuring his leg. When he subsequently went to the naval barracks a gymnasium chair was provided to enable him to preside at a dinner party on Saturday evening.

### GIFT TO COREAN EMPEROR.

### BRITISH MINISTER PRESENTS HIM WITH MODEL OF THE PIL- GRIM'S BOTTLE.

Seoul, Feb. 22.—The British minister had an audience yesterday and presented the Emperor with a silver model of the Pilgrim's bottle in Windsor Castle as a gift of the King. The Emperor was greatly pleased and was more friendly than usual.

The British cruiser 'Amphitrite,' carrying Russian sailors, has left for Hongkong.

### DEATH OF MISS DOUGALL

The death of Miss Dougall leaves a sad vacancy in the ranks of temperance, missionary and church workers in this city and Dominion. Over twenty years ago Miss Dougall was the moving spirit in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Montreal and in the development of that organization throughout the country. For many years she has been president of the county organization, which includes Montreal. Several times she has been a Dominion delegate to the World's Union, and it was on a journey which included a national gathering in London and the World's Convention at Geneva in June last that she was taken seriously ill, and last November her continued ill-health necessitated her resigning as vice-president of the Dominion Union. Missionary effort, home and foreign, claimed still more of her fruitful energy. The Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions was largely the fruit of her organizing activity. But she was equally active in promoting mission efforts among the various foreign populations of Canada, with no reference to denomination. In Calvary Church, with which she had been a member since the organization of the first mission, out of which it grew, she had for twenty-five years been president of the Ladies' Missionary Society, besides being active at different times in every branch of the church's work.

Whether it was work among Italians or Jews or Chinese, or the working girls, or whether it was the promotion of churches among the scattered Swedes of the west, her plans were marked by a prudence which adapted the available means and methods to the largest results and were carried out with a quietness which left them unsuspected except by those who might do something to aid.

Miss Dougall was, perhaps, the pioneer of newspaper women in Canada. The daughter of John Dougall, the founder of the 'Witness,' she had from her early girlhood been on the editorial staff of this paper, and the thousands of readers of the Home Department, Children's Corner, World's Welfare and of the 'Northern Messenger' have, as the years have gone by, been continually, directly or indirectly, under her influence.

Her cozy group of cottages at Old Orchard was a holiday home for scores who would otherwise never have been able to enjoy a week or two of change from the heat and work of the city.

On Wednesday last Miss Dougall suffered an apoplectic stroke, and from then until late on Sunday afternoon, when she passed peacefully away, was practically unconscious.

Miss Dougall was a sister of Mr. John Redpath Dougall, of the Montreal 'Witness'; of Mr. James Duncan Dougall, of the New York 'Witness'; of Dr. Susan Dougall, of Montreal, and of Miss Lily Dougall, of Exmouth, England, the author of a number of widely read stories.

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed in this city to-day. The farewell address of the first President was read in the Senate, the federal and municipal offices were closed, and only a few of the business houses were open. There were several patriotic celebrations.

Historic Alexandria, six miles south of here on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, where George Washington was a familiar figure during most of his career, celebrated the day with an elaborate military and civic parade.

While the family of Mr. H. Montagu Allan were out driving on Saturday afternoon on Sherbrooke street, near the Royal Victoria College, their sleigh was struck by another going west. The sleigh was overturned precipitating the occupants into the roadway. Some received slight bruises, but nothing of a serious character. The horses, a fine, spirited team, broke away from the coachman and dashed down the street eastward, covering several blocks before they were captured.

### SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.

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### VENEZUELA LOSES.

### Arbitration Tribunal Defines the Rights of Blockaders.

The Hague, Feb. 22.—The Arbitration Tribunal, which has been considering the claims of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela, has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, have the right to a preference of 30 per cent of the customs duties at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, the litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure, and divide equally the costs of the tribunal. The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal within three months.

After the delivery of the decision President Muraviev (the Russian Minister of Justice) in a short speech, declared that the findings had been reached after a most minute and most impartial investigation.

Like all humane acts, he added, the decision was susceptible to criticism, but now it was made, everyone should accept it. The arbitration, begun in times of peace, had ended amidst sinister acts of war, which was a terrible obstacle in the path of light and progress. In spite of all good will, alas, no one was secure against an unexpected hostile attack. A nation was obliged to accept a war when the legitimate defence of honor and liberty was involved. The just providence which ruled over battles will distinguish between right and ungodly pretensions. At the end of this war between a European and an Asiatic people the right will shine out afresh.

The president concluded by saying that The Hague Arbitration Tribunal remains always the rampart of justice, truth and reason, and the sublime hope of the future.

### CANADIAN NEWS

### Sir John Gorst Opposes Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

London, Feb. 22.—The Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, Conservative member of parliament, addressing a miners' meeting at Rhondda Valley, said the suggested tax on manufactured articles was recommended by the most positive declarations that it would increase employment, raise wages and improve the general prosperity of the country, but Sir John had not seen anybody who had attempted to prove them. Foreign tariffs on British goods no doubt did harm, but much more harm to the country that imposed them. He could not understand why free trade should be knocked on the head and British capital and labor compelled to make things better. A better example of the evils of protection could not be found than in Germany. British workmen were better off than German. A tax on manufactured articles would make the people poorer and lower wages, and a tax on food would crush a greater number of people, cruelly oppress the poor and the hardships would fall most heavily on the children of the poor.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., gave the reason for not presiding at the Glasgow Provision Trades annual gathering that an absent vote might turn out the government.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Strathcona has received satisfactory assurance that everything possible will be done by the Admiralty to notify warships cruising on the Korean coast to furnish transport to the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries.

London, Feb. 22.—In view of the early return of Lord Minto the tenant of Minto House at Roxburgshire will surrender the lease.

### MODIFIED CONTRACT

### MR. HAYS GONE TO ENGLAND TO PRESENT NEW TERMS FOR G. T. P. TO MEETING OF GRAND TRUNK STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, left on Saturday for England to be present at the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk, which will be held in London, on March 8.

Mr. Hays takes with him the new modified terms which have been agreed to by the government in reference to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and these will be submitted to the directors, first of all, and subsequently to the general meeting of the stockholders.

### AT PORT ARTHUR.

### Four Russian Torpedo Boats Reported Captured.

London, Feb. 23.—Unconfirmable rumors came from Tokio and St. Petersburg stating that Admiral Togo, who commanded the Japanese squadron that attacked Port Arthur on the night of Feb. 8, and subsequently, made another attack on that place yesterday. One report states that the attack began with a torpedo assault, which was followed by a bombardment. The despatches contain no hint of the result.

A despatch to the 'Telegraph' from Nagasaki says that the Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boat destroyers at Port Arthur and has transferred their crews. The correspondent says that Russian signals were used successfully, but does not say when.

### RUSSIA AND THIBET

### THE LATEST ABOUT THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

New York, Feb. 21.—The 'Sun' has the following from London to-day: Col. Younghusband's mission to Tibet is at present at a complete standstill. General Macdonald, with the flying column, has returned from Chumbi. The big Tibetan force which was assembled at Guru has dwindled to two thousand men, and there is nothing to indicate what will be the next phase of the affair in the event that the Dalai Lama maintains his present attitude.

The Indian Government claims to have a copy of the Russian-Tibetan treaty, which practically gives Russia control of Tibet, but the existence of which Russia has often denied.

### ANTI-BRITISH VIEWS

### EXPRESSED BY THE YOUNG MEN OF THE 'NATIONALIST LEAGUE.'

The group of young politicians who banded themselves together some time ago under the name of the 'Nationalist League,' in what is really an anti-British association, held another meeting in the Theatre National on Sunday evening.

Mr. Asselin, president of the League, occupied the chair, and Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, was the principal speaker.

In introducing Mr. Bourassa, the chairman remarked that this was not a party gathering, and that the Archbishop's permission had been secured.

The programme of the Nationalist League is as follows:

1. Opposition to all participation by Canada in the deliberations of the British Parliament, and in any Imperial Council.
2. Consultation of parliament by the government when invited to participate in any conference of countries having allegiance to Britain, and the absolute publicity of the deliberations and decisions of the conference.
3. The production at each session of parliament of all correspondence or documents exchanged since the last session between the Canadian Government and the Colonial Office, or the governments of other British colonies.
4. The right of representation at all international conferences where the interests of Canadians are in question.
5. The right to make and to abrogate commercial treaties with all countries, including Great Britain and her colonies; liberty to name agents who will be able to treat directly on commercial questions with foreign governments.
6. Abstention from all participation by Canada in imperial wars outside Canadian territory; resistance to all attempts by England to recruit in Canada.
7. Opposition to the establishment of a naval school in Canada with the consent and for the benefit of the Imperial authorities.
8. The direction of our militia in times of peace and in times of war to the sole purpose of defending Canadian territory.
9. Absolute refusal of all leave asked by an officer of the militia take part in an Imperial war.
10. Command of the Canadian militia by a Canadian officer, appointed by the Canadian Government.

### IROQUOIS THEATRE FIRE

Chicago, Feb. 22.—The special grand jury summoned to investigate the Iroquois Theatre fire and the charges made against persons directly connected with the tragedy of Dec. 30, completed its labors by voting indictments against four others. The formal report of the jury will not be made public until tomorrow.

Those who were indicted are:—Will J. Davis, part owner of the Iroquois Theatre; Thomas Noonan, business manager of the theatre, and James E. Cummings, stage carpenter, all of whom are charged with manslaughter; Geo. Williams, city building commissioner, and Edward Laughlin, city building inspector, charged with culpable omission of official duty in office.

No bills were voted against Mayor Harrison, Mr. Musham, fire marshal; William H. Sellers, fireman, and William McMullen, operator of the flood light, which set fire to the asbestos curtain.

Although the indictments were voted, they will not be formally drawn and submitted to Judge Chytrous until tomorrow afternoon, when the report of the jury will be formulated.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Parnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

'Speak more slowly and articulately.' I will; I see what you are now—you are a Christian.

'I shouldn't, sir, if you had not about me—but kindness begets kindness;—go to your comfortable bed.'

'I hope so.' I might have guessed as much, and I did suspect it; but I couldn't know, I had nothing to go by.

more. There, I never meant you should know that, and now it has slipped out. What can I do to show you what I feel?

'There! there!' 'Hold it there!' 'Yes! yes!' 'My lips are here close opposite it. I am kissing your dear hand.

And so the bad man wept abundantly; to him old long-dried sources of tender feeling were now unlocked by Christian love and pity.

the needle, took about ten turns of the crank, and then left off and sat down exulting secretly.

'You reverence is crying, too!' was the first word spoken, very gently.

'Come,' said Mr. Eden, 'no more of that; be composed, and I will sit down for I am tired.'

Advertisement for ELGIN WATCH, the business man's timekeeper. It includes the text 'Time is the soul of business and the ELGIN WATCH the business man's timekeeper' and 'Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed.'

pering moans of Carter were thoroughly animal, and the poor biped's degradation as well as his suffering made Mr. Eden wretched.

'I hope not, your reverence!' 'Away with delusive hopes, they war against the soul. I tell you those curses that came from a tongue set on fire of hell have placed you under the ban of heaven.'

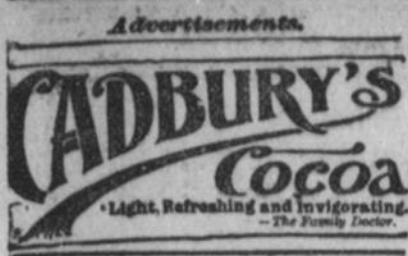
Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills, describing it as a medicine par excellence for various ailments like scrofula, salt rheum, and scald head.

Advertisements. Spring Humors Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

Advertisements. Ragged clothes quickly—that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost; but SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Advertisements. Fits Cured Free KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Opium After First Day's use. Send to Dr. H. H. Kline, Co., 625 Arch Street, Philadelphia for trial bottle.

Advertisement for J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, located at 1170 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. It includes the text 'Fits Cured Free' and 'KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER'.



LITERARY REVIEW.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM.

Although Kate Douglas Wiggin has written some books of greater length, her earliest success, 'The Bird's Christmas Carol,' is still that by which she is best known.

'Of all the queer children I ever came across she's the queerest. She ain't no beauty, her face is all eyes, but if she ever shows up to them eyes, an' fills out a little, she'll make folks stare. Land, mother, I wish't you could 'a' heard her talk!'

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. SHORTNESS OF BREATH. FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Trunk, P.E.I., Has a Very Trying Experience, but Thanks to

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

She has been restored to perfect health. She writes: 'About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak.'

vided for her by a stern but generous aunt, and through other influences that aid her bright unfolding, the quaint child turns into a brave, refined, intellectual girl.

'Why, mother!' cried Rebecca, clasping her knees with her hands, 'why, mother, it's enough joy just to be here in the world on a day like this; to have the chance of seeing, feeling, doing, becoming!'

A writer of less insight would have carried Rebecca's story further and landed her in a happy marriage. This effort to combine a story of growth with a story of love is apt to make the childhood seem cheap or the courtship common.

'Stranger or no stranger, 't wouldn't make no difference to her. She'd talk to a pump or a grindstone, she'd talk to herself rather than keep still.'

Here Mr. Cobb laughed aloud as he tipped his chair back against the side of the house.

BY PRINCIPAL SHERATON, OF WYCLIFFE.

Principal Sheraton, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, in his little book on the 'Higher Criticism,' published by request, states concisely the theory of the critics and gives in compact form the arguments on which his belief rests.

higher must follow the lower, the more spiritual the less spiritual, and as this did not at all agree with the Scriptural order everything had to be reconstructed in harmony with the theory, and Israel had to pass from fetishism, through polytheism to monotheism.

The way in which the radical theory conflicts with the character and claims of Christ is the subject of an earnestly written and carefully reasoned concluding section of the book.

Principal Sheraton is also the author of a work entitled 'Our Lord's Teaching Concerning Himself,' which is re-printed in pamphlet form from the October and January numbers of the 'Princeton Theological Review.'

COSTS.

'Les Compilations des Tarifs avec Tableaux d'honoraires' is the title of a volume which gives the result of a vast amount of labor in compiling the law charges found in about fifty tariffs in a portable volume with a complete index.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE ANGEL IN THE FOG.

It had been misty all day, and just before four o'clock a heavy black fog settled down on the city shrouding everything with a thick veil, and making even the street lamps, which had been hastily lighted, invisible except to those immediately under them.

'You'd better get your tea, children,' said the mother. 'I can't wait now. Go and wash your hands, Jack.'

At length Lucy could stand it no longer, when Geoffrey held out his plate for another slice. 'Angela do eat a lot,' she said, with withering scorn; 'there won't be any for mother if you have any more.'

'This is the only room we've got,' said John. 'When father was alive we had two, but we've only had one since he died. You see the rents are so high, but when I go to work we shall be better off.'

Can you tell me if I am near Chesham Gardens? 'Never heard of them,' said the boy briefly; 'there ain't no gardens about here, and he made as though he would go on.'

CHAPTER II.—FOUND.

It might be well to tell you a little about John Brotherton's home before he and Geoffrey reach it.

'I never saw an angel,' said little Lucy with awe in her voice; 'did you?' Annie found it convenient not to hear this, and their mother went on to tell them that they must ask God to send the food, and he would choose whom he pleased to bring it.

'There isn't much tea, mother,' she said, after examination of the little canister in the cupboard.

'Yes, mother,' said John, and Mrs. Brotherton set off, the bundle of work on one arm and Geoffrey's hand firmly grasped in hers.

KILLS TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Jas. Atwell's Lumbago and Bladder Trouble.

He's Strong and Healthy Now, But Will Never Be Without the Great Kidney Remedy in the House.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 19.—(Special).—Permanently cured of Lumbago and Bladder Trouble, with which he had suffered for years, James Atwell, a well-known resident of this place, is not slow to give the entire credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me,' is the way Mr. Atwell put it when interviewed. 'I had been troubled with severe pains in my bladder and in passing my urine would hurt me so that the tears would almost come to my eyes.'

'This is the only room we've got,' said John. 'When father was alive we had two, but we've only had one since he died. You see the rents are so high, but when I go to work we shall be better off.'

Digestive System is Deranged.

At This Season of the Year—High Living and Little Exercise Bring on Dyspepsia and Other Troubles.

Disorders of the digestive system are not uncommon at this season of the year. In cold weather there is a danger of overeating, and a tendency towards the excessive use of highly seasoned food and stimulants.

The result is much suffering from indigestion, liver and kidney derangements, and constipation.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

'I saw lots of other rooms in the house,' said Geoffrey. 'Who has all those?' John promptly supplied him with a list of the other lodgers.

'Yes, mother,' said John, and Mrs. Brotherton set off, the bundle of work on one arm and Geoffrey's hand firmly grasped in hers.

'I was a good way to the shop that gave the work, and poor Mrs. Brotherton was five minutes too late to get her money, so that it was with an empty purse and a sorrowful heart that she went the yet longer distance to Chesham Gardens.'

Here she found a sorrowful household, for the loss of the only son had caused his parents much pain and anxiety.

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

'You told me you had never been in love with any other man, and I hear you were engaged to several.' 'Well, that doesn't prove anything.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

A NATURAL MISAPPREHENSION. 'Only 7 this morning.' 'What! Steel as low as that?' 'No. The mercury in the thermometer.'—Rochester 'Herald.'

Parents buy Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effective expeller of worms.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its popularity is as great as ever and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased.

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately.

First Financier.—'We are going to cut the dividend on Hoop stock.' Second Financier.—'Why, I had no idea that you had disposed of it all.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible.

Mrs. Missett—Charles, do you think I am governed well enough for the reception? Mr. Missett—'Yes; how am I coated and panted?'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Doctor.—'And you have been suffering from insomnia, eh?' Maginnis—'That O'hev. Sometimes it wor so bad O' couldn't shlaape for it.'

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Atwell.

The Boys' Page.

TWELVE PRIZES.

Much Good Work Done.

THE JUDGES TASK AT LAST FINISHED.

I. FOR THE BEST DESCRIPTION OF WHERE THE COMPETITOR LIVES.

First Prize.

Viola Hawkins, 14 N.S.

1st prize—Solid nickel school watch, or a long silver chain.

Second Prize.

Blanche E. Ward, 17, N.W.T.

2nd prize—Solid silver brooch, set with cairngorm, or cuff links, rolled gold, Canadian arms, enamelled.

Honorable Mention.

Charles Wallace, 13, Ont. Julia M. Rutherford, 15, Ont. A. L. Neelands, 16, B.C. Hilda Marshall, 15, N.B. Elizabeth Henderson, 13, N.W.T.

II.

FOR THE BEST SET OF VERSES ON 'THE WITNESS' BOYS PAGE.'

First Prize.

Annie C. Ross, 15, Ont.

1st prize—'Every Boy's Book of Sport,' edited by Prof. Hoffman, or 'Dogtown,' a delightful new book by Mabel Osgood Wright, in which the doings and adventures of the people and dogs of a charming neighborhood are woven into a delightful story, illustrated by charming photographs.

Second Prize.

J. Ross McPherson, 13, Ont.

2nd prize—Stanley Gibbons's Stamp Album; or silver gilt stick pin, with Canadian arms, enamelled.

Honorable Mention.

George W. Ritchie, 14, Ont. Lorne Tremaine, 15, Ont. Percy J. E. Haslam, 17, P.E.I. Jean Gordon, 15, Ont. Myrton Johnson, 15, N.S.

III.

FOR THE BEST PEN AND INK ILLUSTRATION.

First Prize.

Frank W. Graves, 16, N.S.

1st prize—'The Kindred of the Wild,' by Charles G. D. Roberts, illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull.

Second Prize.

O. S. Walsh, 17, Que. Beatrice McDowell, 16, Ont.

2nd prize—Sterling silver brooch, or silver scarf pin.

In this case both sets of drawings were so good that we will break through our usual rule and give two 2nd prizes.

Honorable Mention.

Norman S. Cumming, 16, Ont. J. Ross McPherson, 13, Ont. Isabel McCann, Montreal. Edith M. Kellog, 17, N.W.T. Althea Maud Evans, Cape Breton.

WRITE US WHICH PRIZE TO SEND.

In all cases where there is a choice given between two prizes, we will wait until we hear from the winner of the prize which one to send. In all other cases the prize will be forwarded at once.

OTHER COMPETITORS WERE:

I. Archer, E. Mae, 18, Ontario; Brauer, Alexandra, 14, Montreal; Birch, A. J., 15, Ontario; Buchman, Percy, 12, Ontario; Carswell, Mona, 14, Ontario; Fraser, Jean M., 15, Nova Scotia; Gleason, John V., 17, Ontario; Head, Howard B., 13, Ontario; Hunter, Edith J., 16, Quebec; Kincaide, Winnie V., 15, Ontario; Lalond, George, 15, Ontario; Leslie, Everett, 10, N.S.; Lyster, Horace, 13, Quebec; McPherson, J. Ross, 13, Ont.; Miller, Carrie A., 18, New Brunswick; McDonald, Henry S., 14, Nova Scotia; Pringle, Annie, 10, Ontario; Pritchard, Elsie I., 13, Ontario; Ross, Annie C., 15, Ontario; Reynolds, Lizzie, 11, Quebec; Ritchie, George W., 14, Ontario; Sibbald, Andrew, 15, Ontario; Taylor, Mae, 12, Ontario; Watt, Cora T., Ontario; Wilson, Nellie, 13, Ontario.

II.

Brauer, Alexandra, 14, Montreal; Craigie, John H., 16, Nova Scotia; Cunningham, Annie, 15, Ontario; Gleason, John V., 17, Ontario; MacDonald, Algie W., 16, Nova Scotia; McKay, H. A., 17, Ontario; Watt, Frances E., 15, Ontario; Wallace, Charles K., 13, Ontario.

III.

Garcock, Willie, 14, Montreal; Morse, Ethel E., 15, Nova Scotia; Miller, Carrie A., 18, New Brunswick; Watt, Cora T., 15, Ontario.

V.

Brauer, Alexandra, 14, Montreal; Campbell, Hattie, 13, Washington Territory; Crowe, Gordon, 11, Nova Scotia; Davis, Herbert, 12, Nova Scotia; George, Harold, 10, Ontario; Graham, Edwin, 14, Ontario; Graves, Frank W., 16, Nova Scotia; Hunter, Florence, 15, Quebec; Hambrook, Ina, New Brunswick; Hawkins, Viola S., 14, Nova Scotia; Kincaide, Winnie V., Ontario; Leslie, Everett, 10, Nova Scotia; Longworth, Jean, 7, Prince Edward Island; Longworth, Dorothy, 9, Prince Edward Island; Longworth, F. J., 10, Prince Edward Island; Milligan, R., Ontario; McDonald, A., 16, Nova Scotia; Miller, Lizzie, 13, New Brunswick; McNair, E. M., 10, New Brunswick; Melvor, Donald, 13, Vermont, U.S.A.; Markwick, Dora, 15, New York, U.S.A.; MacGregor, Joanna, 14, Ontario; Matthews, 16,

Ontario; Norrish, Edwin, 13, Ontario; Paquette, Ernest, 11, Vermont, U.S.A.; Pritchard, Elsie I., 13, Ontario; Pringle, Annie, 10, Ontario; Reynolds, Lizzie, Quebec; Stoddart, Agnes, 14, Stalker, Violet, T., 15, Quebec; Taylor, Annie H., 16, Ontario; Taylor, Mae, 12, Ontario; Wallace, Charles K., 13, Ontario; Watt, Francis E., 15, Ontario; Watt, Jessie L., 13, Ontario.

VI.

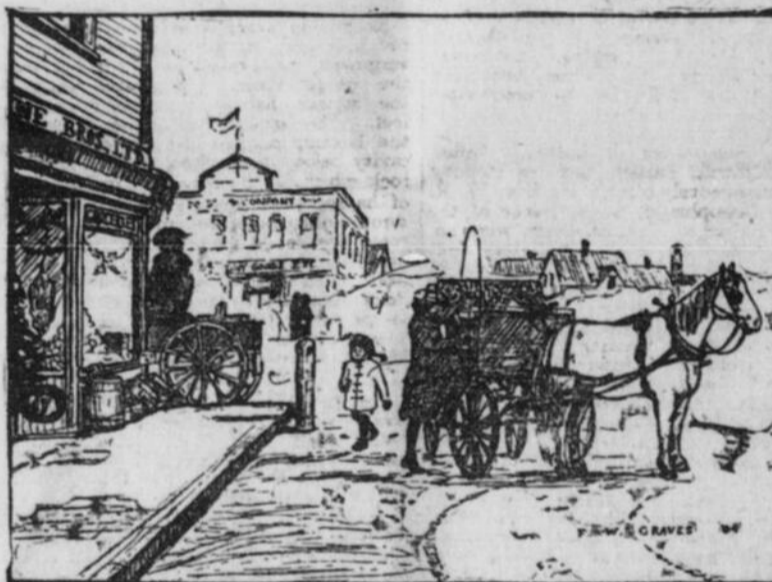
Aiken, Douglas, 13, Ontario; Anderson, Wilbur F. C., 17, Ontario; Bush, Geo., 12, Ontario; Beaven, Reginald, 16, Ontario; Brauer, Alexandra, 14, Montreal; Broadfoot, Bessie, 16, Ontario; Birch, Arthur James, 14, Ontario; Bridges, A. D., New Brunswick; Bullock, 13, Quebec; Currie, Lester, 14, Nova Scotia; Carswell, Mona, 14, Ontario; Conley, Frances, 12, Ontario; Clarke, Emma, 13, Michigan, U.S.A.; Cameron, Ray H., 10, Ontario; Caverhill, Percy, 14, Ontario; Coffin, Lecland, 15, Prince Edward Island; Craigie, John H., 16, Nova Scotia; Campbell, Winnifred, 16, Quebec; Carmichael, Edith, Quebec; Condy, Alice, 18, Ontario; Chute, Dora V., 14, Nova Scotia; Clark, Don, S., 9, New Brunswick; Currie, Nellie, 12, Nova Scotia; Douglas, Isabelle, 14, Ontario; Davis, Herbert L., 12, Nova Scotia; Davison, Bertha, 18, Prince Edward Island; Douglas, 7, 16, Ontario; Fraser, Jean M., 15, Nova Scotia; Fleming, Paul, 13, California, U.S.A.; Gordon, Jean, 15, Ontario; Gillespie, Luella, 14, Ontario; Gleason, John V., 17, Ontario; Grant, Charles Smith, 13, Ontario; Harvey, Ruth, 15, Quebec; Herald, Willie M., 10, Ontario; Harrington, Mabel E., 16, Ontario; Hunter, Florence M., 15, Quebec; Hiltz, Addie S., 16, Nova Scotia; Hotson, Bessie B., 16, Ontario; Harris, George, 12, Ontario; Hambrook, Ina, 15, New Brunswick; Hampson, Ernest, 14, Ontario; Hawkins, Viola S., 14, Nova Scotia; Hood, Mary, 12, Alberta; Irving, Percy H., 14, Alberta; Jose, Pearl, 9, Ontario; James, Lorne, 12, Ontario; Kincaide, Winnie J., 15, Ontario; Kellog, Gertrude Louise, 12, Alberta; Livermore, George F., 15, Montreal; Lamont, Agnes S., 12, Ontario; Lyster, Horace, 13, Quebec; Longworth, Ethel C., 13, Prince Edward Island; Leslie, Everett, 10, Nova Scotia; Linklater, W.F., 16, Ontario; Matheson, Rosalie, 16, Ontario; Milgan, R., 14, Ontario; MacLean, David E., 13, Prince Edward Is-

land; McGeorge, Agnes H., 15, Ontario; McGinness, 16, Montreal; McCallum, Donald, 15, Ontario; MacGregor, Florence, 11, Ontario; McCaw, Isabel, 13, Montreal; McLeod, Lauchlin F. R., 12, Cape Breton; Milliken, Alberta, 13, Ontario; Morse, Ethel E., 15, Nova Scotia; McMillan, A. Herman, Nova Scotia; Mackenzie, Marion O., 15, Quebec; McDonald, Henry S., 14, Nova Scotia; McTaggart, Alex. E., 15, Ontario; Mitchell, Margaret, Ontario; Miller, Alice L., 12, New Brunswick; McKeen, Irene, 15, Al-



'SHE SLIPPED RIGHT IN FRONT OF LITTLE TILLY WIGGINS.'

case did they compare with the carefully arranged papers. Those winning honors were well worthy of the place they won. In the Whittling Competition there were fewer entries than for any other, but the work submitted was so good, the design, proportion and work so fine that we doubt if any number of entries would have changed the result. The prize set consisted of a settee, four chairs, a rocking-chair and an armchair, made of walnut. Though so small, all



IT ISN'T FAIR,' SHE SOBBED, AS SHE CLAMBERED INTO THE WAGGON.

the parts were properly inset and the whole set remarkably dainty in execution. The second prize was awarded for a set containing sofa, footstool, table, chairs, rocking-chair and arm-chair, of felt, and though the pinning together of the bent wood had been difficult and the workmanship was hardly as good as that of the prize set, the design was a graceful one, very well thought out, and was well carried out in all the pieces.

In the descriptions of the homes of our readers we have been much disappointed. There was, as a whole, too much of an attempt to say what a guide book would say or what it was imagined would be expected. In almost no case was the description of the bright, natural one which a boy would give to his chum, who asked, 'What's it like at your place?' Is it because we are slow in our way of speaking, and so when it is a question of written words, which must of necessity be given more thought, we find ourselves handicapped? If this is the case it is time we all set to work to remedy our fault. If, however, the stiffness and unnaturalness in the result of a false idea of what to strive after in writing, the best thing we can do is to get the best literature possible, and read, compare it with our way of expressing ourselves. There is not one of us who cannot readily do this, for we all have within our reach our English Bible, with its wonderful beauty and direct simplicity, and to no other book does English literature owe more.

The verses on the Boys' Page which were naturally light in character you will find amusing, and we will print the best of them as we have space. Some, we regret to say, were absolutely without form and entirely bad as verse, though the thought they were meant to express was loyal to the Boys' Page. These might with advantage have followed Kipling, who says he gets the swing of his most popular poems from old songs, preferably Irish ones. Why not take some song or poem that sings itself over and over in your head, and make your ideas fit it? In the writing competition we were interested to find age did not count, and one second prize has gone to an eleven-year-old. Do we get careless as we grow older, and think it babyish to write well? If we do, we will have to change

THE SPECIAL AWARD.

\$5.00 Prize.

THE RESULT OF A YEAR'S COMPETITIONS.

The special prize of \$5.00 offered to the Boys' Page reader who heads the list of those winning prizes and mentions during the competition series of 1903 has been awarded to

WALTER H. WARREN, MONTREAL,

Three times first prize and once honorable mention.

The work submitted for these prizes included a model sled, a yacht and set of six pieces of furniture. In every case the knowledge, workmanship and skill displayed, was remarkable, would, indeed, have been so had the workman been one of our older readers, and not as he is, a schoolboy of only thirteen years.

OTHERS TAKING HIGH RANK.

Karley, Edith J., Ontario, two first prizes.

Graves, Frank W., Nova Scotia, one first and two second prizes, and one honorable mention.

McPherson, J. Ross, Ontario, one first and one second prize and one honorable mention.

Norrish, Edwin, Ontario, three second prizes.

MacFarlane, J. Calvin, Ontario, one first and one second prize.

Ross, Anna C., Ontario, one first and one second prize.

Sibbald, Andrew, Ontario, two second prizes and two honorable mentions.

McDowell, Beatrice, Ontario, one second and one third prize and one honorable mention.

McChrae, Archie, North Dakota, one first prize and one honorable mention.

Brauer, Alexander, Montreal, one first prize and one honorable mention.

McGeachie, Ontario, one second prize and one honorable mention.

Walsh, O. S., Quebec, one second prize and one honorable mention.

Ethel Longworth, Prince Edward Island, one second prize and one honorable mention.

Hunter, Edith J., Quebec, one third prize and three honorable mentions.

ONE FIRST PRIZE, 1903. Hawkins, Viola, Nova Scotia. Haynes, Gertrude, Ontario. Hurd, Mrs., Quebec. Johnson, Florence Hill, Ontario. Markwick, Dora, New York State. Pinhey, Constance E. R., Quebec. Spurr, Alma E., Nova Scotia. Wilson, Kate M. and Annie, Ontario. Williams, Ethelwynne A., Montreal.

ONE SECOND PRIZE, 1903. Cribb, Reginald, Montreal. Emberson, F. C., Montreal. Longworth, Mabel, Prince Edward Island. McDonald, A. W., Nova Scotia. Parke, James S., Chambly, Quebec. Shireffs, Helen, Ontario. Ward, Blanche, North-West Territory.

ONE THIRD PRIZE. Mick, Willie Gordon, Ontario. THREE HONORABLE MENTIONS. Ritchie, George W., Ontario. TWO HONORABLE MENTIONS, 1903. Johnson, Myrton N., Nova Scotia. Laing, John, Montreal. McCaw, Isabel, Montreal. Stewart, Harriet E., Manitoba. ONE HONORABLE MENTION, 1903. Batchelor, Lawrence, Montreal. Barkley, Ada E., Ontario. Barkley, Henry, Ontario. Bullock, Hubert, Montreal. Cavers, James H., Ontario. Carswell, Nettie, North-West Territory. Clarke, Willie R., Ontario. Clarke, Jean, Quebec. Craigie, Edgar, Ontario. Cole, Cyril, Ontario. Cumming, Norman S., Ontario.

Disher, Edna Rose M., Ontario. Douglass, E., Ontario. Douglas, Isabel, Ontario. Evans, Addie Maud, Cape Breton. Ewing, Arthur, N. Dakota. Fleming, Jennie, Ontario. Garcock, Willie, Ontario. Gordon, Jean, Ontario. Hall, Annie, Ontario. Harris, Elleen, North-West Territory. Haslam, Percy J. E., Prince Edward Island. Henderson, Elizabeth, North-West Territory. Home, Arthur, Ontario. Jakeman, Henry M., Quebec. Johnson, Myrton, Nova Scotia. Kellog, Edith M., North-West Territory. Kincaide, Winnie V., Ontario. Laffin, Fred., Ontario. Lawrence, George D., Montreal. Martin, Philip, Ontario. Marshall, Hilda, New Brunswick. McLaren, Gordon, Manitoba. McPherson, Angus W., Ontario. Myers, Hazel, Ontario. Neelands, A. L., British Columbia. Penney, Marguerite, Ontario. Pinhey, Juanita, Quebec. Pitts, Gordon M., New Brunswick. Ross, Wells, Ontario. Robinson, T. Stanley, Montreal. Rutherford, Julia M., Mill Creek, Ont. Seymour, Alwyn O., Montreal. Simpson, Lilla M., Prince Edward Island. Simpson, Kate M., Ontario. Shorey, Percy, Ontario. Tremaine, Lora, Ontario. Walsh, W. S., Quebec. Wallace, Charles, Ontario. Whitney, Edward L., Quebec. Wilson, Kate M., Ontario.

COMMENTS ON THE YEAR'S WORK. It is not possible for the judges to comment on the work done during the year, and the ability shown, in anything like detail. The competitions have been of such a varied character that every reader of the Boys' Page had a fair chance of winning honors during the year, and many took advantage of it. One thing which is a source of real pleasure to the judges and the editor is the visible improvement in the work of those whose names appear again and again in the lists of competitors during the year. It is not that those who have won Honorable Mention in the first competitions have gained the prizes latterly. That may or may not have been the case, for they may have had better work to contend with in the later competitions, but their individual work is better, and shows very plainly the result of the year's training.

One more thing is clear as a result of the year's work, and which is that we must raise our age limit. Our seven-year old readers do not lose interest when they come to be eighteen, we find, and they object to being shut out from the competitions. We will therefore make eighteen and under our limit in all the competitions for 1904.

Useful hints for every workshop. Clear enough to suit a fool; With their help Bill made a 'scouter'—Bill, on Tuesday, rush from school!

Billy Brown's a regular tyrant, Went off all the boys I know: Once his sister Sue she told me, 'Mother loves the Boys' Page' so.

For there's never any quiet, Billy's always such a fright,— Only when he's got the 'Witness', Then there's peace on Tuesday night.

THE 'WITNESS' BOYS PAGE. (George W. Ritchie, 491 King William street, Hamilton, Ont. Aged 14.)

When school is no more, and lessons are o'er, And we've all but become a young sage, We'll read by the hour, in sunshine or shower, From the good old 'Witness' Boys' Page.

'Tis all about boys, their games and their toys, And what they have done in young age; Of birds and of beasts, of boys who have feasts, On the good old 'Witness' Boys' Page.

How windmills are made, whose works do not fade, And how to skate and how to gauge, Of jokes and of riddles, of values of diddles, 'Tis all in the 'Witness' Boys' Page.

Prizes are well won, by good working done; And ne'er do the judge's decisions engage. Tried for with some zest, the prizes are best,— They are given by the 'Witness' Boys' Page.

From Pekin to Rome, from London to home, You'll find many papers your eyes to engage; But wherever you go, let ev'ryone know, 'That you read the good old 'Witness' Boys' Page.

TUESDAY NIGHT. (Anna C. Ross, aged 15, Stratford, Ont.) Billy Brown just loves the 'Witness', Most of all the 'Page for Boys'; How he loves to read and read it, Tuesday night, Oh, joy of joys!

First he reads the thrilling stories, All of them so real and bright, That describe such dread adventures, Oh, the joy of Tuesday night!

There's the part for nature study; Things which you can scarce believe; Tricks of squirrels and birds and insects. Rush from school on Tuesday eve!

Advertisements.

**Dr. Wood's**



**Norway Pine Syrup**

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, it prevents taking and coughing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Sometimes when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

**BRITISH NEWS**

ENGLISH.

A van in trying to avoid a tramcar at Norwich, some days ago, ran into a lamp-post, which fell and killed a widow named Thompson, who was walking along the footpath.

Doctors have certified that the death of the Bishop of Trinidad, which has just taken place in Liverpool, was caused by a clot of blood on the brain, produced by over-work.

Sir Charles Palmer, head of the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, was present recently at the unveiling of a statue of himself at Jarrow, erected by the town at a cost of about £2,000.

Sir George White has issued a proclamation that May 24, the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, shall be henceforth observed at Gibraltar as a public holiday, to be known as Empire Day.

A soldier who was to have married a young woman, at Warton, Carnforth, on a recent afternoon, sealed the churchyard wall on the bride's arrival at the church and has not since been heard of.

At Finchfield, Essex, on Feb. 3, Dr. Robert Echlin Smith was kicked in the face by a pony which he was trying to catch in a field and sustained terrible injuries from which he has since died.

A respectably-dressed man, aged about 25, was admitted to the Worcester workhouse some weeks since, suffering from loss of memory. He can remember nothing about himself, and has nothing upon him to give any clue to his identity.

At Batley three weeks ago £600 was distributed to 441 men and boys and 619 women and girls—a sovereign each—as rewards for abstention from smoking for a year. This was in fulfilment of a promise made by Mr. T. F. Taylor, woollen manufacturer.

Sir John Gorst, M.P., presiding at the annual meeting of the Association of Technical Institutes recently, attacked the old routine method of education, and pleaded that the desire to do as well as to know should pervade education from childhood to manhood.

The King has consented to open the new University Museum in Downing street, Cambridge, early in March. In response to a request from the mayor and corporation, His Majesty has expressed his willingness to receive an address from the borough on the occasion of his visit.

Colonel C. M. Royds, M.P. for Rochdale, has promised £1,000 towards the erection of the new drill hall which it has been decided to build at Rochdale for the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers. The new structure, which will be erected on the site of the old one, will cost about £4,000, and plans have already been deposited with the War Office.

After being in dock for three months, they just stop it once and for all.

**THEY JUST STOP IT ONCE AND FOR ALL**

What Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do to every Ache and Discomfort Indigestion can Cause.

I was troubled with food and gas rising in my throat and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have stopped it. That is the terse statement of Mr. W. H. Harmer, of Avonmore, N.B. And that is what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do to every pain and discomfort Indigestion and Dyspepsia bring to their victims. They stop it.

It may be pain in the chest after eating. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stop it. It may be headaches and lassitude. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stop it. It may be coated tongue. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stop it. It may be giddiness, dry cough, nervousness, heartburn or any one of the dozen or other effects of Dyspepsia. No matter what, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stop it. How are you to know they do? First, ask others—thousands can and will tell you of cures they have made. And then try them yourself—that is the sweet proof of all—that after you have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial you will have no Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

the 'Victory', Nelson's old flagship, has been again hoisted. She will finish her refit in a few days, and will then be placed at her old moorings in the harbor, Portsmouth. By the King's order the old ship has been so patched up that it is anticipated she will float for another fifty years. She is to remain flagship of the port.

The death occurred at Beckenham, on Feb. 3, after a short illness, of Lady Julia Selina Inglis. Lady Inglis was the second daughter of the first Lord Chelmsford, and was born in 1843. She was the widow of the famous defender of the Residency at Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, and had been in receipt of a pension in memory of her husband's services.

A public clock, subscribed for in commemoration of Mr. Chamberlain's mission to South Africa, was unveiled at Birmingham recently. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Chamberlain, after a meeting in the Town Hall, at which the ex-Colonial Secretary delivered an address, in which he thanked his fellow-citizens for the encouragement and sympathy they had always extended to him.

Our correspondent at Folkestone states that at Sandgate the waves at the morning tide swept over the coastguard station, and washed through the windows at the Alfred Bevan Convalescent Home, flooding some of the apartments. The sea dashed over the parade, sweeping up shingle in its track, thus effectually clogging the rails of the tramway. Through this cause both the motor and tram services were suspended.

At an inquest at Hull on a child aged two years and 11 months the mother, according to the 'Eastern Morning News,' of Feb. 3, stated that she used to buy nuts for the child every week. Dr. Mildred Burgess stated that the father told her that the child had been accustomed to eat the shells. Death was caused by the child having eaten nut shells. The coroner told the mother that she was not fit to have the care of children.

An exciting scene was witnessed recently at a fire at Liverpool. A policeman observed smoke issuing from the second floor window of a dwelling-house in a narrow crowded street, and bursting open the door rushed up-stairs to a bedroom where a woman and four children were asleep. The dressing-table, window curtains, and two beds were on fire, and the room was full of smoke. The constable quickly passed out two children to a sergeant, and at considerable risk again entered the room and rescued the woman and two other children.

There are no fewer than five veteran total abstainers connected with the Wilts District Lodge of Good Templars, and each one is over eighty years of age, namely: Mr. Samuel Saunders (Market Lavington), born 1814, abstainer since 1839; Mr. John Smith (Trowbridge), born in 1817, abstainer since 1836; Mr. H. Hanks (Sherston), born 1819, abstainer since 1864; Mrs. C. Churchill (Corsham), born 1823, abstainer since 1874; Mr. H. Spackman (Corsham), born 1824, abstainer since 1838. Two or three of these veterans are still in active temperance work.

A remarkable story of a wife's callousness was told at an inquest at Leicester on Dec. 30. Worried by financial troubles, an elderly tobacconist named Alfred John Baines said to his wife:—'I'll fetch something and put an end to this.' Thereupon he went to a neighboring chemist and purchased a bottle of carbolic acid. This he poured into a tumbler, but for two hours he hesitated about taking it. The whole of this time, however, the glass never left his hand, even when serving customers. Mrs. Baines made no effort to prevent her husband from drinking it.

'Madge,' of 'Truth,' has some interesting particulars concerning Princess Alice's wedding gown. It is made of a sumptuously-soft, new material, ungrammatically known as 'satin charmeuse.' The trimmings consist of rich embroideries in white chiffon roses and chenille, with Louis XV. bows of white velvet ribbon, studded with brilliants. The bride's head will be crowned with a splendid diamond coronet of unusually graceful design, composed of wheat ears. A cluster of orange blossoms will also be part of the coiffure under the Honiton lace veil that was worn by the bridegroom's sisters, the Princess of Wales, and his mother, the late Duchess of Teck, on their bridal day.

The meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council, called by Mr. Chamberlain, practically for the purpose of deposing the Duke of Devonshire from the presidency of that body, was held on Feb. 3, in the Westminster Palace Hotel, Birmingham, when a resolution, proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, that the existence and activity of the central Liberal Unionist organization should be maintained, was passed. This means that it will be continued as a 'tariff reform' organization under Mr. Chamberlain. A resolution to dissolve the Association got only three votes, and a resolution to prepare a scheme for future management was carried.

The Earl of Devon, the rector of Powderham, and Preliminary of Exeter Cathedral, died at his residence near Starcross, on Jan. 29. The deceased was born in 1811, and was the younger son of the eleventh Earl. On completing his education he took holy orders, and he passed all his life as an exemplary country clergyman—first at Mambhead and subsequently at Powderham, the parish in which his own Castle stands. In 1891, on the death of his nephew, he succeeded to the title and estate. In 1835 he married Lady Anna Maria Leslie, daughter of Henrietta Anne, Countess of Rothes, who died in 1897. The deceased Earl lost his eldest son in 1898, and he is succeeded by his grandson, who was born in 1870.

A daring fraud on a Leicester bank has just been reported. It appears that some persons obtained the private notepaper and the signature of Sir Israel Hart, chairman of the Hart and Levy Co., wholesale merchants and manufacturers, of Leicester, by writing

a charitable appeal to him, and then providing themselves with similar notepaper, and making an exact copy of the signature, obtained a cheque book from his bankers. A day or two later a gentleman presented a cheque for £250, drawn on the Hart and Levy Co., for £250, and signed by Sir Israel Hart. The signature was so cleverly copied that nothing wrong was suspected, and notes were paid over. Subsequently, a fraud was discovered, and it was found the notes had been changed in Paris.

The tidal wave which swept the Channel Islands and the South of England, on Feb. 4, did immense damage at St. Leonards, White Rock, Pevensey, the Rother Valley, where the marshes were flooded so as to resemble an inland sea. Hastings has not had such a visitation in half a century. Extraordinary floods occurred also at Portsmouth. At high tide, half an hour after noon, the sea flooded several streets in the old part of the town. Broad street, the main thoroughfare, was covered with several feet of sea water, which rose as high as the bodies of the horses. The fish market and the cellars of the adjacent buildings were flooded. Damage was done along the coast as far as Eastney Barracks. The tidal wave has damaged Hayling Island, the sea encroaching many yards.

A few minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon on Feb. 3, a man named John Ankers, residing in Fetter lane, by trade a mason, was near Scarborough Bridge, on the Leeman road side, when he noticed a woman who was carrying a baby in her arms go through the swing gate leading towards Lendal Bridge, run down the banks of the river Ouse, and jump in. She was being rapidly carried away by the stream, which was swollen by recent rains, when a man named Wm. Lund, residing in Abbey street, appeared on the scene and gallantly jumped into the river. He succeeded in reaching the drowning mother and child, and managed to support them until, with the aid of one of the life-boats which are placed on the riverside by the corporation, he safely reached the side and all three were got out of the water.

SCOTCH.

Six men charged with whiskey hawking were brought before the Glasgow Eastern Police Court on Feb. 3, and fined £10 each, or two months' imprisonment.

The Rev. James Robb, M.A., B.D., assistant professor of Hebrew in St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's has been appointed assistant secretary to the Carnegie University Trust.

Two cabmen arrested on a charge of causing the death of a woman in West Nile street, Glasgow, by accidentally jostling her while 'larking,' and knocking her among a horse's feet, have been liberated by order of the procurator-fiscal.

The congregation of Ralston United Free Church, Paisley, met on Monday and unanimously elected the Rev. W. R. Reid, Bishopbriggs, to be pastor of the vacant charge. Commissioners were appointed to wait on the Presbytery next Tuesday, and ask them to moderate in a call.

Smallpox is epidemic in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Govan, Kinning Park, Cambuslang, Lochgelly, Kilmarnock and elsewhere. Glasgow had 236 patients in Belvidere Hospital and there were 29 in hospital in Edinburgh, where the authorities are blamed for not having taken proper means to check it.

Sir A. Geikie, lecturing recently in Glasgow, mentioned that on one occasion the mother of the late Robert Louis Stevenson drew his attention to a gold coin she was wearing on her watch chain, and explained that it was the novelist's first brief fee as a barrister of the Scotch Court. 'And probably it was his only one,' added the lecturer.

At Kirkcaldy United Free Presbytery, on Feb. 2, a letter was read from the Rev. H. W. Cochrane, Innerleven, asking to be relieved of his charge—a decision came to an account of his wife's health. He had been entrusted with the formation of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, Rhodesia. The Presbytery resolved to relieve Mr. Cochrane from his charge.

As one of the first visible effects of the abolition of the sugar bounties, a Glasgow firm of engineers announces that it has contracted for the erection of a record-breaking sugar plant in the island of Antigua. It is made a condition that the building shall be approved by the government inspectors, and made fit to stand against the cyclones from which the island has occasional visits.

Rod fishing on the Forth commenced on Jan. 15, but the flat and flabby flounder has been almost alone in responding to the lures of the piscatorially inclined. Salmon are scarce on the Forth, although, strange to say, the catches on the Tay and other Scottish rivers have been quite exceptional. The interdict litigation against the Alloa hang net fishers has nothing to do with the scarcity.

The Presbytery met in Langside Hill Church, Glasgow, on Feb. 6, to moderate in a call to the Rev. Thomas Currie, M.A., London. After religious exercises conducted by the Rev. Archdeacon Russell, M.A., the call was signed by 645 members and 222 adherents, and was thereafter sustained by the Presbytery, and left with the session clerk for further signature. Commissioners were appointed to prosecute the call before the London Presbytery.

Mr. William Mackay, retired draper, a well-known and highly-respected Inverness citizen, died somewhat suddenly on Feb. 2. Deceased for many years carried on an extensive business in a clan tartan warehouse, from which he retired about seven or eight years ago. It was while serving his apprenticeship in the employment of Mr. Mackay that the late General Sir Hector Macdonald enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders, and on his subsequent visits to Inverness

the deceased General invariably called on Mr. Mackay.

Extensive damage was done on Feb. 4 to property at Dunbar by the heavy seas prevailing along the Haddingtonshire coast. A large building known as St. Ann's Court, standing above the beach, was completely wrecked. Part of the adjoining street was left unprotected owing to the collapse of the walls, and the sea undermined it. The position of residents in the lower part of the town is a serious one.

Graham Murray, the Secretary for Scotland, speaking at Lamisk on Jan. 28, said the new Education Bill for Scotland was now practically ready. They had sufficient resources if properly applied, and he believed he had behind him what was sufficient to ensure success—he had the good will of the people of Scotland, who would do their best to help any one who tried to give Scotland a system which was worthy of her great traditions.

A shocking fatality is reported from Inverkeithney, Banffshire. Peter Chapman, inspector of poor, was engaged in threshing oats at a mill driven by horse-power, when he was knocked down by one of the levers, and dragged round the mill-course several times. His body became ultimately jammed between the arms of the mill and the ground, and stopped the progress of the horses. Coming out to see what was wrong, those inside were horrified to discover Mr. Chapman's body terribly crushed.

On Feb. 1, a fleet of twenty Banff and Inverness boats arrived at Buckie after an adventurous voyage after the herring. Leaving Wick on the preceding Friday, they shot nets that night near the Orkneys. They rode out the full force of the gale near their nets till the Saturday night. Their catch totalled about three hundred crans, which fetched one pound twenty-nine shillings per cran. Their unexpected arrival caused a scene of unwonted activity and bustle, and not a little thankfulness.

In connection with the works for repair and preservation of the old royal palace of Linlithgow, further operations are at present being carried out. On this occasion attention has been directed to the eastern portion of the ancient structure, where the old original round towers and buttresses are being put in a better state of repair, and certain excavations are also being made. At this part of the building there existed in former times the main entrance, which is still to be seen, and there was also in the same locality an ancient drawbridge. By these periodical repairs a desirable improvement is effected.

An extraordinary subsidence has occurred in a field on the home farm of Invergowie, three-quarters of a mile from the village, about eight square feet of the surface having sunk nearly sixty feet. The appearance of the sides of the landslip suggest the existence of a cavity below the surface, as part of the rock which is exposed gives indications of having been hewn. Several adventurous villagers descended by means of ropes, and found themselves in what was evidently an underground chamber, and from which several passages branched off. Some years ago stone coffins were found in the vicinity of the place, but though a search was instituted no discoveries of that nature were made.

The beautifully modelled twin-screw steam yacht 'Warrior,' which has been built by the Alisa Company, Troon, from designs by Mr. G. L. Watson, for Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt, New York, was launched at Troon on Feb. 4 in presence of a large company. She is 239 feet long on the water line, with a beam of thirty-two feet six inches, and her measurement is about twelve hundred tons. Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, Edinburgh, are supplying quadruple expansion engines of about three thousand horse power, which will drive her twin screws and give an estimated speed of fifteen knots. The vessel is being fitted in sumptuous fashion, the furnishing and decoration of several of the larger cabins having been entrusted to a Parisian firm. Mrs. G. L. Watson, Downhill, Glasgow, named the vessel.

Just as darkness was setting in at Arbroath on Jan. 29, and while a howling southerly gale was raging, consternation was caused amongst the fishing population when a number of fishing boats were observed making for the harbor in evident peril. The local fleet had returned from the inshore grounds, and it was soon guessed that the boats making for the port were craft belonging to Arbroath which had been prosecuting the herring fishing from Anstruther, and which had been overtaken by the storm. The tide at the time was only about two hours' flood, and as there was a rapidly rising sea on the bar the position of the boats was seen to be extremely dangerous. The circumstances were such as to justify every measure of precaution being taken, and the lifeboat 'William Stevens No. XIII' was launched and stood by inside the bar in order to render assistance. One by one, however, the boats succeeded in crossing the bar and reaching the harbor without mishap.

Sergt-Major Alfred L. Martin, of the Royal Army Medical Staff, Chatham, has presented to the Gordon Highlanders' Institute, Aberdeen, a relic of the Boer war in the shape of a red-cross flag with an interesting history. Sergt-Major Martin narrates that during the advance of Lord Roberts' army on Bloemfontein an order was issued to the effect that a Red Cross flag was to be flown from each of the ambulance wagons. Only one large Red Cross flag was in the possession of his company, and when General Cronje surrendered at Paardeberg there was found a white sheet, and in a trench some garters belonging to the Gordon Highlanders. These had presumably been found on the men who fell at Magersfontein, and had been carried off by the Boers as mementoes of the fight. Some of the garters were sewn together, and by this means two red crosses were made and sewn on to the sheet. These flags were flown on the ambulance wag-

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gons throughout the subsequent operations until the capture of Bloemfontein.

The announcement that the Rev. William C. Fraser, of Straloch, Pitlochry, has been appointed chaplain of Queensbury House, Edinburgh, will be hailed with universal satisfaction by his old-time acquaintances in the upper reaches of Lanarkshire. His appointment will, perhaps, be received with greater acceptance by the douce folks of Crawford, of which peaceful and replete village he is a native. If he had not had an inclination for the ministry, Mr. Fraser would have made an astute and alert journalist. Ten years ago he wielded his facile pen in the interest of the Newcastle dailies and weeklies. Lately he has pursued the paths of literature, and is the author of a six-shilling novel, published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, entitled 'The Whaups of Durlay.' His latest effort, 'The Turning of Fasker,' a labor problem story, is expected to be issued from the press shortly. Always a plodder, Mr. Fraser is again at his desk, and this time he is in the throes of a novel, which he purposes should hold up the mirror to university life in Edinburgh.

IRISH.

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland have requested the Irish party to give their strenuous support to the movement for obtaining justice for Irish Catholics in the matter of university education.

Mr. Thomas Greer, a farmer, of Grange, County Tyrone, died on Feb. 1, at Portadown Railway Station from heart failure. He had had to run to catch the train, and had just taken a seat in a carriage when he expired.

The interment took place at Limerick on Feb. 1 of Mrs. Kelley, Lower Gerald Griffin street, who had attained the remarkable age of 107 years. She had enjoyed the full possession of her faculties up to the time of her death two days previously.

Rear-Admiral Jeffrey, who had been naval commander-in-chief on the Irish station for the past three years, with headquarters at Queenstown, retired on Sunday, Jan. 31, and next morning Rear-Admiral Angus McLeod assumed command and hoisted his flag on the 'Accul.'

At Londonderry on Feb. 1, in sentencing several persons for violent conduct and assaults on the constabulary, the presiding magistrate attributed these occurrences to the facility with which methylated spirits could be obtained and used as an intoxicant. So prevalent had it become that the very court was pervaded with the foul odor of the detestable stuff.

The death has occurred in Paisley of Mr. John McGroarty, the wealthy Irish-American who spent thirteen weeks in Donegal Workhouse recently, having been driven there in a coach and pair. While in that institution as used his silver breakfast and dinner sets, but left abruptly without paying. Having passed a period in Belfast, he went to Paisley, where he received the Guardians' account, and forwarded a cheque promptly in settlement. Deceased amassed his wealth in America as a contractor. He was a native of Donegal, where his remains are being removed for interment.

Two young men of the farming class, named Gara and Coleman, were charged at Ballaghaderreen, on Feb. 3, with the wilful murder of Patrick Giblin, on the

night of Nov. 27. The medical testimony showed that a portion of deceased's skull was driven into his brain. Notwithstanding this terrible injury he lingered for three weeks, and the doctors said that during that time it was impossible for him to have spoken. Deceased's mother, however, swore that her son had told her that he did not know who waylaid him. Prisoners were committed for trial at the Roscommon Assizes.

During some excavations recently, in connection with the new line at the Rossare and Ballygeary Railway, what appears to be an extensive deposit of coal was discovered at the Knockes cutting, about six miles from New Ross. It is stated on good authority that the samples extracted resemble the coal of the Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, Mines. It appears that the people of the neighborhood have used the coal in question in a general way for some time past with comfortable results. It has been decided to forward samples to an expert, and to procure information as to the thickness of the seam.

Mr. William E. Corbett, C.E., who for close on fifty years was architect and borough surveyor of Limerick, is dead. He was in his eighty-third year, and was a very popular citizen of Limerick, and his professional services were in great request. He had been the architect of several churches in his native city and in the south of Ireland, and he was a valued member of the Royal Irish Academy. About seven years since, immediately after the Local Government (Ireland) Act came into operation, Mr. Corbett resigned his appointment of engineer to the corporation. Lately he had been in failing health, and death followed from a pneumonic attack.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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Reliance.

(Henry Van Dyke, in the 'Atlantic.')

Not to the swift, the race; Not to the strong, the fight; Not to the righteous, perfect grace; Not to the wise, the light. But often faltering feet Come surest to the goal, And they who walk in darkness meet The sunrise of the soul. A thousand times by night The Syrian hosts have died;

A thousand times the vanquished right Has risen glorified. The truth the wise man sought Was spoken by a child; The alabaster box was brought, In trembling hands defied. Not from my torch, the gleam, But from the stars above; Not from our hearts, life's crystal stream, But from the depths of Love.

Miss Minnie's Old Boots.

(By Mrs. Euren, in 'S.S. Times,' London.)

Of course, she had a second name, but as every one seemed to address her by the first we may be permitted to do the same. It was Saturday evening—a wet and cheerless evening—and Miss Minnie sat alone in her tiny sitting-room. She was not improvising on the piano—one reason for which may have been that there was no piano to improvise upon. She was not reading an interesting novel; she was not even dreaming of an actual or possible lover; but she was gazing ruefully at a pair of boots—her only pair—and it must be confessed that the sight was not an exhilarating one. Her comments upon their state ran something as follows:

It was then Miss Minnie discovered that her old boots might be made to last some weeks longer.

The young lady had quite regained her serenity, and was giving a last look at her lesson for to-morrow, when the postman's rat-tat aroused her, and the landlady presently handed her a letter. It contained no ill news, yet the tears started to Miss Minnie's eyes as she read—'Please accept the enclosed to get some little present for yourself.' And there lay the strip of blue paper that represented a sovereign. Miss Minnie covered her streaming eyes, and softly murmured, 'Dear Lord, how Thou patest me to shame with Thy loving-kindness. I ought to have been "sure" Thou wouldst supply all my need.'

It was too late to cash the order or to make purchases that night, even if Miss Minnie's thoughts had still been running on boots, old or new. But she only wanted to sing, and it is doubtful if

Make you His service your delight, He'll make your wants His care, Was ever sung more heartily or gratefully. And is this the end of my true life story, you ask? By no means. Miss Minnie's old boots had not yet done their appointed work, nor her victory brought its destined blessing. She met her beloved class next day and found every one of her scholars ready with a warm greeting.

'You surely did not think I should be able to get here on such a day as this?' the teacher archly inquired. (She lived a long way from the school.)

The girls laughed at the absurdity of the little joke, and gleefully answered in chorus—'We were "certain sure" you would be here, teacher.' They spent a happy time together, the scholars appearing to catch their teacher's earnestness and to devour the words as they fell from her lips, and a look of high purpose shone in some of their fair young faces.

But as Miss Minnie left the school and turned homewards, she found herself followed by two of her girls and a pleading voice at her side was saying, 'Please, teacher, would you let us come to your house and speak to you one evening this week?' An evening was named, and Miss Minnie went home wondering what they wished to consult her about. Were they going to leave the class or the district, or did they want advice as to the choice of an occupation? What was her delight when she met them again to find that the dear children had long been wishing to become followers of Jesus, and had been trying in their own humble way to serve and please him, but had not before found courage to declare themselves. Teacher and scholars spent a happy hour together to their mutual benefit, and after the departure of her visitors Miss Minnie might have been heard soliloquizing, 'And I might have missed all this joy, and my girls might have been deterred from ever confiding in me, and from declaring themselves on the Lord's side, had I been foolish enough to be ashamed of going to them in those dear old boots.'

'He pleased not himself.' Who whispered these words in her ear? Ah, this was a consideration that altered the case entirely, and causes Miss Minnie to exclaim severely, 'Young woman, I am ashamed of you. You profess to follow your Master, and to be ready to tread the path of self-denial, and yet you sit here worrying about the boots you are to wear, when you should be willing to go in a pair of sandals, or with no boots at all, to do your Lord's bidding. Oh, I fear, after all, that you are an unprofitable servant—a vain, self-indulgent creature.' (Fie, Miss Minnie, to call names—you who usually have a good word to say for everybody!) But the victory was won.

The Courage of Simplicity.

The doctrine of the simple life requires true courage in its exponent. Modern living is complex and grows more so with every difficulty overcome and every dollar earned. The harder a man or woman works, the more money he or she or his or hers will possess to spend for unnecessary matters. The strenuous inventor provides new methods of complicating life afresh. Has the sewing machine rendered dress less complicated or more so for women? Look at the fashions of a century ago and the question answers itself. Our grandmothers had one dress where we have a dozen. But they had repose of manner and we are in a state of nervous tension instead. Times have changed, doubtless, and we cannot expect to preserve the simplicity of our grandmothers. But the courage of simplicity is sadly needed among American women. Every detail of household life is becoming more and more complex. Many a husband and father is overworked year after year, till the strenuous life finishes him a decade earlier than necessary, because his household requires too much furniture, too many clothes, too many outings, too many entertainments, too many servants, too much keeping up with the rising standard of luxurious living. It requires a high courage for any woman to set a simple standard and hold to it; but her family will rise up and call her blessed in the end, if she has the courage of her conviction that simplicity is the keynote of true living.

When we sit down and think about it, how few are the essentials of life, after all. Shelter, warmth, clothing, cleanliness, plain food, education, religion, family ties, friendship—these in little more to be added to complete the list. They are practically within any one's reach, without exhausting effort. Many a home which might have been happy if it had been contentedly simple, becomes a mere abode of contention, debt and pretence, from which all possibility of happiness has faded forever. It requires bravery to wear one dress for three seasons when all one's neighbors have three dresses in one season. It requires a calm courage to do without new curtains and centrepieces when our friends regard them as necessities of existence. It demands firm mental balance to read standard books instead of the last novels and to let the flood of magazines and newspapers sweep by without wading in neck deep in company with everyone else. The woman who rushes from kitchen to club, from sewing machine to charity meeting and tea with haste and without rest, is called an 'all-round' person in approving tones. 'She neglects nothing' is the formula of praise from all her friends who toil after her, inspired by her strenuous example. The woman who simplifies kitchen and sewing, who restricts clubs and charities to the point where she really gains strength and gives strength from and to them, and who aims for true social intercourse and not empty social dissipation, is regarded as 'so eccentric,' if she is a person of position and means, or 'so queer,' if she possesses neither. The average woman has not the courage to take this stand. It involves 'not being like other people,' and we all know the horrors of that phrase to the average mind.

Yet, unless the simple mind gains on the strenuous one, what are we coming to? The modern dinner-table, with its flowers, its embroideries and lace, its successive courses, its thousand-and-one luxurious details, its costly services and food, is a fair illustration. It does not nourish; it overfeeds and overstimulates, as any doctor with practice among well-to-do families knows. The common phrase regarding a well-cooked article of diet, 'the same your mother used to make,' reveals what memories of simple tables cling fondly to many minds. What is gained by the luxury of a modern dinner, except the temptation to overeat and the consequent tendency to dyspepsia? Yet, to the modern dinner-table many a housewife sacrifices thought and time enough to make life rich in higher directions, and spends money enough to make the difference between a comfortable margin and an anxious edge of domestic expenditure. How refreshing to find a cultivated household, the head of which is famous in American letters, where, as one acquaintance puts it, 'you can drop in to lunch whenever you want to and know that you are not giving one bit of trouble, if cold mutton and baked potatoes are the menu for that day, you get them and a cordial welcome with them, and such clever talk around the table that you congratulate your lucky stars that you are there.' It might, of course, be objected that, without the clever talk, the cold mutton and potatoes would not be so acceptable. But the point of the simple life is that, by cutting off the non-essential, the essential is rendered more possible; and a host and hostess who are not bending their minds on the expense and quality of their dinner, but on the quality of the conversation that accompanies it, are certainly likely to be pleasant company. The worried hostess, as we all know, is a damper to any feast.

This simple life, indeed, is not negation—mere ruthless cutting off. It is, rather, the affirmation of the best and the constant choice of it in preference to side issues. It grows by practice. Though poor, we can reach sometimes that high-luxury which the rich no longer possess—leisure. The strenuous life falls in this point—the simple life wins it. To be simple is to relieve the need for being so strenuous. Are there not tired souls who need this gospel and who are weary of the complexity that grows more complex every year? Let them take courage—the courage to be simple—and life will straighten out wonderfully and unnecessary burdens drop from them as they go forward, leaving the superfluities of existence behind and finding the essential things even easier to reach.—Priscilla Leonard, in the 'Interior.'

With the Children.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE.

Life's too short to fret and worry, Or to go through in a hurry. Let them that want to go that way, Have the road an' right-o'-way, Be contented with your lot; Don't get nervous or upshot; And, as time goes on, you'll see What a good world this can be.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

A BOY'S ROOM.

A boy's room at school was prettily furnished at small cost, and very little trouble. The room was hardly as large as the ordinary hall bedroom. A good Delft blue figured paper was on the walls, the narrow bed was white iron, and a dresser, writing table, and two chairs quite filled the apartment. Ruffled white dimity curtains were put up at the one window, and a white linen spread over the dresser top. Two blue Wilton stripe served as rugs, one long one beside the bed and a shorter one in the front of the writing table. A white enamelled shelf held books, and the walls were hung with favorite pictures, good print reproductions of the boy's favorite home photographs and portraits of special heroes, of whom the boy had many, all pictures

having gold-paper mats and gold paper-out binding. Gradually other treasures of the occupant's collecting found their way in the room, flags, photographs, branches with birds' nests, and other wood trophies, but so admirable was the original setting that nothing jarred. When a boy's room is not furnished with a coph, the boy is extremely apt to lie on the bed to read, the chances of his removing his shoes or protecting the white-spread before lying down being extremely slender. Rather than indulge in vain remonstrances, banish the white spread altogether, and substitute denim, blue, if it can be made to fit into the color scheme of the room. Have the centre of the spread plain, with a border twelve to eighteen inches deep of figured denim, fleur-de-lis, or something similar. The denim takes on a better color as repeated washings dull its first brightness. It does not easily wrinkle, and the comfort of the boy is ensured.

Health Notes.

THE PROPER AMOUNT OF SLEEP.

A proper amount of sleep is, of course, absolutely essential to continued good health; but if dietetic habits are correct, it is a matter which will regulate itself. If a rule is needed, one will follow naturally from the fact that almost every one feels languid on waking, and is disposed to take another nap, no matter how long he has been sleeping. This is a morbid sensation which it would take too long to explain here. It is enough to say that lack of sleep should be made up, if possible, at the beginning, and not at the end. The best general rule is to rise at a given hour every morning, whether tired or not, and to go to bed when sleepy.—February 'Century.'

TO CIRCUMVENT COLDS.

The cold will creep in at the window-cracks, and through the floors. If you have a friend who suffers with cold feet, probably she would appreciate a floorpad. Make a bag of strong ticking, large enough to stand on comfortably, put in sand enough to make it an inch thick, sew up securely, and slip into an outer bag of dark cretonne or denim, which may be fastened with buttons and buttonholes, or laced together with a tan or black shoestring passed through large eyelets sewed on the edges. The sand bag, when heated thoroughly, remains warm a long time, and is the greatest comfort imaginable when at the keyboard board, or about other tasks which keep one standing on a cold floor.

Fleecy insoles and warm, knitted or crocheted bed socks help to ward off many an illness. One invader I know was made very happy by a set of Turkish towelling bags, furnished with drawstrings at the top, for the hot water bottles and soap stones, without whose comforting warmth a northern winter would be impossible for her.

If one is 'shivery' between the shoulders yet dislikes to wear cape or jacket about the house, there are 'spine warmers' of two thicknesses of softest flannel quilted together. Make them about six inches wide, and long enough to reach from the top of the underwear, inside which they are fastened with safety pins, for ease in removal for laundering, to the waist. They are not bulky, and are 'wavy comfortin'', to quote Sam Weller.

The woman who is always glowing other people will often go about shivering and uncomfortable for fear of 'petting' herself, a strange outcropping of the old Puritan doctrine of self denial. But if these simple comforts are given by some friend, she will rarely refuse to use them, and life will be brighter for the added comfort.—Exchange.

Home Work Room.

KERCHIEFS IN NEEDLEWORK.

The use of handkerchiefs in needlework is growing. The handkerchief corset cover is two or three seasons old, but is still very popular. A recent bride had an entire set of underwear trimmed with handkerchiefs. They were applied on the petticoats, both short and long, in the same way as on corset covers. Each handkerchief was cut diagonally into two pieces, each piece halved from the insertion, and put together with a strip of insertion.

These pointed pieces were set on around the skirt, and fell over a frill of fine white lawn. As the three-cornered pieces were used on the blouse, of course, and joined tip to tip, the lawn ruffle frilling out between them, it took only a few handkerchiefs to go around even the larger petticoat. The chemise was finished in the same way, half of the handkerchief falling over the front, the other half over the back, all edges finished with a narrow lace frill.

The low, square-necked night-dress matched the chemise in its trimming, the little short sleeves being made from a single divided handkerchief used as a frill. The whole set matched, in fact, including the lawn ruffes. Handkerchief sofa pillows are developed in several ways. Large ones, men's size, with a broad hemstitched edge, have an initial or some insignia embroidered in the centre, and are used for college pillows, a wide white frill finishing the edge. Another sort of pillow utilizes the small lawn handkerchiefs with colored borders. Four of these are sewed on a square of white lawn, a border of white being left all around, says 'Harper's Bazar.' The lawn ruffe that finishes this pillow is lace edged, and, if liked, may have the

hem feather-stitched in a color matching the border. Select sheer handkerchiefs with a deep border of color.

CLEANING WOOL RUGS.

Shaggy rugs when clean and fleecy looking are beautiful. It costs something to have a professional clean them, so I experimented myself with a small one and had such good success that I undertook the large, handsome skin. The task I dreaded proved to be quite an easy one after all. I choose a mild day and to do the work out on the back porch, where the drippings will do no damage. To commence with, tack the rug upon the side of a barrel. Then with a pail of warm water into which is dissolved a package of washing powder, and a stiff scrubbing brush, I go over the wool surface vigorously until the dust has been thoroughly loosened, after which pour on several pailsful of clear, warm water, using the brush at the same time until the wool is thoroughly rinsed. Use a clean curry comb while it is drying and when quite dry the rug will be snowy and fluffy. Of course, to commence with the skin should be shaken free of dust, and any broken places in the skin mended. The most particular part of the job is in keeping the skin side from getting wet; that would mean to ruin it. For that reason it is fastened securely on the barrel, which, being a convex surface, causes all the water to shed.

Our Correspondents.

Editor Home Department.—We enjoy reading the 'Witness,' but miss the helpful letters, such as were formerly written by 'Deborah,' 'Elizabeth' and others, for the Home Department. Where have those correspondents gone? I am sure that many of us would gladly welcome them back again. Yet, wherever they are I hope they are still working for the Master in earnest faith and love.

There is a beautiful invitation and promise in the Book of Matthew, which has been running in my mind lately. It reads thus: 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' Matt. xi. 28.

They are the words of Jesus, yet so many take no notice whatever of them. They appear joined to their idols, to sin, and iniquity. How many are sighing for rest, but turn a deaf ear to the Saviour's precious promises. There is no rest for the wicked,' we read in the Bible. Not until they forsake their sins and go to Jesus as little children and ask his forgiveness. O weary, heavy laden souls, toiling and struggling under the burden of guilt and disobedience, accept his loving offers of peace and rest—peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

The Saviour stands with outstretched arms (His form by faith we see), And lovingly and tenderly, Cries, 'Sinner, come to Me. Come, lay thy heavy burden down, Come, lean upon my breast, I died for thee; just come to me, And I will give thee rest.'

Will some one kindly give a good recipe for coconut dressing for a cake, and oblige, yours truly, VIOLET ST. CLAIR.

Rowland, Man.

Selected Recipes.

Oranges now are in perfection, and this is the time to make orange marmalade. The sour orange is the best, which grows in Oregon or California. This is an excellent way to make orange marmalade, weigh fourteen ounces of sugar to each pound of fruit. Peel the oranges, leaving them whole. Put the peels in a preserving kettle, with enough water to cover them, and let them boil till very tender; then drain off the water, and taking each piece of peel separately on a silver fork, scrape out the soft inside with the back of a silver knife. Then cut the yellow peel into thin shreds.

While the peels are boiling, cut the oranges into slices and press them through a colander. This process will leave all the fibre in the colander, and will send the juice and pulp through the colander. Mix this with the sugar and put it in a preserving kettle over the fire. Mix the shredded peel with the juice and pulp, and let it all boil slowly until it jellies; then put it in glasses and seal.

Lemon marmalade made in the same way, but using only lemons, will be found to be a delightful change, and an appetizer not to be despised as the spring days come with their enervating mildness.

Baked Hamlet Steaks.—Have two hamlet steaks cut an inch and a half in thickness. Let stand in a marinade an hour or more; lay thin slices of salt pork upon a fish sheet, place one of the steaks upon salt pork, dip oysters, about one-half pint will be required, in melted butter, then in cracker crumbs, and place upon the fish to cover entire surface. Place the second steak upon the oysters, season, and lay slices of pork on the top. Bake 25 or 40 minutes, basting three or four times with the juice in the pan, or with butter melted in hot water. A few minutes before the fish is to be taken from the oven remove pork, and cover the top with a cup of cracker crumbs that have been stirred in one-third cup of melted butter. Serve when crumbs are brown, with tartare sauce and potato balls.

Tartare Sauce.—Mix a half teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoon of powdered sugar, half teaspoon of salt, few grains of cayenne, add the yolks of two eggs, stir until thoroughly blended, set bowl in pan of ice water. Add half a cup of olive oil, at first, drop by drop, stirring continually as mixture thickens, dilute with one and a half tablespoonful of vinegar, and add oil faster. Keep in cool place and when ready to serve, add half a tablespoonful each of chopped capers, pickles, olives, parsley, a little chopped onion, and a quarter teaspoonful of Tarragon vinegar powder.

Advertisements.

PUTTING BABY ASLEEP.

If baby is restless or sleepless do not give it 'soothing' medicines to make it sleep. These medicines always contain opiates, and you are merely drugging the little one into temporary insensibility—in fact you are placing its life in peril. Restlessness and sleeplessness is usually the result of some trouble of the stomach or bowels, and if this is removed the child will sleep naturally, and awake bright and healthy. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and the mother has a solemn assurance that the medicine contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Louis Reville, Gawan, Ont., says: 'My baby suffered from colic, cried a great deal and was very sleepless. After giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared and through giving him an occasional Tablet since, he has always been healthy, and is now a strong rugged child. No mother should ever be without the Tablets in the house.' You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any dealer in medicine, or if you write to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., the Tablets will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box.



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.

DON'T LET THE SONG GO OUT OF YOUR LIFE.

Don't let the song go out of your life; Though it chance sometimes to fow In a minor strain, it will blend again With the major tone, you know. What though shadows rise to obscure His' skies, And hide for a time the sun; They sooner will lift, and reveal the rift, If you let the melody run.

Don't let the song go out of your life; Though your voice may have lost its trill, Though the tremulous note should die in your throat, Let it sing in your spirit still. There is never a pain that hides not some gain.

And never a cup of rue, Go bitter to sup, but what in the cup Lurks a measure of sweetness, too.

Don't let the song go out of your life; Ah! it never would need to go. If, with thought more true and a broader view

We looked at this life below, Oh! Why should we moan that life's spring-time has flown, Or sigh for the fair summer time?

The autumn hath days filled with peace of praise, And the winter hath bells that chime.

Don't let the song go out of your life, Let it ring in the soul while here, And when you go hence it shall follow you thence, And sing on in another sphere. Then do not despond, and say that the fond

Sweet songs of your life have flown, For if ever you knew a song that was true, Its music is still your own. —Kate R. Sulist, in the 'Transcript.'

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

Sometimes 'sunshine' travels by round-about ways, to reach the needy place. A letter from the President-General, in New York, some time ago, called the attention of the Montreal branch to the troubles of a woman in Toronto, whose husband was ill much of the time, and who was not at all well herself. There seemed no way of paying off the mortgage placed on the furniture to meet the demands for rent, and altogether the story was a pitiable one. Several members of the Montreal branch who had friends in Toronto, wrote to them, with the result that they will interpret themselves in helping in the case.

WELCOME GREETINGS.

Mrs. H. Parry Sound, writes to thank her many Sunshine friends for their season's greetings. 'First and foremost,' she says, 'we received a box of good things from an address in Ottawa. There was a great deal of happiness wrapped up in that big box, but I believe the greatest joy was derived from a number of dressed dolls. The dresses were made to come on and off. We got a parcel of 'Westminsters' with the story of Browne, which we appreciate very much. We also received an express parcel of books and magazines from Cousin's Bay Sunshine Circle, which help to lighten this dreary, long, tedious winter. Miss Pearson, of Merrickville, sends us papers often. We also get the 'Daily Witness,' (Saturday edition), 'Boys' World,' and 'Girls' Companion from some one. Miss Simpson sent us a lovely children's book. The wee folk never tire of looking it over. Papers come from others who have names. We thank every one who has thought of us.'

WILL SEND PICTURES.

The little girl whose 'one pleasure in life is cutting out pictures and pasting them in her scrap-book,' of whom mention was made in last week's Sunshine column, has won the sympathy of four or five friends in Montreal, and some outside the city, who have obtained the address and will send pictures to the child.

NEW BRANCHES.

In those districts of forming a Sunshine branch in their locality will write to Miss Donaldson, 4875 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, she will be glad to give information in regard to organizing.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Fifty-one volunteers for missions, three hundred dollars raised for expenses of the meetings, and 2,450 delegates registered are the results of the great missionary meeting of the Alameda County, Cal., union, the Epworth League Alliance, and the Baptist Young People's Union, held in the First Presbyterian Church, Oakland, on Dec. 4 to 6 inclusive.

Do foreign missions pay? The report of the A. B. C. F. M. shows that it has in foreign mission lands 535 native churches under the care of 275 native pastors and 519 native assistants (unordained). The additions to these 535 churches were 5,902 new members, an average of more than 110 to each church. Can we find 500 churches in any denomination in this country which report more than a hundred accessions during the year?—'Missionary Review of the World.'

That the French are watching every chance to establish themselves in the New Hebrides is seen in the following from the Rev. Dr. Annand: 'Two young men are now with us from Australia. They came to settle somewhere in this end of the group, but they have not secured a place yet. The French are still getting ahead of the British in buying land. While we were at Ambrym they came and bought up miles of the bush land in front of our house—behind the British land. Thus they push on.'

Bishop Oluwole gave an address recently at the St. Peter's, Highgate Hill, Men's Service. Between five hundred and six hundred men listened with great interest to the bishop's graphic account of the work done by the C. M. S. in West Africa, which had led to the formation of native churches with native bishops and clergy. The bishop concluded with an earnest appeal for Christian men—artisans, mechanics, railway men, and others—to go out, as there is a large and promising field of work open to such.

Harvard University is said to be threatened with two dangers: too many rich men's sons among the students, and too many undergraduates who drive their automobiles and spend two or three thousand dollars a year, and the danger is that a false standard will be set up and mistaken ideas of life will be inculcated. Then there is the expectation that in the near future five thousand students will be enrolled in the institution. How to house such a small army and how to govern them are grave problems. More important, perhaps, is the question how to bring any personal influence to bear upon them to build up well-proportioned and cultured characters. There is no gain to the student in being one of such an immense throng. In this respect the small college stands superior.

Mr. Henry Varley gives a graphic account of the 'New Berlin' as he observed it. Beneath all the splendor of the architectural city, there is a moral enervation which is distressing to a true soul. Mr. Varley was particularly struck with the enormous number of splendid drinking-houses, and he ventures the opinion that there is more actual drinking to express in Berlin than in London. In the fashionable suburb of Charlottenburg, for instance, with its population of 220,000, there are less than six thousand sittings in all the churches put together; and in Berlin itself the proportion is much the same. This, says 'The Christian,' is a striking demonstration of the results of materialism. Berlin is the centre of the country which, more than any other country, has preached the doctrine of materialism and of 'liberalism'

in theology. The two nearly always go together. A new evangelical revival is the great need in Germany and in England alike.

Mormon elders in New York city are by no means overburdened with modesty. It is not an uncommon thing for them to attend prayer-meetings in the churches and stand outside the door at the close offering their literature to all who will take it. Still more alarming is the fact that these men station themselves near the public schools offering their literature to the young women of the higher classes as they approach the school-building. The speakers who are employed by the council say that they never speak on this theme without being confronted by Mormon elders, who frequently approach them at the close and most courteously object to some of their statements, declaring that they are ill-advised and not truthful. One lady who has been speaking in the west and who knows from personal contact with Mormons where she affirms, has been repeatedly warned by these elders against making certain statements.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond has been holding special services in Marietta, O. When Mr. Hammond labored in Marietta twenty-six years ago, nearly a thousand people professed conversion, and some of the best workers in the present meetings were then brought to Christ. About two hundred and fifty persons, mostly young people, have signed the 'Covenant cards,' and express their belief that they have found the Saviour. Many are praying that the students of the college may be greatly helped in their religious life. It happened that at the time of Mr. Hammond's visit, the Ohio River overflowed its banks. Mr. Hammond took advantage of the opportunity to address the crowds gathered in the streets, preaching in the open air to about two thousand people. He spoke to them of the flood in the time of Noah, and urged them to flee to the ark of safety before it was forever too late. The pastors of Marietta feel much encouraged in view of the good work accomplished.

The opponents of the Anglican Education Act, says the 'Presbyterian Banner,' do not seem to relax their efforts to make it odious. Thousands of 'Passive Resisters' parade with banners and music along the great thoroughfares of London. Half the church attendants in England are said to be arrayed against the measure, and just that half who have been said to make up 'the conscience of the nation.' More than seven thousand of the Resisters have been warned that they will be 'sold up' for not paying the tax. In some places valuable goods have been sacrificed, but usually the process is very unpopular and the owners do not suffer any great loss. At last the London 'Spectator' acknowledges that the act is unworkable. The magistrates, overseers and policemen are said to loathe their duties and hate the dirty work required in executing the act. 'The Times' denounces the 'cheap martyrdom' of the Resisters but other papers say that, for the sake of peace and quiet, if for no other reason, the statute will have to be repealed. At present this appears to be most probable.

Dr. Carmichael tells of the work among the Galicians and Donkhorob, which is exceedingly encouraging. We not only have four of our own ministers engaged directly in this work, concentrating their lives to it, living among the people and acquiring their language, but we have providentially secured the services of a graduate of St. Petersburg University, an earnest Christian man, who is supervising the education of a number of Galicians and Donkhorob, who have in view Christian work in connection with our church. A Galician class under this gentleman was opened in Manitoba College last week with ten students, all of whom have in view the ministry or Christian work in connection with us. We have a large number of colporteurs employed among these foreign settlers and have been able to secure a considerable quantity of Ruthenian Testaments for distribution among the people. We have also had prepared and printed a catechism and a number of hymns in their language. All this has entailed heavy expenditure upon our funds, but there was no alternative. In the Providence of God the way was opened up for reaching these strangers that have settled in our midst. 'Necessity was laid upon us,' and we felt that we must embrace the opportunity.

BAKER OF TONGA—A ROMANCE OF THE PACIFIC.

News has been received of the death of the Rev. Shirley Waldegrave Baker, ex-Wesleyan missionary, the story of whose career at Tonga reads like a romance of R. L. Stevenson or Louis Becke. Forty-three years ago the Wesleyan Church of Australasia sent a band of young missionaries to evangelize the Friendly Islands. Baker was one of the most aggressive of the band, and won his way to the chairmanship of the district and the general superintendency at Tonga. The band also included the Rev. Messrs. James Egan, Moulton and J. B. Watkin. Baker was an ambitious man, and mixed himself up with trade and native politics. He captivated the old King George Tubour, who was deaf and in his dotage. Baker defied the Wesleyan authorities in Australia, who sought to curb his ambition. Sir Arthur Gordon, H. M. Consul and high commissioner for the Western Pacific, complained to the Wesleyan authorities in London of Baker's mischievous political and trading activities. Before action could be taken, Baker severed his connection with the Wesleyan Church, and King George made him his prime minister. Baker got the whole government of the island into his hands, ignoring the puppet legislative bodies and officials he had set up. He governed by 'Orders in Council,' the council consisting of himself and the smile king. He avenged himself on the Wesleyan authorities by bitterly persecuting the Wesleyans and setting up a new Tonga free church. Sixteen thousand Wesleyans were induced to secede to the new church. The na-

tive ministers and local preachers, who mostly stood firm, and the remnant of the rank and file, underwent relentless persecution, including exile, for many years. Then, in 1890, Sir John Thurston, the high commissioner, interposed. Baker, at twenty-four hours' notice, was deported to New Zealand, where he remained for seven years. At the end of that time he returned to Tonga, to find King George dead and the natives unresponsive to his attempts to recapture them. He got himself ordained, and three years ago endeavored to introduce the Anglican Church into Tonga, but found that his wizardry had departed. He held services, however, in a house, and, still engaging in political intrigue, was quite recently threatened with a fresh deportation. He died a baffled and poverty-stricken man.—Exchange.

SIX YEARS OF SECESSION.

(From our Berlin correspondent.)

The Ultramontane organs in Austria have at last condescended to give statistics of the 'Los von Rom' movement. When the movement began in 1899-00, they denied that there were any conversions. After a year or two they admitted that quite a number of disaffected persons had severed their official connection with the Church of Rome. Now they publish figures giving the number of those who have finally broken with Rome. It is needless to say that their figures do not agree with those published by the other side. The Catholic figures, placed alongside those furnished by the Austrian Protestant Church, are as follows:

Table with columns: Catholic Version, Protestant Version, Total. Rows for years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and a Total row.

The Protestant authorities admit that 3,350 persons belonging to their church have joined Rome; and according to the Romanist statisticians 3,600 persons formerly Protestants have joined their church since 1898. The net results, therefore, are 13,008 converts, according to the Catholic version, and 27,827 according to the Protestant version, or more than twice as many as the Ultramontanes admit. From a correspondent intimately acquainted with the movement in Bohemia, I learn that so far it has only affected the German-speaking population of that country. The great mass of the Czechs or Bohemians is untouched by it, although here and there isolated cases of secession from Rome are reported. But the most satisfactory feature of the movement as it exists at present is the deepening of its spiritual side. This is admitted by all impartial observers. The unpleasant leaven of politics which was so prominent in the early years is giving place to a strong evangelical feeling permeating all districts where the movement has struck root. One of the best proofs of this may be found in the fact that several associations have been formed for carrying the Gospel light into Bohemian districts by means of native Bohemian evangelists.

NEW CRUSADE IN EAST LONDON.

The clergy of East London are beginning to organize. In the great East End borough of Stepney they have all joined to present a solid phalanx to the foe. All the Church clergy, the Nonconformist ministers, the Roman Catholic priests and the Jewish Rabbis are in it. The new organization is called the 'Council for Public Welfare.' Its object is to deal with temperance, housing, and public morality, and to press questions needing attention on the public authorities. The Rector of Stepney, the Rev. Prebendary Dalton, had much to do with its formation, and the Bishop of Stepney is president. The council desire to check Sunday trading, which in many parts makes the Sunday unbearable. Crowds of people fill the streets with chaffering and bargaining, the butchers and greengrocers put out stalls in the gutter, and stand in the footway serving, so that people on the way to church must walk round through the mud of the road, and at the street corners there are Dutch auctions of crockery, cheap floor-cloth, and other goods, making a din that can be heard throughout the street.

FATHER JOHN.

The ignorance and the religious fanaticism of the Russian peasantry are illustrated in a striking manner by the almost blasphemous veneration of which the famous Father John, of Kronstadt, much against his will, is made the object. Some time ago a peasant in the Government of Kostroma wrote a hymn in honor of Father John, placing him almost on an equality with the persons of the Trinity. The Kronstadt priest wrote a severe letter to the peasant, rebuking him for his blasphemy, but this had no effect, so he was compelled to go in person to Kostroma in order to put a stop to the growth of a sect which was being founded to worship him. This is only one case out of many. There are cases in which peasants openly maintain their conviction that Father John is the Christ, the reincarnation of the Divine Spirit. One aged pilgrim who holds fast this belief, when he was arrested and threatened with punishment, declared with enthusiasm that he would gladly die for his Saviour. Portraits of Father John are frequently used as icons and are venerated in the same way. Several societies have been formed to uphold the doctrine of the divinity of the Kronstadt priest in spite of all his vehement protests.

CANCER FROM TOBACCO-SMOKING

A well-known eye specialist declares that every man or woman who smokes half an ounce of tobacco a day is smoking himself or herself blind. And in addition, he attributes the increase of cancer to indulgence in tobacco. That smoking is fatal to the sight is well substantiated. The following letter, written by a Fellow of the Royal College of

Advertisement for Vite-Ore mineral ore. Includes a large illustration of a man in a hat and a woman, and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments like rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Middle-Aged and Elderly People Should Use It. As old age approaches the necessity for such a tonic as Vite-Ore becomes each year more and more manifest. At a generally known, all through life there is a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system, marking the transition from the soft, gelatinous condition of infancy to the hard, ossified condition of old age.

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, TORONTO, ONT. W. W. DEPT. Yonge & Temperance Sts.

Surgeons, contains some startling assertions: 'It cannot be denied that the smoking habit causes cancer of the lip, of the tongue and throat, blindness, deafness, sleeplessness, color blindness, and a whole host of nervous symptoms, with a general deterioration of the physique. I have seen as many as five patients in one day all blinded by smoking. One could not tell night from day, and not one of the others could read. Tobacco is not only a curse to those who use it, but a nuisance to every one else.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON March 6, 1904. JESUS CALMS THE STORM. Mark iv., 35-41.

(The lesson includes the three accounts, Matt. viii., 18, 23-27; Mark iv., 35-41; Luke viii., 22-25, together with the readings of Matt. xiii., 23-45; xiii., 1-53.) Golden Text.—He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still.—Ps. cvii., 29. 'After the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus returned to Capernaum, and soon after began his second tour of Galilee. Among the events that took place between Lessons IX. and X. there were two distinct onward movements, or developments, of his work. First, raising to life the widow's son at Nain. This is the first recorded miracle of Christ in which he raised the dead to life. A day of teaching by the Sea of Galilee at the close of his second tour of the country, recorded in Matt. xiii., and in Luke viii.: Second, teaching by parables beside the Sea of Galilee, with which Jesus closed the labors of that great day, marking a new epoch in the teaching of Jesus. It grew out of the increasing opposition and prejudice of the leaders, who were ever ready to distort and pervert everything he said. Jesus, therefore, taught the truth in parables, which planted good seed in their minds, which they could not easily destroy, and taught the disciples many truths which they could not understand at the time, but the meaning of which would be unfolded as time and training went on. 'A day of miracles by the sea (Matt. ix., 18-34; Luke viii., 22-56) followed the busy day of teaching. (1) The stilling of the tempest. (2) The Gadarene demoniac. (3) The raising of Jairus's daughter. (4) The two blind men. (5) The dumb demoniac. The first of these is the subject of our lesson for to-day.—Peloubet. 'And the same day—On which he spoke the memorable parables of Mark iv. and Matt. xiii. 'When the even was come—This must have been the earlier evening, what we should call the afternoon, since after 'all that passed on the other side, when he returned to the west side, the people were waiting for him in great numbers (Luke viii., 40). 'Unto the other side'—The east side of the lake, to grapple with a desperate case of possession, and set the captive free, and to give the Gadarenes an opportunity of hearing the message of salvation amid the wonder which that marvellous cure was fitted to awaken, and the awe which the subsequent events could not but strike into them. 'Even as he was'—That is, without any preparation, without so much as leaving the vessel, out of which he had been all day teaching. 'Other little ships'—With passengers, probably, wishing to accompany him. 'A storm of wind'—To such sudden squalls the Sea of Galilee is very liable from its position, in a deep basin, skirted on the east by lofty mountain ranges, while on the west the hills are intersected by narrow gorges, through which the wind sweeps across the lake, and raises its waters with great rapidity into a storm. 'He was in the hinder (or stern) part of the ship, asleep on a pillow'—Either a place in the vessel made to receive the head or a cushion for the head to rest on. It was evening, and after the fatigues of a busy day of teaching under the hot sun, having nothing to do while crossing the lake, he sinks into a deep sleep, which even this tempest raging around and tossing the little vessel did not disturb. 'Carest thou not that we perish?—Unbelief and fear made them sadly forget their place, to speak so.' Luke has it: 'Lord, save us, we perish.' When those accustomed to fish upon that deep thus spoke, the danger must have been imminent. They say nothing of what would have become of him, if they had perished, nor think whether, if he could not perish, it was likely he would let this happen to them; but they hardly knew what they said. 'Why are ye so fearful?' There is a natural apprehension under danger; but there was unbelief in their fear. It is worthy of notice how considerably the Lord defers this rebuke till he had first removed the danger. 'How is it that ye have no faith?—Next to none, or none in present exercise. In Luke it is: 'Why are ye so fearful, O ye of little faith?' 'Faith they had, for they applied to Christ for relief; but 'little' for they were afraid, though Christ was in the ship. Faith dispels fear, but only in proportion to its strength.—Brown's 'Commentary on the Gospels.' Pierce raged the tempest o'er the deep, Watch did Thine anxious servants keep, But Thou wast wrapped in guileless sleep, Calm and still. 'Save, Lord, we perish,' was their cry, 'O save us in our agony!' Thy word above the storm rose high, 'Peace, be still.' The wild winds hushed; the angry deep Sank, like a little child, to sleep; The sullen billows ceased to leap, At Thy will. So, when our life is clouded o'er, And storm winds drift us from the shore, Say, lest we sink to rise no more, 'Peace, be still.' HOME READINGS. Monday, Feb. 29.—Mark iv., 35-41. Tuesday, March 1.—Matt. viii., 28-34. Wednesday, March 2.—Ps. cvii., 21-31. Thursday, March 3.—Nah. i., 1-15. Friday, March 4.—Ps. lxxv., 1-13. Saturday, March 5.—Acts xxvii., 31-26, 32-36. Sunday, March 6.—Matt. xiv., 22-33. RENEWALS. Remember to have the renewal mailed in good time and avoid the annoyance of missing a single number, especially during these war times. You cannot afford to miss a paper. The editorials on the war news will be very instructive each week.

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**FEBRUARY, 1904**

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 (see nothing) by remitting a little in advance.

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**POSTAL CHANGES.**

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously \$1.00 extra for postage per annum.

*The Witness.*

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1904.

The Russian 'Viedomosti' admits that consternation has seized on the Russian people. It admits that the forces at the front are unequal to their adversaries, and that it will take three months to get an adequate force forward. Its apologies for the defeats already met evince trepidation on its own part. General Kuropatkin has informed the Czar that the artillery equipment in the East which had been reported complete is not at all so. The Czar has become depressed and fretful and the revolutionists hopeful and busy. When the war broke out Russia had in Britain large orders for coal for the Orient. As it is now hopeless to get the coal there it is being sent to Sebastopol against possible early emergencies in the Balkans. The Russians have lost a warship in Port Arthur harbor while laying mines, a very literal case of being hoist with one's own petard.

The attempt which has been made in Cape Colony since the war to carry on politics on other than race lines would seem to have at length broken down, and a frankly jingo government is to be formed under the leadership of the filibuster Jameson, whose raid was a leading cause of the desolating hostilities, and was acknowledged even by Rhodes to have been a terrible mistake. We cannot but regret the mass to which things have come, but it must be acknowledged that any attempt to govern by the aid of both peoples involved an attitude in which extreme surrenders, not only of feelings and preferences, but of conviction, were involved. It is to be hoped that the necessity of governing by popular majority will so tone down the extremists now at the helm that their administration will prove the beginning of the end of the destructive race feud which now exists.

Mr. Bryan, having apparently concluded that the Democratic party is not going to set sail again with him as captain, or to adopt platforms drawn up by him, has turned cynical, if not humorous. Humorous, we are told, he has no idea of being, being terribly in earnest. Yet he offers a graduated scale of prizes for the construction of a harmony platform for the Democratic party in the forthcoming presidential election. He offers a hundred dollars in gold, silver or paper for a platform upon which ten Democratic papers which he names as representing as many sections of the country, can agree. If these cannot agree, he offers a 'proportionate sum' for a platform on which any two of them may agree. If no two can agree, he will pay ten dollars to any one of them that will prepare and print a platform satisfactory to itself, provided it be not claimed on publication by a Republican newspaper as a Republican document. Finally, he offers five dollars extra to any one of the said papers which will secure a letter from either Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gorman or Mr. Parker endorsing the whole of the platform proposed by it. It is not surprising that this 'graduated offer' has been met with howls of derision. A task that cannot be accomplished without the serious co-operation of great journals and great statesmen is little likely to be attempted by any but simple-minded people for the awards offered. We should pity the umpires named if they had to study all the 'harmony platforms' offered them.

A correspondent points out that of the two powers now at strife that one which has not yet renounced heathenism is practically the most Christian of the two. The one which in pious documents says 'Lord! Lord!' acting brutally and placing itself in determined opposition to every form of freedom, the other acting with the most enlightened humanity and greedily seizing on every modern idea. It is an illustration of the truth of which the gospels are full. Many that are first shall be last and the last first. Many shall come from the east and the west and enter the kingdom while the children of the kingdom are thrust out. Russia and those countries who with her wish to crush down and corral the yellow race are like the prodigal's elder brother, who took great umbrage at his brother's welcome. The piety of Russia's public documents may be genuine enough in its way. It is certainly a survival of what was genuine when it came into vogue. But it has the appearance of a politic attempt to clothe with divine sanction in the minds of the simple and pious people acts of pure aggression. The Japanese are not perfect by any means. They are probably man for man far below the Russians but their public system is as full of freshness and hope as that of Russia is full of despair. Events may have begun to move that will bring about such a regeneration for Russia as Japan has

gone through. Should it come it would possibly produce a more elevated and stable result than has been achieved in Japan. If Japan is not a Christian country it certainly has been under genuine Christian influences. It dates its wonderful new life from the Sunday psalm singing on Commodore Perry's deck. Most of its 'elder statesmen' have passed strongly under positive Christian influences. Its university system took its start from a college set up by a devoutly Christian young man who had made his way to the United States to learn the ways of the west. The sailor in command of the fleet which has performed such exploits is a past president of a young men's Christian association. It is possible that Japan has as strong an infusion of real Christianity in its national outfit as some so-called Christian nations.

The 'Wall Street Journal' discusses the oft-recurring and interesting question as to whether a central bank for the United States, a bank on the lines of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, would be possible, and concludes that it would not. No doubt it would be a good thing from many points of view, but the 'Wall Street Journal' says it is impossible for at least two good reasons, either of which alone would be sufficient. The first reason is that too much power would necessarily centre in such a bank to permit of its being managed as other than a strictly government concern, and too much politics would infallibly centre in such a government concern to permit of its properly fulfilling its functions as a bank. In the present constitution of society in the United States such an objection is fatal. But there is another reason equally good, though not, perhaps, so clearly apparent, and it is that in the United States there are not the men to manage such a bank as it should be managed. Few people, says the 'Journal,' realize the extent to which New York city banking is tainted with the virus of speculation. Not that bank officers of New York city are all speculators or that many of them are. But a very large part of New York city banking—especially the principal 'chains of banks'—consists of financing which is so closely interwoven with speculation that the difference between the two is not always apparent. A very large proportion of New York city bank loans are 'collateral loans,' which are only banking 'per accidens.' Lending money on stocks and bonds is not banking in its best or most useful form. True banking consists in the mobilization of credit for commercial and industrial purposes, that is the distribution of the products of the soil and manufacture to the consumer. Lending money on real estate, stocks and bonds, and so forth, is merely an accident of true banking, and it is in this kind of business that the leading New York bankers, with few exceptions, are mainly engaged. And because they have been mainly engaged therein they are thereby the less fitted for the conduct of a great banking institution such as the Bank of England or the Bank of France.

The note addressed by the Chinese Government to both Russia and Japan, declaring that the sanctity of the tombs of the ancestors of the Chinese dynasty at Mukden and elsewhere must be respected, is characterized by the despatch as remarkable. Manchuria is the cradle of the Manchu dynasty, and each of the three provinces into which it is divided is administered by a governor-general, or viceroy, who must be a Manchu. The most beautiful spots in China are dedicated to the dead, and the tombs of the founders of the Manchu dynasty are within a beautifully wooded enclosure to the north of the city of Mukden, the capital of the southern province of Manchuria. A number of Manchu retainers still guard the grounds, and until quite recently no foreigner was allowed to enter the sacred precincts. Inside are beautiful avenues of elm trees, on either hand stone animals, and at intervals temples where the worshippers of the dead perform their ceremonies. The Russian railway passes ten miles west of the city of Mukden, in deference to the prejudices of the Chinese, who could not tolerate anything so barbarian as a railway in the near neighborhood of their mighty dead. The Koreans are equally solicitous about their dead, and often leave them above ground for days or weeks while they are choosing a site for their burial, as they believe the burial would bring ruin to the family unless they find a propitious site. The Korean coolie, or laborer, for instance, can point out every grave of his ancestors to the fourth generation, and can talk as familiarly of a great-grandfather's second cousin as we could of a half-sister. In his round of yearly sacrifice no spirit is forgotten, as he believes that his prosperity depends upon it. After a parent's death the coolie wanders for three years with a burden on his heart, calling himself 'depraved exist-

ence' and 'unconscionable sinner.' However serious be its portent, it is at all events not remarkable that China should warn Russia and Japan not to desecrate her tombs, but the statement that she intends to use her troops at Mukden and other points in Manchuria to vindicate her honor, if attempted, and meet force with force, is pretty vigorous for so helpless a power. Doubtless both powers will be glad to assure her that her burial places will not be desecrated, but the threat which accompanies her warning may be a sign that Russia may have more trouble in store than she is now reckoning with.

Mr. Monk has retired from the leadership of the Conservative party in this province. He ascribes his course to the condition of his health, but some critics of his in these columns of the recent course of the party suggest that one reason may be because he had lost control of it. This is in no way to the discredit of Mr. Monk. He would seem to have been eclipsed by Mr. Tarte, just as Mr. Cleveland, one of the finest and most massive figures in United States history, was eclipsed by Mr. Bryan and his fiat silver folly. Mr. Bryan was spoken of as a magnetic statesman. So eminently is Mr. Tarte. Magnetism consists in drawing into oneself the crude conceptions of the people by whom one is surrounded, and giving concentrated voice to them. To do this constitutes greatness of a sort, but it is more the greatness of the tossing wave than of the granite crag. Mr. Monk's leadership is a very real loss to the Conservative party. It is true, he is not a Tarte, but he is high-minded and stable, and one whose personality conferred a dignity upon the party which without him it is in danger of losing. Mr. Monk is, in these characteristics, a man of the Borden type, and the question which suggests itself is, will Mr. Borden be eclipsed next?

The text of Secretary Hay's identical note of instructions to the United States representatives at St. Petersburg, Tokio, and Pekin, which was communicated to all the governments which signed the protocol at Pekin, with a request for similar action on their part, is as follows:—

'You will express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan the neutrality of China, and in all practical ways her administrative entity, shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful enterprise of the world may be occasioned.

This note, it will be seen, does not suggest any alliance or concert of the powers for the purpose of enforcing or guaranteeing the integrity of China, but it practically requests the belligerents to localize the war of their own volition and refrain from dragging China into anarchy. It was at first reported by the United States press that Mr. Hay's note advocated a scheme of guaranteed neutrality and territorial integrity for China, which might have meant military action in case Chinese territory even in Manchuria was appropriated by either Russia or Japan. No such responsibility was at all likely to be assumed by Great Britain and Germany, which countries have given support to and made representations on behalf of Mr. Hay's pacific plan. The note so backed will have very great force, and Mr. Hay will deserve great credit for his action.

Now that the matter of the transportation of the Chinamen who committed the crime of trying to get into the United States against the alleged laws of that country, though they themselves seem to have acted in entire good faith, has got out of the courts, we are free to speak our mind upon the subject. As we understand it, the Canadian Pacific Railway enters into an agreement with the United States that if any Chinese passengers from China to the United States shall be held not to be admissible to that country it shall return those passengers to their own country. This bargain involves an undertaking on the part of a private company with a foreign country to hold people of a certain race prisoners while in Canada. A more offensive breach of the constitutional right of personal liberty could not be attempted. Those Chinamen who are carried through this country in bond are supposed to be restrained of liberty of their own choice and volition. How far this is fact and how far it is fiction has never been enquired into. We have seen dozens of Chinamen imprisoned under the arches of the Canadian Pacific viaduct looking out from their dungeon and howling with terror. Certainly in the case before us the constraint was not voluntary. It is not a question of paying the barbarous head tax, for they tendered such payment. These persons are to-day being deported against their will, not under public police guard, but

under guard of a private company. It has been established in all the courts that this is according to law. We can only say that with such a law, Canada forfeits her boast of being a free country, in which personal rights are protected, and places herself with regard to certain races in the same category as Russia.

The British parliamentary paper issued yesterday on the Russian occupation of Manchuria shows that Russia pursued the same course of promising and failing to keep her promises with Great Britain, as in the case of the other powers. The correspondence covers the period from July, 1900, to Jan. 8, 1904, and as lately as the latter date Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, assured Lord Lansdowne that Russia would not interfere with existing treaty rights. In reply Lord Lansdowne expressed regret that Russia had not taken a single step in pursuance of such a policy, and Lord Lansdowne (was he ironical?) advised the ambassador that the announcement that Niuchwang would be evacuated at an early date would be reassuring, and that he was not aware of any local difficulty to prevent it. New Chwang, or Niuchwang, is the principal commercial port of the province of Manchuria, and stands on the river Liao, twenty miles from its mouth and a hundred and twenty from Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. By the treaty of Tientsin, 1858, New Chwang, as it was then spelt, was opened to foreign trade; but the accumulation of alluvial soil in the lower reaches of the river prevents vessels from ascending it, and they are obliged to load and discharge at Yingtau, at its mouth. The port is closed four or five months from November with ice. The branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway that runs from Harbin to Port Arthur passes close to Niuchwang, and there is also a spur at that point connecting this branch with the Pekin-Shanghai Railway. Because of large British interests in Niuchwang and the interests of the United States and Germany as well, those countries would like very much to secure the neutralization of Niuchwang during the war. A question was asked in the British House of Commons last night of Earl Percy, the Foreign Under Secretary, as to whether the British Government was taking steps to bring about such an arrangement; but he replied that the government did not consider it practicable to neutralize any territory; actually in the occupation of either of the combatants.

**THE WAR.**

When Russia, having with the aid of the other powers, dislodged victorious Japan and Port Arthur, took possession there herself, the powers were angry, but none of them felt strongly enough to interfere. As it was much easier to deal with China and with exhausted Japan than with Russia; they proceeded to offset Russia's acquisition by taking from China equally salient strongholds for themselves. But neither Kiaochow, the German stronghold, nor Weihaiwei, the British one, was to the power that held it what Port Arthur was to Russia, because the hinterland of Port Arthur, namely, the territory of Manchuria, backs on Russia itself. The power, however, took comfort from the fact that, from a military point of view, Port Arthur, instead of being an added strength to Russia, must prove a weakness to her, being too far from its base by land and too near to its enemies by sea. Like Sebastopol, it could only be defended by Russia at the expense of bleeding the whole empire almost to death. This is a condition of things that is now being realized. Port Arthur was supposed to be provisioned and munitioned for a long campaign, but it is said that, as is common with Russia, much of this provisioning and munitioning has turned out to be bogus. To desert Port Arthur would be to surrender all that has been spent there and at Dalny, as well as the fleet in Port Arthur harbor, and practically to retire from southern Manchuria. The question is how to relieve it of all extra mouths to feed and to leave as little at stake there as possible while keeping the army in the open in a position to retreat even should the railway be broken. That this is the question in Admiral Alexieff's mind is shown by the reported retirement of his staff to Harbin, in the heart of Manchuria, at the junction of the branch of the railway to Vladivostok with that to Port Arthur. The town of Harbin—or Kharbin, the first sound is a guttural—upon which the viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, is said to be retiring with his staff, is six hundred miles from Port Arthur and four hundred from Vladivostok. There is a surmise that he proposes to retire his army upon that point, thus relieving himself of the well-nigh impossible task of defending a thousand miles of very assailable railway running through a country in itself hostile. It is probable that he will only take that ruinous step when forced to. It would be abandoning all that Russia has been laboring for six

years, at exhaustive expense and at great cost of national honor to secure, and would be handing over to Japan the greater part of what she demands. Still, there is no saying how soon it may prove necessary, and it is a question if Russia by so doing would not gain more than she would lose.

The peninsula of Liaotung, including Niuchwang, Port Arthur and Talienswan, or Dalny, was leased to Russia for twenty-five years by an agreement signed on March 27, 1898, and on August 28, 1899, was made a Russian province, a declaration that was never acquiesced in by China or the other powers. Port Arthur is reserved as a naval port for Russian and Chinese war vessels, also part of the harbor of Talienswan. Dalny is a new Russian town at the southern end of the port of Talienswan, and is intended to be the commercial terminus of the Manchurian railway, connected with the Trans-Siberian railway. Negotiations regarding the evacuation of Manchuria, which were discontinued when Li Hung Chang died, were resumed with Yung Lu, after the court returned to Pekin. The Manchurian convention was finally concluded and signed by M. Lesar and Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao on April 8, 1902. The first article states that the Emperor of Russia, desirous of giving a new proof of his love of peace and sentiments of friendship for the Emperor of China, notwithstanding that from different points of Manchuria along the frontier first attacks were made against the peaceful Russian population, consents to the reestablishment of Chinese authority in Manchuria, which remains an integral portion of the Chinese empire, and restores to China the right to exercise sovereign and administrative powers as before the occupation by Russian troops. In the second article Russia consented to withdraw gradually all Russian troops from Manchuria. Within six months from the signing of the convention she was to withdraw all military force from the south-western part of the Mukden province as far as the Liao river, at the same time restoring on certain conditions the Manchurian part of the railway connecting Manchuria with Pekin. During the six months following Russia was to retire from the rest of the Mukden province and from the province of Kirin, which is the centre province of Manchuria, and during the next six months again she was to retire from the province of Heilungkiang, the northern province of Manchuria, separated from Russian territory by the River Amur. The convention went into force on the day of signing. It was understood that Niuchwang would be returned to China as soon as the powers withdrew from Tientsin, and the railway when the Pechihli part of the same road was handed over by the other powers. Subsequently it was announced that the evacuation of Manchuria would begin on October 8, 1902, and Yuan Shih Kai drew up a plan for its government by a viceroy and two governors, and Chinese and Manchu officials. How Russia has disregarded this solemn treaty, in spite of all remonstrances, all the world knows. Instead of any signs of evacuating the territory, there was every sign that she was there to stay. Enormous sums of money were being spent at every point of seeming vantage, and troops and war vessels were increased to such a magnitude as fully to warrant the general conviction of Russia's bad faith and sinister designs.

The latest official news on the Russian side comes from Major-General Pfling, chief of staff to the viceroy, Count Alexieff, who telegraphed that the situation at Port Arthur is unchanged. He confirms the report that Yuan Shi Kai, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, is despatching troops so as to guard the China frontier, or rather the border of the two provinces of Pechihli and Manchuria. There has been a little affair of outpost at Wiju, General Pfling reporting that a sotnia (a company or squadron in a Cossack regiment) of Cossacks marching from Wiju has captured a Japanese major and five men. This is corroborated in a measure by a despatch from Tokio, which says that three hundred Russian scouts reconnoitred Wiju and vicinity on Friday last, Feb. 19, that they crossed the Yalu river and entered the town and scouted through the surrounding country, recrossing the river to rejoin their main force. From Tokio advices, it seems, that the Vladivostok squadron has left port again, and it is believed by the Japanese that the ships are trying to sever the Japanese cables. The rumor from St. Petersburg that a Russian repulse has occurred on the Yalu, in which the Russian losses were two thousand five hundred, is not confirmed, and is entirely improbable, the armies not being yet within reach of each other. We may, however, look for a collision at that point before very long. Meantime Russia seems ready to listen to any quieting rumor. In Russia itself it would appear to be true that there is much unrest and discontent, both on account of

the early mismanagement of the war and on account of revolutionary activity. But those who remember what happened in England during the early days of the Boer war, and what was made of it by England's enemies, will not magnify what is taking place in Russia. The appointment of General Kuropatkin to the supreme command of the Russian army in the Far East is like the sending out of Lord Roberts to South Africa. The appointment is popular, as he and Dragomiroff are claimed to be Russia's two most eminent soldiers. But, if the war is lengthy enough, some reputations will go down, and some men now unknown will spring into fame and popular appreciation.

An interesting description of Harbin, or, as spelled on the maps, Kharbin, the chief base of Russian military operations in Manchuria, is contained in a report just published at Washington, from Mr. Miller, United States consul at Nisuchwang. The Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the Sungari river at Harbin, two hundred miles south of the Amur, to which the Sungari is tributary. This crossing is three hundred and fifty miles west of Vladivostok, the original Pacific terminus of the railway, and about six hundred miles due north of Port Arthur, with which it is connected by a branch railway passing through Mulden. This branch is the main line of Russian communication through Manchuria. Harbin, where the two meet, has an immense water power about which a city of sixty thousand inhabitants has sprung up within a few years. It is a thoroughly Russian city, as Russian cities are in Asia, far more modern and civilized than Russian cities in Europe. It has fine public and commercial buildings, with handsome residential streets of modern style. Here the Russo-Chinese Bank is the clearing house for the trade of Manchuria. Eight large flour mills are in operation and two more are in course of completion, which will make a daily output of about a million pounds of flour. Harbin is thus the centre and entrepot of the great wheat belt of Manchuria, said to be the richest cereal and agricultural district in Northern China, and capable of supporting a dense population. The Russian Government has spent many millions of dollars in developing the trade of Harbin and the resources of the adjacent country, which include immense forests and mineral lands of unknown extent and value. On the whole the country is similar to Canada west of the Lake of the Woods, and Harbin is, like Winnipeg, its natural commercial centre, or rather like Minneapolis, the great milling centre of the prairies. Should Russia be compelled to adopt a defensive campaign, she could probably hold Harbin against any force Japan can throw into Manchuria, and gradually increase her strength there, till she is able again to resume her march to the south. Only by the capture of Vladivostok and Pasiyet Bay could Japan hope to turn her left flank. Any attempt to capture Harbin would cost that country more than the trophy would probably be worth to her, as Russia would never rest till she got it back, and is strategically better able to hold it than Japan is.

The rumor-monger and the stock jobber have in their imagination got almost every two nations of Europe by the ears. There seems to be a general notion on the Continent that war must be the result of the present conflict. A good deal of this alarmist talk is no doubt being manufactured for present consumption, in the dearth of actual war news, as certain writers depend upon keeping their news factories running, and the more sensational the product the greater is their reward. Among these highly-gleed dishes is one to the effect that Great Britain intended to seize points on the coast of Spain, and that Spain was moving troops to protect those threatened points. The Associated Press learns, however, that at this present moment Spain and Great Britain are about to conclude an arbitration treaty, and that in other ways they are closer together in their diplomatic relations than for years past. The British Foreign Office affirms that 'all the rumors that European complications are in sight are baseless.' Of course, there is always a possibility when two powers go to war that a third or fourth power may be dragged into it; but so far as the present war is concerned, there seems no reason to fear such a complication yet awhile. A more ominous storm centre is that which is developing in the Balkans. But such is the general desire not to quarrel that we may well hope that that conflict shall also be confined within the narrowest area. Some of the falsehoods which have gained too greedy currency from a reckless press bear the marks of the stock exchange 'fakir,' who holds nothing sacred that will help to 'bull' or 'bear' an international security. Great Britain has kept her head through it all, and our own stocks have suffered little or not at all from these war rumors, but on the Paris Bourse it is said that securities have shrunk during the past few days to the extent of about a thousand million francs, or about \$200,000,000, al-

though the French Government is trying to strengthen the market by positively denying that there is any cause for alarm over further complications. The speculators have also taken advantage of the feverish unrest caused by the war to force wheat up ten cents a bushel last week, the May option selling as high as \$1.06%. Much of this was only a gamble, similar to the cotton gamble.

THE ELECTIONS.

The eight elections of a week ago resulted in a turn over of one seat, that of St. John, and in a general increase in the Conservative strength. Although Conservative newspapers describe the St. John victory as astonishing, it is not very many hours since they professed themselves confident. It is well understood that Mr. Blair had a personal following in New Brunswick irrespective of party, so that his personality being withdrawn and his judgment registered in condemnation of the government by his resignation from it, was enough to cause many defections. Add to this fact that a principal reason for Mr. Blair's resignation was that the railway scheme was injurious to St. John and there is little cause for astonishment at a very large turn over in that constituency. To the inspiring influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to Mr. Prefontaine's gifts of leadership must be largely credited the retention of the two home constituencies for the government against two of the strongest candidates that could have been put in the field against its nominees and against a campaign carried on evidently with abundant means, and in both cases, with superior policy and cleverness, at least as regards the English voters. What would have happened had the matter been left to the latter is shown by the slump in Westmount. This slump is no doubt largely due to general causes such as the Chamberlain campaign and the withering of Liberal ideals; but largely also to local conditions. The commercial end of Montreal, which Westmount as well represents as any locality, has very little to thank the present government for.

Still, when we take the country as a whole and find more or less of the same result everywhere, and when we remember that things seldom go against a government in times of great prosperity; when we remember, too, that in by-elections, governments are usually at an advantage in Canada, we have to look for some general causes. One of those causes possibly is the tendency we have in this country to follow, or, let us say, to reciprocate, the commercial notions of our neighbors. This tendency has received tremendous encouragement and stimulus of late from Mr. Chamberlain's campaign and from the vague notions it has bred in the Canadian mind—or perhaps it would be more correct to say in the Canadian heart, which warms towards the Empire. The people have no idea how Mr. Chamberlain's so-called scheme is going to work out, but they have come to associate imperialism with protection and protection with the Conservative party. It is certain that if either party can do anything to meet Mr. Chamberlain it is the Liberals, and not the Conservatives. But what of that; the Conservatives, although their policy is the most intensely provincial possible, certainly make the biggest imperialist bow-wow. Not till the British, and possibly not till the United States, bubble has burst can we look for any large turn in the tide of imitative Canadian opinion.

But we have to add to all this, as we have hinted, a gradual fading of the enthusiasm of the old time Liberals towards the Liberal party, which has suffered in proportion to the loftiness of the hopes with which they hailed its long deferred advent to power. When the Liberals should come into power there was to be no more bestowing of places of responsibility as a reward for political services. There was to be no more squandering of the public funds on enterprises in which politicians were interested far more than the country. There was to be no more determining of every question of administration down to the purchase of a paper weight on the basis of political pull. There was to be no more securing of constituencies by local expenditures. There was to be no more extravagance with the public funds such as had been so roundly denounced for so many weary years. These hopes have all proved more and more illusory, and the ardor of those whose party loyalty was based upon them—not possibly the less politically important in the long run because they were not found among the office-seeking electioneers—has cooled. Those who have suffered this disappointment have, of course, no one to blame but the country itself and the party itself. When the Liberal leaders came into power they were not beleaguered by the good men and the true who wanted nothing for themselves, but by crowds of hungry persons who, having been true to their country out of pure patriotism, wanted now to be paid for it. We doubt if

there was any locality so pure or any community so clean or indeed one Liberal politician in ten so independent as not to advance some selfish claim to be rewarded for patriotic party service. Largely the people are not disappointed by their leaders, but have proved a disappointment to themselves. Let us not, however, say in our haste that all men are liars; for we all know hundreds of true, unselfish patriots, and we know that the true and the honorable has the esteem of the country, and that self-seeking and all official pandering to it are still everywhere despised. Such men often take more bitterly the defections of their own party than the wrongdoing of those whom they have always condemned, and if they vote, vote to punish their own party.

TRIESTE UNDER PROTECTION.

A correspondent writes to the well-known economist, L. G. Chiozza Money, giving some very interesting particulars of wages and prices at Trieste, in the Italian district of Austria. This correspondent, Mr. Money says, is well acquainted with local conditions, and is in a position to see the trend of things under protection, and to feel the effects in his household disbursements. He mentions that the Austrian shipyards have a capacity for building from seventy thousand to eighty thousand tons of merchant shipping a year, yet, in the twelve months ending in December last, only ten thousand tons were built in Austrian yards, while fifty thousand tons were bought from the United Kingdom. 'So,' comments Mr. Money, 'the "protected" workmen saw five-sixths of the year's shipbuilding done in free trade Britain. What is the secret? It is simply that under protection ships cannot be built cheaply, for most of the shipbuilders' "raw materials" are manufactured. It is free trade which makes us pre-eminent in shipbuilding, whether for "peace or war." Another interesting comparison is that of wages and cost of living. As to wages, the particulars are that joiners, carpenters, platers, riveters, caulkers, drillers, blacksmiths, anglesmiths, patternmakers, engineers, etc., are paid money wages from 110 percent to 120 percent higher in Britain than in Austria. In spite of that Austria cannot build cheap ships, which very clearly shows that low wages do not necessarily mean cheap production. It also proves that the cry that higher-paid countries need protection against "pauper labor" is a false one. But how does it stand with the British workman and the workman at Trieste when it comes to laying out their money. At Trieste house rents are higher than British house rents by about 20 percent; gas at Trieste is \$1.08 a cubic foot; oil for lighting 44 cents a gallon; tea, a dollar to \$1.36 a pound; sugar, 8 cents a pound; salt (as used for salting herrings in the United Kingdom) 3 cents a pound; salt, fine, 6 cents a pound; marmalade (from Britain), 28 cents a pound; strawberry jam, 32 cents a pound; preserved meats and fruits, triple the prices in Britain; milk and butter, twenty percent dearer, and butter seldom good; biscuits and sweets, 150 percent to 200 percent dearer; vegetables, about the same as Britain; fruit also about the same. Mr. Money's conclusion is that protection would make food dearer in Great Britain than on the continent of Europe, because Austria, for instance, is not so crowded as Great Britain, and has more room to grow food for herself. Mr. Money's Trieste correspondent also informs him that: 'The poorly-paid workers never think of using butter, but eat dry bread. Jams are too dear. Sugar is used in coffee by some (coffee little dearer than at home). Tea is out of the question. British consumption of sugar over 100 lbs. per head. In Austria, where made and sent to Britain, only 18 lbs! Generally, the Austrian workman's style of living is very far below that of the workman at home.' That is not a state of things that any friend of the 'Mother Country' could contemplate with equanimity as an almost certain result of adopting protection.

LORD ROSEBERY'S OPTIMISM

Lord Rosebery believes that the Liberals at the approaching general elections in Great Britain will sweep the country. It is very natural for a leader to express himself thus, but the facts so far look entirely that way. Mr. Chamberlain had large meetings and much shouting, which deceived many at home as well as abroad, but when it came to voting, it was seen that Mr. Chamberlain had much less influence than people had supposed. Only last Friday, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, a Conservative and strong Chamberlainite, was beaten at St. Albans by a comparatively unknown opponent, although at the general elections Mr. Gibbs had been returned unopposed, such a hold was supposed to have on the constituency. Mr. J. Bampford Slack, the free-trade Liberal, now sitting member for St. Albans, is not even mentioned in 'Who's

Who.' There have been three by-elections in Scotland since Mr. Chamberlain started his campaign—Argyll, St. Andrews and the Ayr Burghs. All these returned Conservatives at the previous elections, but at the by-elections Liberals. Of five by-elections so far this year, every one has returned a Liberal, although these constituencies were previously represented by two Liberals and three Conservatives. Since the election at Bury, early in 1902, there have been twenty-seven by-elections, including St. Albans the other day, and the figures are as follows, for twenty-six (not including St. Albans):

Table with 3 columns: 1900 (or last previous contest), By-Elections 1902-4, and a sub-column for 1902-4. Rows include Ministerialist vote, Opposition vote, and Majority.

Since Mr. Chamberlain came out for preference and protection in May of last year there have been fourteen by-elections (including St. Albans), and this is how it works out for the first thirteen of them:

Table with 3 columns: 1900 (or last previous contest), By-Elections 1902-4, and a sub-column for 1902-4. Rows include Ministerialist vote, Opposition vote, and Majority.

MR. BORDEN'S FIGURES.

When Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, was stumping the Eastern Townships in the interests of the party of high protection, he frequently declared that we bought three times as much from the United States as we sold to that country. If that were the fact it might be taken as another proof of our amazing prosperity during recent years, but it was not a fact. The proportion was about two to one instead of three to one, as Mr. Borden claimed. When we asked him to stick to the facts he sent us some figures arbitrarily compiled on the authority of Mr. John Charlton, who took it upon himself to deduct from the sum total of our exports to the United States not only specie and bullion, but silver concentrates, nuggets and gold dust as well, the product of our mines. Mr. Charlton called all this 'a payment upon our balance of trade,' which should be deducted from our exports, and Mr. Borden innocently told us that both sides of the House accepted this as true, and that he had never seen it questioned by economists of repute. But if coin and bullion, gold nuggets, gold dust and silver concentrates are to be deducted from our exports, and we are to believe, with Messrs. Borden and Charlton, that Canada would have been better off if she had kept it all at home, then is the United States, Mr. Borden's great protective model, in a perilous case too. Mr. Borden and his friends, perhaps, will be surprised to learn that in each of the four past years the United States exported on balance a very great amount of gold and silver. Here are the figures in millions of dollars of United States imports and exports of gold and silver:

Table with 3 columns: Imports, Exports, and Balance. Rows for years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

U.S.A. Balance of Gold and Silver Exported.

Table with 2 columns: Dollars, and Balance. Rows for years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Free trade England, on the other hand, for the past fifteen years, had an average annual excess of imported gold, etc., over exported gold, etc., of about twenty-four and a half million dollars. Last year, however, England exported about a million dollars more of gold and silver than she imported, and Mr. F. G. Shaw raises the calamity howl in the 'Times' about it. Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Borden following Mr. Charlton, are in the same boat. They still retain a touching faith in that protectionist fallacy exposed long ago, the old mercantile theory, indeed, that economists of repute abandoned as a delirium a century and a half ago—which was, that the object of commerce is to secure gold. It is curious to see the old fallacy bobbing up again from time to time, since all the world has long been supposed

to know that commerce is barter, and that it doesn't matter a fig whether you pay in counters that represent the value of things or whether you pay in things themselves. You have to give things for things in the long run, and if you get more things than you give you are doing well.

VOTE ON FISCAL ISSUE.

The vote on Mr. John Morley's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was rejected by a majority of fifty-one. The vote was anticipated with great interest, after a debate lasting six days, as it was expected to show, more or less, the position of parties, and also that of some doubtful individuals, on the fiscal question. This it did not do, however, to any appreciable extent, as Mr. Morley's amendment was practically a vote of want of confidence, and many Unionists voted to sustain the government under present circumstances, who might have voted differently if the issue had been squarely protection versus free trade. Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who spoke for the Cabinet at the wind-up of the debate, said that the government confined itself to the Sheffield programme, as announced by Mr. Balfour. That policy was one of retaliation, or power to negotiate with other countries so as to obtain lower duties; failing which, duties might be imposed against the unaccommodating nations. The government at the next general elections will ask the country to approve of such a policy, and that is all. Mr. Chamberlain's programme the government, through Mr. Wyndham, declares that it has nothing to do with. The Cabinet is pledged to exclude colonial preference in the policy to be submitted at the next elections; a duty of ten percent on manufactures is also no part of its policy; neither is taxation for the purpose of fostering home industries; nor taxation on foreign manufactures, nor taxation of food and raw materials. This is explicit, so far as the next elections are concerned. The government will ask for support on 'the right to retaliate,' and that is all. Still, while excluding colonial preference from its programme, Mr. Wyndham says the government is not unsympathetic to the advances made by Canada, nor insensible to the enormous value of the sentiment underlying the idea of colonial preference. But, said Mr. Wyndham very clearly, 'I believe the Cabinet and the great majority of its followers will re-echo Mr. Balfour's dictum, that so long as he leads they will fight for "free trade." As colonial preference is impossible without some measure of protection, if Mr. Wyndham's and Mr. Balfour's promise holds, it follows that a colonial preference cannot be given while Mr. Balfour leads. The verdict against Mr. Chamberlain's policy brought in by the electors of St. Albans on Friday last in addition to about half a dozen other adverse verdicts, in very diverse and far-apart constituencies, recently, has probably had a great deal to do with the government's determination to limit their grand policy to the right to retaliate, which they think may be made to appeal to the Englishman's fighting spirit. The Irish voted squarely against the government "solely to forward the cause of home rule."

ARMORED VESSELS VERSUS DESTROYERS.

Everybody can see what a terrible blow Japan has inflicted on Russia at Port Arthur, but naval experts only can estimate from the experience of those assaults the probable fighting value of the gigantic and enormously costly battleships, which all the powers have been building on a theory of naval warfare not yet demonstrated. Naval officers and shipbuilders everywhere are alert with professional curiosity to see how modern warships will stand the battering of heavy ordnance and the attacks of torpedo boats. The war between Japan and China supplied some information on these points, but not sufficient, on account of the inequality of the ships and gunners engaged. The same may be said of the engagement off Santiago, in which the Spanish fleet was annihilated. The battle at Port Arthur has added a little to the general knowledge, and certainly raised the torpedo boat to a place of respect it had not previously held. The main question, as to the actual offensive and defensive power of ironclad battleships, remains unsolved, but there is an evident fear that these may turn out far less formidable than they were supposed to be. In the discussion over the performances of the Japanese torpedo boats, in putting the heaviest battleships and cruisers out of action and escaping unharmed, those who hold that the large vessels are at a distinct disadvantage seem to have the best of the argument. This is the reverse of the conclusion arrived at by naval officers from what happened in the war between Spain and the United States. The two Spanish destroyers were literally blown to pieces the moment they came within

range of the attacking ships. But the Japanese handled their light craft with a skill wholly lacking among the Spaniards. From this it would appear that more depends on the man in the boat and behind the gun than on the boat or the gun. One thing that the Port Arthur affair proved is that the biggest battleship afloat is as vulnerable below the water line as any ordinary vessel, and may be instantly sent to the bottom at any moment by a daring expert in handling torpedoes. The policy of all the powers of late has been to increase the number of first class battleships, out from what occurred at Port Arthur these huge machines may prove mere man-traps. The immense amount of money required to build and equip a first class battleship would suffice for the creation of several fast destroyers and swift cruisers. Swarms of these could play more havoc with the navy and commerce of an enemy than fleets of battleships. Still, the evidence to hand is entirely inconclusive, as the Russians were caught unprepared. Possibly the result might have been different had they been on the alert for an attack. Not till opposing fleets of somewhat equal strength meet in line of battle and deadly earnest will the naval problem be decided.

SNOW FIGHTING.

The fight of the railways with the snow is this winter one of desperation. When the cuttings get filled, and filled again, and their snow walls get high and hard packed; when continuous wind drifts the powdered snow constantly into them; when every siding gets packed with delayed freight; when the wind-breaks are covered, and when, owing to a period of rain over a large part of the country succeeded by sharp frost, the snow has a glassy surface along which this 'poudre' is driven for miles, till it finds a lodgment in the cuttings; when trains become so irregular that collisions occur in the blinding snow, the companies feel like giving up, and the poor trainmen, whose income, instead of increasing in proportion to their anxieties and hardships, disappears, being measured by mileage, are much to be sympathized with. Probably the situation will not be wholly relieved till there is a thaw, but the companies are taking heart since the wind ceased to be so high. The milder weather is also a considerable relief. The fight has been a brave one. The companies are to be condoled with on the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and every one's sympathy has been with the train crews, whose task has demanded as much sympathy as going to war. Most of all to be pitied are the regions served by the side lines, which have come to a dead halt, and leave whole sections cut off from supplies of any necessity, such as coal, of which they may be short. The people in country parts and their beasts have passed through great hardships. There has been a water famine. There was little or no rain for six weeks before the snow fell, and since then none. Water can only be had by melting snow, and the fuel with which to do that could not for long be reached through the deep snow. Many a fence will have to be replaced at once, the old ones having been burned for firewood.

WORLD WIDE.

- The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'
ALL THE WORLD OVER.
The Real Issues of the War—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Bismarck of Japan—Sir Edwin Arnold, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Liberal Siberia—Where the Revolt Against Autocracy May Begin—By an Englishman in Russia, to the London 'Morning Leader.'
Russia the Most Democratic Country in Europe—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Russia's Underground Press—The New York 'Sun.'
'What the Camel Thinks'—Black or Yellow Labor in South Africa—Canon Scott Holland, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
Mr. Chamberlain's Speech at the Guildhall—A Fitting Conclusion to the Series Given in the Great Commercial Centres—English Papers.
Lord Goschen's Reply to Mr. Chamberlain—English Papers.
George Francis Train—By One Who Knew Him, in 'The Weekly,' London.
The Horrors of the Congo Rubber Trade—The 'West African Mail.'
SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
State-Subsidized Opera—C. L. G., in the 'Spectator,' London.
Art in Furnishing—On Curtains Again—Mrs. George Tweeds, in the 'Onlooker,' London.
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
The Return of the Magi—Poem, by J. E. G. de Montmorency, in the 'Spectator,' London.
The Salad in Literature—The 'Academy' and 'Literature,' London.
The View of Taking Notes—The 'Saturday Review,' London.
This Poor Widow—Verax, in the 'Daily News,' London.
What I Owe to Oxford—Dr. Robert F. Horton, in the 'Christian World,' London.
HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
A Classical Education—The 'Spectator,' London.
Ancient Use of Modern Devices—The New York 'Tribune.'
Sir W. Ramsay on Radium—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Lake Shirwa Disappears—The Second of Livingstone's Lakes to Dry Up—New York 'Sun.'
Science Notes.
One dollar a year, John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

STAMPS TO SUIT

THE WEATHER

Points About the United States Post Office Most People Don't Know.

SUMMER STAMPS ISSUED WHEN IT'S HOT AND WINTER STAMPS WHEN IT'S COLD - COMPLAINTS WHEN THEY GET MIXED.

(The Sun, New York.) An order issued this week by Mr. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, instructing postmasters to put their summer stamps aside and have them until warm weather, is probably the first intimation the general public has had that a thoughtful government gives it different kinds of stamps to stick in different kinds of weather.

Mr. Madden's order was made necessary by the fact that the Post-office Department recently issued a large supply of summer stamps by mistake and that many complaints have been received in consequence.

Not one of the persons who wrote to the Department knew, however, that he had been using summer stamps instead of the winter variety, and that was the cause of the trouble.

One citizen said in a letter to the Postmaster-General that all the stamps he had purchased recently at his home post-office were curled up and broken at the edges, dry as chips and hard as boards, and that he had to chew on them for half an hour or so before they would stick.

To the average person that might sound like an ordinary kick from an ordinary crank, but to a trained postal official it conveyed the information that summer stamps were being sold in winter weather.

The citizen who made the complaint didn't exaggerate much, either, for he mentioned most of the bad traits possessed by a summer stamp in winter. The gum on a summer stamp is very hard and of a special composition, so that it can stand all sorts of warm temperatures without softening.

Hot weather agrees with it, in fact, and keeps it at just the proper consistency. But when exposed to the cold it curls up at the edges, cracks and breaks, and the gum bears a slight resemblance to sheet steel.

A winter stamp has a softer gum that will not harden, even if exposed to zero weather. According to postal officials, there is not much to choose between a summer stamp in winter and a winter stamp in summer.

One is hard and brittle and worthless because it won't stick to anything. The other is soft and wet and worthless because it sticks to everything. Usually the supply of summer stamps is sent out from the Department with such care that when winter arrives postmasters have very few on hand.

If, however, the supply cannot be disposed of before cold weather, postmasters are required to put the summer variety away and to make sales from their stock of the winter brand.

Occasionally they get things mixed or purposely dispose of their out-of-season stamps, and that is when complaints are received at the Department.

Department officials exercise even more care in sending out supplies of winter stamps and always warn postmasters to look out for any surplus stock they may have on hand when warm weather approaches.

The gum on the winter stamp is soft in its proper season and in hot weather it is a thing to be handled with care.

Last summer a package about two feet long and six inches thick and as hard as a brick was received at the Department, accompanied by the following letter from a Florida postmaster:

Enclosed please find four pounds and a quarter of one and two cent stamps, winter variety. It has been hot and damp here for the past two weeks, and it doesn't seem to agree with them.

A clerk in the stamp division had to put the 'four pounds and a quarter of stamps' into hot water and cook it for half an hour before the stamps could be separated and counted.

That is just one of the many incidents that occur annually as the result of out-of-season stamps.

According to Francis H. Whitney, Postmaster-General Payne's private secretary, the Department manages to dodge thousands of complaints each year by its use of summer and winter varieties of stamps.

'Just let me tell you something,' said Mr. Whitney. 'Not long ago I received more than a hundred letters inside of four days from a certain town in New York State, and not a very big one at that.'

'I didn't have to read more than two or three of the complaints before I knew what the trouble was, and a day or so later that particular postmaster received a letter giving him a good call-down for selling summer stamps in the 46 degrees below zero weather that was then prevailing in his town.'

The narration of this incident enabled Mr. Whitney to work up considerable official enthusiasm with regard to the conduct of the Post Office Department.

'It is really remarkable,' he said, 'to what lengths the Department will go to keep on good terms with the public. Of course, you have licked stamps and you know that the gum on the back is flavored with wintergreen.'

'You never noticed it? That's odd. Here, take this stamp and lick the glue off the back. Go ahead, it's good for you. Well, I'll do it myself.'

Mr. Whitney put a two-cent stamp in his mouth and chewed on it for a while. Then he removed what was left and remarked:

'I notice a very perceptible flavor of wintergreen. If it were not for that thoughtfulness on the part of the postal officials every man who ever licked a stamp would get the taste of pure, unadulterated glue, reminiscent of horns and hoofs, rubber boots, gum shoes, and the like, and if there is anything more unseasoned for a regular diet I have not found it yet.'

'How was wintergreen selected? Why, by a commission of course. No one man in the service would be permitted to decide anything so important as that.'

'But after an exhaustive inquiry and considerable discussion, the commission decided that more people preferred wintergreen to any other flavoring, and that was selected. Peppermint was tried once, in 1889, if I remember correctly; but somehow or other it didn't seem to suit.'

'I came across a bundle of complaints the other day when I was looking over some old files, and most of them were dated in 1889, which leads me to believe that that was the peppermint year. Some of them are mild in tone and some of them are fierce, but they all protested against the change, and one man wanted to know if the Department contemplated issuing any other kind of confectionery in the near future.'

'And I'll say, too, that there isn't one man in a hundred who realizes just how careful the department is to see that nothing but the best and most palatable and harmless ingredients go to make up its stamp gum.'

'A man could lick a thousand stamps every day for a year and he wouldn't feel any evil effects. He might imagine himself a human pastepot or believe that he would stick together if he took a long breath, but just the same it would do him good rather than harm.'

'Why, I remember a young lady who was employed as mailing clerk in an office in Milwaukee where I worked. She would never use a sponge in sticking stamps on letters, and I guess she must have licked three or four hundred stamps a day.'

'When she came with us she was as thin as a rail, but after licking stamps for six months she weighed over 150 pounds—and she wasn't tall, either.'

'Why, no, I don't think that's strange, and you wouldn't think so either if you knew what was in the gum. I could give you the formula, but it's a secret and I'd rather not.'

'I remember, now that we are discussing this subject, that I had a friend once who got to be a sort of stamp fiend. No, not a collector; I mean a stamp-eater.'

'I noticed for a long time that he was always supplied with stamps, and that every now and then he put one in his mouth. Finally I asked him about it.'

'Why,' he said, 'I like the taste of the gum, and, besides, it's healthy. I cured a sore throat with that gum once.'

'There is just one thing I have thought about suggesting,' said Mr. Whitney, as he turned to his desk and began to mull over some papers, 'and that is that winter stamps be flavored with wintergreen and summer stamps with peppermint. If that was done, the patron of a post-office wouldn't have to make a written complaint when furnished with out of season goods.'

THE SOLDIERY OF JAPAN

ITS FIGHTING SPIRIT PERFECT AND ITS PHYSIQUE BETTER THAN SUPPOSED.

To those who allow themselves to be impressed by mere avoirdupois, the spectacle of little Japan casting her gaze at the feet of gigantic Russia is, doubtless, infinitely humorous. But, unless memory fails me, many prophets who tried to predict before the event were firmly persuaded in 1894 that there could be but one ending to the China-Japan war—and that the complete humiliation of Japan. I have a very distinct recollection of having interviewed at Vancouver an intelligent British officer who had been detailed to accompany the Japanese army, and he seemed greatly amused when I suggested that Japan might possibly defeat her bulky opponent. He used the stock argument: China could overwhelm Japan by a sheer weight of numbers; the Chinaman's physique was far superior to that of the Japanese, and he had no fear of death; China's resources were immeasurably greater, etc. It is not necessary to enlarge upon what actually happened. A few far-seeing men there were on the spot, who realized from the first that the issue was certain. They recognized in the Japanese army and navy—small as the latter then was—a compact and homogeneous whole, organized in accordance with the best Occidental models, commanded by officers trained in the best Occidental schools, and animated by a spirit not imported, but indigenous to the soil—the yamato damashi, or soul of old Japan, which is invariably in evidence when there is fighting to be done.

The military unit, it is true, has been drilled to the highest degree of mechanical accuracy, so that his response to the word of command may almost be termed a reflex action; but, on the other hand, he retains in addition to that burning patriotism already referred to a resourcefulness and intelligence that stamp him, to my mind, as the superior of the Russian soldier. He combines elan and dash with ineffable phlegm in critical moments, as witness the absolute naturalness with which the Japanese troops, during the last Chinese campaign, would take advantage of a lull in the firing to extract a fan from their gaiters and fan themselves.

Kipling avers that blackguards and gentlemen make the best soldiers. Such a rule may apply to the heterogeneous communities of the Occident, but it cannot be extended to Japan, where the two arms of the service are composed of men the majority of whom are inspired by sentiments of awe and devotion to the Emperor, to which Europe can furnish no adequate parallel, and where, too, the unwritten tenets of Bushido 'military knightways' are still cherished amid the vortex of iconoclastic zeal which has followed the downfall of feudalism.

I have no hesitation, then, in affirming that Japanese morale can be second to none in the world. But I have referred above to the physical factor. The shibboleth of Japanese diminutiveness has been so obstinately perpetuated by writers like Pierre Loti and Mathew Arnold that, should one attempt to qualify these sweeping generalizations, one runs the risk of being denounced as a heretic, and of being treated as a literary Ishmaelite. But the truth is that a foreigner measuring five feet six inches in his stockings feels decidedly small at Yokosuka or Hiroshima. No doubt the average stature is below these figures, but in the crack regiments five feet seven, eight and nine inches are common heights, and, what is far more important than height, the Japanese sailor or soldier impresses one as of sturdier build than the English or American—to select types most familiar to ordinary readers. In colloquial parlance, the Japanese Tommy Atkins and Jacky are 'built from the ground up.' Their chests, necks and calves are frequently too big for their clothes, and, withal, the Japanese sailor and soldier look, as have shown themselves to be, as hard as nails.

I have heard it said that, though the Japanese army and navy might be expected to fight well if successful from the start, a few initial reverses would induce a panic. Yet the Japanese, from almost the earliest historical epoch, have almost a military race, and the entire record of national achievement in the domain of politics, literature, ethics and art may almost be summed up as a record of the doings of the military caste. But if the contention that Japanese troops lack moral stamina fails signally when judged in the light of Pre Maiji days, its untenable character is still more glaringly exposed when the facts of recent years are taken into consideration. The China war of 1894-'95 may possibly be deemed inconclusive testimony, in view of Chinese cowardice; but at least in the North China disturbance of 1900 the international forces were all subjected to the same conditions, and the emphatic and universal verdict of experts is that the Japanese were second to none and superior to most.

No more than in 1894 or in 1900 will they enter upon their next war unprepared. For minutiae the Japanese has a talent amounting to genius, and no detail, however apparently insignificant, is likely to be overlooked. Compare the prosaic, compare the officers of the Russian punitive belligerents. On the Russian side we find the former dull, brutish, ignorant, dirty and indifferent; treated like dogs, and probably amenable to no other treatment; the latter notoriously corrupt as a class. On the Japanese side we find the men, despite strict discipline, bright, alert, clean and neat in their persons, keenly interested in their calling, and ready and eager to fight to the last gasp for Dai Nippon; the officers equipped in every branch of military and naval science, and, for the most part, above suspicion of dishonest practices.—Tokio correspondence of the London 'Daily Mail.'

By a unanimous vote the Parliament of Norway has rejected a proposal to confer the franchise on women.

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PRISON BARBARITIES HORRORS THE BRITISH DISCOVERED IN A DUNGEON IN THE SOUDAN.

The British took possession about a year ago of the large city of Kano, in the western Soudan, whose emir had refused to abide by the treaty which had placed his territory in the British dominion. Sir F. D. Lugard, who seized the city, has just written a description of the dungeon in which the emir kept his prisoners.

When he visited the dungeon he squeezed his way into it through a doorway only two feet six inches high and one foot six inches wide. The interior was divided by a thick mud wall with a similar hole through it into two compartments each seventeen by seven on the floor and eleven feet high. This wall was pierced with holes at its base, through which the legs of those sentenced to death were thrust, and they were left to be trodden on by the crowd of other prisoners till they died of thirst and starvation.

The place was perfectly air tight and without ventilation except for the hole in the wall which served as a doorway. The total space inside was 2,618 cubic feet, and when Lugard's troops took Kano a hundred and thirty-five persons were confined in this dungeon every night.

During the day they were turned out into a small adjoining area. Sometimes as many as two hundred persons were packed into the dungeon at one time. As the ground area was only 238 square feet, there was not even standing room except by literally packing the prisoners like sardines in a box. Several of them were crushed to death every night and their bodies were hauled out in the morning.

The dungeon was emptied of its victims just before the British entered the city. When Col. Morland visited it, two or three days later, the odor was so intolerable, though it was empty, that he did not enter.

Three weeks later when Lugard went inside the effluvia was unbearable for more than a few seconds. In this murderous pen two black soldiers of the British force, who were taken prisoners, had been confined.

One of the open spaces in the town was the place where decapitations were regularly performed, and another place near the great market was the site where the limbs of hapless prisoners were amputated almost daily.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum For Coughs and Colds.

'From Maker to Wearer, by Mail.' LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS. We make every garment we sell, turn out large quantities and use every modern invention in machinery to cut down cost of production. WE PAY POSTAGE ANYWHERE IN CANADA. THE GEM GARMENT CO. 128 Yonge St., TORONTO.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing. It is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout. The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day. The McGregor-Barwell Fence Company, Limited WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

can be such an arrangement as shall make us one family with her; meanwhile, we shall be all the while approaching free trade. The various parts of the empire ought to have better treatment than they give to foreigners. Sir Frederick Borden discussed the political relations between the Dominion and the empire, and spoke in a general way of the militia and defence of the Dominion. A BURNING MOUNTAIN. A party of geologists recently made an interesting find in the Arbuckle Mountains. They struck a small creek in the mountains, followed down its course and came finally to a place where they saw some smoke issuing from the foot of a tree near the creek bed, and from a streak running up the side of a hill. When the party came opposite the place they saw that the smoke was issuing from the ground. Upon careful investigation the following was found: There had been a landslide from the top of the hill, which was here like a cliff, and ran up 200 feet or more. The cliff was composed of a shale rock, dark, chert-like substance. In falling this had lodged below and piled against the side of the cliff, while the outer edge ran out to the edge of the creek. The distance from the cliff side to the creek bed was nearly 100 yards. An enormous quantity of this shale had by a slide been placed in the position described. From the foot of the tree smoke issued from a crevice about two feet wide and running about 100 yards up the slope to the side of the cliff. Another small fork projected before it reached the cliff. The shale on top, whence the smoke and steam were issuing, was light in color. Upon digging down two feet or more the shale was found to be red hot.—Kansas 'City Journal.' Pearl-divers remain under water from fifty to eighty seconds, on an average, but cases have been reported of their remaining as long as six minutes under water.



'None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free. I will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convinced cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Briekner, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers. Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Joseph P. Mead, F. C. S.; Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensary, the American Pharmacopoeia, Gould's Standard Medical Reference, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority. Dr. Turner found a way of combining these ingredients so as to form a perfect cure for all uric acid diseases, for incipient Bright's Disease, for diabetes, syphilis, dropsy, gravel, too frequent desire to urinate, albumenuria, sugar in the urine, swelling of the feet and ankles, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, retention of urine and such rheumatic affections as muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are all due to uric acid poison, in short every form of kidney, bladder and urinary trouble in man or woman. We have letters of testimony from cured patients in every state of the Union and covering every symptom of these diseases. To find out for yourself what the treatment will do in your own case simply send your name and address to the Turner Medical Co., 725 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and we will send you prepaid a free trial of the treatment and this 64-page illustrated book which goes into the details fully. We wish merely to submit the matter to your own judgment whether you need to suffer when you can just as well be cured by this seeming remarkable treatment; and since you can in no way be anything out, forward your name and address without further delay.'

THE FIGHTING NAVIES.

Strength of the Japanese and Russian Fleets.

BOTH ARE COMPARATIVELY NEW, AND VERY POWERFUL.

An interesting, well-illustrated article from the pen of Mr. Aschwald S. Hurd, appears in 'Cassier's Magazine' for February. Some extracts follow:—

The birth of the Japanese fleet may be said to date from 1872, when the present Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, the first Canadian officer to rise to high rank in the British navy, was selected to proceed to Japan in command of a naval mission which was organized at the request of the Japanese Government. The new nation was to France and Germany for tuition in the science of warfare on land, but turned to the supreme naval power of the world for aid in the organization of its fleet. At that time Sir Archibald Douglas held the rank of commander, and was recognized by the British naval authorities as one of the most talented officers of the fleet.

Admiral Douglas served as director of the Imperial Naval College in Yeddo for two years, and on relinquishing this position received the thanks of the Emperor and the approval of the British authorities. Simultaneously young Japanese officers visited Great Britain, and were appointed to British men-of-war and studied in British naval institutions, so as to become thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of the system upon which the British fleet is managed. By these means were the foundations well and truly laid of the naval organization of Japan.

Japan came out of the ordeal of the war with China with all the honors possible. In fact, the Japanese officers and men have run great perils of being demoralized by over-much praise. When they met and vanquished the Chinese, the world rang with reports of their daring exploits, dash, bravery, and sterling endurance. They came of a stock which has been accustomed to fighting, and to whom the sea is a stern mother, for in few parts of the world are the waters so treacherous and the coasts so dangerous. It can be truly said that the average Japanese officers and sailors do not know what fear is. A grim courage is allied to a keen intelligence, and by the institutions which have been set up, both have been trained to excellent purpose, the courage robbed of its mere impetuosity, and the intelligence directed to actual war training. No one who is familiar with the Japanese personnel to-day doubts that while it retains all the sterling qualities that distinguished it at the time of the war, it has reached a higher plane in technical efficiency. The fleet has in all two admirals, nine vice-admirals, twenty-five rear-admirals, sixty-five captains, 119 commanders, 167 lieutenant-commanders, 220 lieutenants, and 305 sub-lieutenants. The engineering, medical, and other officers and 31,688 seamen ratings of different grades bring up the total of the fleet to 35,265 men.

As to the material of the Japanese navy, it has already been mentioned that after the war with China a large shipbuilding programme was taken in hand, most of the orders for new men-of-war being placed with British firms. Certain unarmored cruisers and torpedo craft have also been built at Yokosuka. With the old programme completed, a lull occurred, not because it was not fully realized that more ships were necessary in view of the increased activity of Russia, but because the political parties in Japan were not able to

come to an agreement as to the method of raising the necessary funds. In the meantime it will not be uninteresting to indicate the present strength of the Japanese fleet:

JAPANESE FLEET. Six first-class battleships—Mikasa, Hatanoe, Asahi, Shikishima, Juri, Yasuhira, etc. with columns for Name, Date of Launch, Displacement, and Speed.

Japan also possesses a number of small vessels, including seven gunboats of 320 to 640 tons each, heavily armed, and six coast-defence gunboats, each mounting one 11-inch Armstrong gun and two twelve-pounders, and carrying sixty tons of coal. These were captured from China in the war. They were all built at Elswick in the period from 1879 to 1881.

Such is the fleet possessed by Japan, and it must be confessed that it forms an impressive array of fighting strength for the youngest of the great powers. All the battleships, all the armored cruisers and two, most of the destroyers and many of the torpedo-boats, are British-built.

RUSSIA'S FOUR FLEETS.

At the present day Russia ranks as one of the leading naval powers of the world; but, owing to the circumstances already narrated and her geographical situation, she is placed in a position of marked disadvantage. She is compelled to maintain four fleets; one in the Baltic, frozen up during many months of the year; another in the Black Sea, immune from a treaty which may or may not be worth the paper it was written on; a third, a small force, in the Caspian; and the fourth, and most important from a political standpoint, as well as the most recent in creation, is in the Far East. Each of these forces is distinct and almost as completely isolated from the rest as though it belonged to a separate country.

When Japan had defeated China and had made her terms, Russia, with the support of Germany and France, stepped in between the late combatants and refused to permit Japan to retain Port Arthur, which she had captured by force of arms. This occurred in 1895. In 1898 the Czar allotted a sum equivalent to nine millions sterling to be expended on new ships, in addition to the amounts to be provided in the ordinary votes in the course of the ensuing six years. A little more than twelve months afterwards Russia obtained a lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan, and other powers took chips out of the Chinese empire. Russia, meantime, sent practically every available ship to the Far East with the double object of protecting her new possessions and the railway rights which she had obtained in Manchuria, and of impressing the Chinese and the world at large. When the Boxer trouble occurred in 1901 she had a commanding fleet in adjacent waters, and her troops overran Manchuria to protect, as it was alleged, her railway. The disturbances being at an end, the other powers withdrew a large proportion of their ships, while Russia, promising to recall her troops from Manchuria at an appointed date, sent out more ships and gradually and quietly accumulated at her two naval bases, Port Arthur and Vladivostok, the formidable fleet—far larger than that of any other European power—which is there to-day, and of which so much has been heard in the last few months.

Neither want of ready money, nor of trained officers, nor of trained shipbuilders has ever stood in the way of Russia's aspirations when it has been thought desirable to build a new fleet. To a great extent the Russian navy was in early days the offspring of the British navy. With splendid determination the Muscovite power has now thrown off outside assistance, and, despite all difficulties, has developed her resources. At St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, on the Baltic, Sebastopol and Nicolaeff, in the Black Sea, there are good building and docking facilities, and since Vladivostok was adopted as the Far Eastern base a splendid new dock, 550 feet long and 90

feet wide, has been constructed and another dock is in hand, and steps are being taken to fit Port Arthur as a strongly defended naval base. This harbor already has one dock, with smithy and shop. The fixed defences at Port Arthur have been practically completed, and work on a new dock is already in hand.

Russia has set herself the task of providing three powerful fighting fleets, each with its proportion of battleships of heavy armament, good defensive qualities, and good means of action for her three main spheres of action, the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Far East, the last being recognized as of first importance. Secondly, she has equipped herself with a large number of armored and heavily protected cruisers, for one of the planks in the programme to which importance is attached is the destruction of an enemy's sea-commerce. Russia also possesses a number of old, unprotected cruisers, of which account need not be taken, since they are of practically no value.

So much for the ships of the Russian navy. What shall be said of her personnel? An officer admitted to the writer, when visiting on board a Russian battleship recently, that a large proportion of the men are not sailors, but agricultural laborers drawn from inland districts by the conscriptive system. They enter as young men, and, be it noted, as boys, and serve from five to seven years, and are then passed into the reserve for a further period of eight to ten years. From the fact that these men come from inland provinces, it follows that they have not the love of the sea in their veins, and from the fact that Russia is not an industrial nation, it also follows that few of these men have any mechanical knowledge. Consequently, the navy is manned with the roughest material, men who have to learn everything and unlearn a great deal. It is said that the standard of gunnery is good; but as no records of any kind are published and the ships in Europe are in full commission for only about half the year, and most of the ships in the Far East have been commissioned comparatively recently, such assurances must be received with reservations. No doubt the men possess a high standard of courage, and iron nerve; but these qualities in modern naval war cannot take the place of continuous war training, winter and summer, which is the programme of the British and American and German fleets.

Russia has the ships, she is building more of them, and she has a personnel of 65,064, including many well-trained officers of good attainments; but what the fleet really represents in naval power is a problem which only war can solve. It may be that it will be found as seems probable, that while the Russian authorities have been able to add to the size of the fleet with marvellous rapidity, they have been unable to supply these ships with adequate complements of trained men. In these days, especially where the aid of foreign yards is invoked, it is possible to obtain ships at short notice; but trained officers and men cannot be so quickly supplied. Under the circumstances in which the Russian fleet has been created there is consequently good cause to wonder whether it will prove in action as formidable as it appears on paper.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Twenty battleships: Rostislav, Sebastopol, Potemkin, etc. with columns for Name, Displacement, and Speed.

Eight armored cruisers: Bayan, Gromoboi, etc. with columns for Name, Displacement, and Speed.

Thirteen protected cruisers: Bogatyr, Askold, etc. with columns for Name, Displacement, and Speed.

Seven armored coast defence vessels: Gen. Admiral Apraxin, etc. with columns for Name, Displacement, and Speed.

Six old vessels. Nine torpedo vessels. Fifty-four torpedo boat destroyers, built and building.

One hundred and sixty-nine torpedo boats. Two submarine boats, building. The Russian fleet in the Far East is as follows: Battleships, 'Sebastopol', 'Potemkin', 'Petrovlovsk', 'Peresviet', 'Pobeda', 'Retvizan', 'Tarevitch', 'Bogoyavlentsev', 'Gromoboi', 'Roma', 'Bogatyr', 'Askold', 'Varyag', 'Diana', 'Pallada', 'Novik', 'Boyarin', and 31 destroyers and torpedo boats.

YELLOW PRESS METHODS.

PEOPLE DEMORALIZED BY SEEKING FOR HIDDEN TREASURE.

(The 'Christian Age.') We mean, of course, the Sunday newspaper. For a long time these journals have been increasing in popularity, and the circulation of some of them is truly enormous. We venture to think that the circulation of a Sunday paper is an index to the demoralization of the Sabbath day which takes place in the community.

For there is no doubt that a Sunday paper means a demoralized Sunday. How can it be otherwise when one considers the kind of matter which the Sunday paper brings to our contemplation? Page after page of some of these productions is filled with long drawn-out details of cases in the Police Court; human nature is shown on its worst side, and in nine cases out of ten the whole tone and sentiment of these papers, when it is not puerile, is vicious.

We do not merely protest against the Sunday paper because it inflicts a day's labor upon a particular class. Doubtless much of the work is done on the previous day, although the Sunday paper necessitates the opening of news agents' shops on the Sabbath, and makes our streets ring with the cries of the newsboys. But our main objection is that the Sunday paper tampers with one of the best and holiest assets of the British people—the Sabbath day's rest. Into that day the Sunday paper imports a general lowering of tone, and a degrading influence. The man who reads the Sunday paper is not in a fit state of heart or mind to join in the worship of God, to engage in helpful service, to appreciate the purity of home life. We repeat that a Sunday paper means a demoralized Sunday.

Lately, however, this fruit of decadent journalism has passed into a still more serious phase. The efforts of certain papers to increase their circulation by picture-story competitions and the like—competitions in which large prizes were offered, and which had in them many of the worst elements of gambling—seem to have somewhat relaxed. In their place we have what are called 'hidden treasure hunts,' and in these treasure hunts the Sunday paper is, of course, to the fore. On a recent Sunday two of these productions—the 'News of the World' and the 'Weekly Despatch'—buried a thousand pounds each, and clues were given in the paper as to where the money might be found. Both these papers on the following Sunday increased the amount hidden to £2,000. One would have thought that the lust of gold was strong enough throughout the week, without its being imported into the day of rest.

The consequences of this treasure hunt are a disgrace to any Christian city. Throughout Sunday thousands of people are to be seen in the streets of London and elsewhere searching for gold, with some of the worst passions for gambling aroused. They not only spoil the Sabbath day for themselves, but they spoil it for others. On the day following the Sunday on which £1,000 was hidden by the 'Weekly Despatch' the 'Daily Mail' said:

'Despite the heavy storm of wind and rain which swept the metropolitan area (on Sunday morning), vast numbers of people turned out at an early hour to join in the search for £1,000 hidden by direction of the proprietors of the 'Weekly Despatch.' In the Paddington district, many hundreds of seekers assembled near the end of Westbourne Terrace. In at least one instance a whole family was represented, including the mother, who conducted a vigorous scratching of the soil with the children ranged on either side. . . . Throughout the day the gold-seekers in twenty of the most populous districts of London continued engaged. . . . In thousands of homes, hotels, and boarding-houses, the one engrossing topic was the search for the 'Weekly Despatch' £1,000.'

There is no need for us to enlarge upon the degradation which results on the Sabbath day. It is sufficiently patent in the words we have just quoted. Long after midnight hundreds of people were still assembled at the various spots, and with the aid of torches they proceeded to dig and delve in the soil. All this on the Sabbath day. The 'Weekly Despatch' is owned and controlled by Messrs. Harmsworth, and a curious feature in the case is that Messrs. Harmsworth own and control two religious papers—the 'Sunday Companion' and the 'Sunday Circle.' The editor of these papers opens his columns to those in spiritual doubt and difficulties; what answer can be given to those who question him regarding Sabbath observance? If the gentlemen in question have succeeded so well in not letting their right hand know what is done by their left, there is nothing more to be said.

Of course, we know that the evils of the Sunday paper cannot be overcome by any other means than an increase of watchfulness on the part of Christian people, and a further effort to teach those with whom they come in contact concerning the spiritual and moral value of the day which God has given. If this is done, the devil's flag will perhaps be lowered where expediency counts for everything, and principle has hitherto taken the lowest place.

SENSATIONAL ADVERTISING IN MANCHESTER.

(The 'Catholic Herald,' Manchester, England, Jan. 22.) The system of sensational advertising adopted by a London firm of newspaper publishers, has had very painful effects. In various districts in Lancashire a number of metal discs representing several hundreds of pounds in money, have been secreted in the ground. In Manchester all the human greed of the city has been excited. The sights witnessed in the town and district since the search for gold began, are neither as ridiculous or as pitiful as many regard them. They have all the elements of the tragic and terrible. MAD WITH GREED AND HUNGER. There are thousands of unemployed in the city and these thousands with their wives and families have been urged into a mad fever of hope by the chance of

Advertisements. Warm Feet. More people die every year in consequence of cold feet and limbs than any other cause. To keep the feet warm is to protect the whole body. Our Electric Foot Batteries will warm the feet in five minutes, and keep a comfortable, genial glow in the feet and limbs all day long.

EATON'S MAIL ORDER NEWS TORONTO. OUR GUARANTEE: "GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED." EATON'S CATALOGUE. WRITE FOR A COPY OF THE NEW ISSUE. The very latest Spring and Summer Styles for 1904, and the largest assortment of goods ever carried by us, embracing everything for the home and everything to eat and wear.

finding the gold. Men, women, and children have poured into the highways and by-ways of Manchester and started grubbing into the earth with a hungry, wolfish energy. The natural greed for gold intensified by weeks and months of semi-starvation, have filled them with a hunger for money that has brought all the animal passions of men and women into play. The knowledge that gold is hidden somewhere at their feet has driven them to a dangerous fever of madness. And the people who have created this pit themselves on the back in exultation. They dwell with unctuous satisfaction on the description of a woman crawling along the foot of a wall, pausing every few feet to scrape away the soil which might perhaps be keeping from her what would have been a husband dead; four little children to feed; rent due. And worse. The wasted hands were smirched with dust. 'Perhaps I may find it. Why shouldn't I?' And on this wretched picture the oracle makes the commentary, 'The treasure is found by people who use their brains.' It is difficult to believe that the English press has fallen to this—that for purely selfish purposes it would goad into a fiendish greed the wretched and the miserably poor and drag by the very force of this greed wretched people from poverty to misery, and their laugh at the sportive sensation of it all.

WHAT IT MIGHT COME TO. The pictures which are drawn of the searchers are a frightful commentary on the brute instincts of human nature. The men and women on the trail of the gold are actually mad with greed. Hunger and cold and neglect has much to do with the strength of the fever, no doubt, but the spectacle of men and women and boys grubbing into the earth, often with their finger nails, brings reflections that make one shudder. Noticing the wolfish hunger in the eyes of the searcher one cannot repress a cold chill of fear at the thought of what would happen in an England besieged with hunger. We do not wish to dwell on that picture, but these reflections will obtrude themselves. LET THE UNEMPLOYED ALONE. Not only have the poor and unemployed been excited by the sensational advertising; some have actually given up positions to join in the treasure hunt. Respectable young men and girls, their ordinary work over, join the crowd of searchers, and the greed for gold has communicated itself to all. All the ne'er-do-wells in Manchester have started on the trail of clues, and foul-mouthed men and women stand on an equality and companionship with young men and young girls who should blush for the thought much more the utterance of things freely expressed. THE RESULT. There could be only one result to this

Advertisements. LOCAL RATES IN SCOTLAND. Whatever else may go up or down, the statistics of local rates may be depended upon to maintain their steady upward trend. In the volume which deals with the Scottish local taxation for 1901-2, just issued, this comfortable feature is illustrated in more than one table. Ten years ago the average of all rates for all purposes was 3s. per pound of gross rental. In every year since then, with a single exception, there has been an upward movement, and in 1902 the average was 3s. 7.9d. Taken in another way, the rates have increased from 18s. 4.4d. per head of population to £1 3s. 4.8d. The indebtedness of local authorities is perhaps a matter of more importance than the annual burden. In the year dealt with the gross local debts of Scotland amounted to £49,211,869, which is three millions more than in the year before. As the gross rental of Scotland comes to only £28,889,061, it will be seen that the debt stands to the rental as £1 14s. 1d. to the pound. British credit is a splendid thing, and it must be admitted that we make full use of it.—Inverness 'Courier.'

Advertisements. STEM SET, WATCH, FREE.

The Infamous Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Eye Tonic Pill for curing the blood, for 25¢ per bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. Free trial.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS. All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package of GLUTEN FLOUR FOR DYSPEPSIA. SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR. K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. Unlike all other flours. Ask Orceuta. For bulk or sample write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N.Y. U.S.A. \$3 a Day Sure.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

With the commencement of the winter season, farmers give their attention to the preparation of their premises for the winter season.

DAIRYING REGULATIONS

We in Canada, says an exchange, pride ourselves upon the strictness of our laws regulating the dairy industry.

The milk and dairy laws of the state forbid, under penalty of a fine of from twenty-five to a hundred dollars, or imprisonment from thirty to ninety days, the sale of milk that comes under any of the following descriptions:

- 1. Taken from cows that are kept in filthy, unventilated stables.
2. Taken from cows that are unclean or filthy.
3. Taken from cows that are diseased.
4. Taken from cows within fifteen days before or five days after calving.
5. Which has been watered or skimmed, or which has less than 3.5 percent butter fat.
6. Which is contained in unclean cans.
7. That is watered, impure, unwholesome, adulterated or that is skimmed or sour.

With this circular is a statement in which the commissioner notifies the dairymen that an inspector has reported him for having violated one of these provisions and that he must desist at once or become liable to the penalty the law provides.

CHICKENS ON THE FARM

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

There is every indication that there will be a great consumption of poultry in Canada this year. The demand for every class shows a striking increase during the last few years.

It will pay almost every farmer to improve his flock before the breeding season begins. The old fowls should be killed. There is a greatly increased profit in breeding from utility-type specimens rather than from common barnyard stock.

The eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 60 degrees). The chickens should not be hatched later than the middle of June.

Sitting hens should not be allowed to hatch chickens in any place they choose about the farm buildings. They should be in one pen, set apart for this purpose.

The sitting hen should be thoroughly dusted with sulphur to kill the vermin. All of them should be fed on whole grain and grit, and watered at one time.

There is a great loss in farm-reared chickens, caused by the mother hen having her liberty. The hen wanders through the wet grass; the chickens follow her and become chilled, and the weaker ones die.

during inclement weather. A packing box of three or four feet, each dimension, is none too large. The cover of the box can be used for the floor.

DIFFICULT CHURNING

We had, this fall, says an exchange, a fine, fresh cow, together with one that had been fresh in August and an April cow that only gave from a pint to a quart of milk at a milking.

TRIMMING HOOFS

Lameness from sore feet among sheep can largely be averted by keeping the feet well trimmed, and in this case prevention is far easier than the cure, says an agricultural journal.

With this overgrowth of toe removed, place the point of the knife in the cleft of the heel, in the plane the sole of the foot should have when properly trimmed.

HORSES' MOUTHS

To the ordinary person, it probably has not yet occurred that horses need an examination of their teeth at certain intervals.

Many a time has the horse-owner noticed the presence of unincorporated grain in the dung, and probably has dismissed the affair with the statement that the horse bolts his food, and to remedy the matter mixes bran with the grain, a very useful adjunct, or else gets a few pebbles and puts into the feed box.

If the teeth are examined they will be found to, have one of the following irregularities: Long points of the outer edge of the upper row of grinders, or on

the inner edge of the lower row, a hollow, decaying grinder or a broken one, or one longer than its fellows. A horse with the above irregularities will pass his grain feed through him unchewed, will fall away in condition, will drop quids of hay out of his mouth, or let water fall out when drinking, and if a road horse, may turn out a side puller or go up on the bit in a bad manner.

TEACHING A COLT TO BACK

To teach and train a colt properly is a science, which too few understand. Learn to understand your animal, his peculiarities, and train him accordingly.

'After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction.

MATERIAL FOR BEDDING.

Absorbents help wonderfully in keeping stables clean and wholesome. In fact, without them the stable can hardly be kept healthful.

Different kinds of material may be used to good advantage for this purpose. Sawdust makes an excellent stable absorbent, and when liberally used none of the liquid manure need be wasted, and it also leaves the stable quite clean when removed.

Most farmers find it more convenient to use straw in bedding their stock. Probably more than half of the farmers throughout the country have more straw than they are able to feed out to their stock, so they have an abundance of this material to use as an absorbent.

It is claimed that a little land plaster scattered in the stalls daily is beneficial. Plaster is not expensive, and is useful for fertilizing, and its fertilizing value is not impaired by its being used as an absorbent.

ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING.

In an address delivered before the Dairymen of Georgia, Mr. Redding, president of the association, brought out the following points, many of which apply equally well to conditions in Canada.

- 1. The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming.
2. Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown upon the farm that will bring as much per pound.
3. Butter is a finished product. It is ready for the consumer either at the private dairy or local factory.
4. Dairying brings in constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year.
5. Dairying gives constant and remunerative employment.
6. On the dairy farm the work is better divided.
7. Skill and brain work get better pay in dairying than in any other branch of farming.
8. There is more room at the top, greater opportunity to improve, than in any other kind of hard work.
9. Take the country through, and there is no kind of farm work so well suited to women as dairying.

CLEANING THE HORSE

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than is at all necessary. Brushing a horse's skin is better than scraping it—better for the health and appearance of the animal.

The horse, of all animals, is the most easily hurt by dust and filthy food. Yet we commonly see a horse's manger half full of dust and trash.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

When a cow or calf is choked, get a pail of cold water and come up behind it and throw it on to its back as quickly as possible and as hard as you can.

Clover should be cut fine and steamed and meal mixed with it, for pigs to eat it best. Soaking in water and mixing in meal do every well.

Always have your calves so that you can get hold of a handful of loose hide on their ribs without hurting your finger ends, even in the severest weather.

Many farmers neglect their dairy cattle during the winter because they are 'dry' and only intended for summer profit.

Throughout the winter months nearly every farmer has one or two teams on his farm not really necessary, but the farm work during the pressing season demands their keeping.

Stables are demanded now which can be kept clean, which can be disinfected and which are comfortable and convenient. One of the most important points is an abundance of light.

Advertisements

A KEY to larger profits

THE U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR. Dairyman, why be satisfied with small profits when a U. S. Separator will make them large? You can make twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent more any way and many have doubled their income by buying a U. S. Vermont Farm Machine Co.

windows. Let the sun shine in on the cow part of the day at least.

Mature cattle take a larger amount of feed for a given return in grain. They finish quicker and when finished cannot be held at a profit no matter what the market, while yearlings and short two-year-olds can be fed to quick finish if the market is favorable.

The first step in profitable pig-raising is the saving of the greatest number of pigs, and to do this proper attention must be given the sow fully a month previous to farrowing.

It is unwise to market the bacon hog before he is up to weight. There is more profit on the gain in weight made between 130 pounds and 200 pounds than there is on gain made at any other time.

Silage as a food for dairy cows, beef animals and young growing stock, has no successful rival. It is recognized as a standard food the world around.

Cows that freshen in the spring must be put on dry food during the winter, and the change usually produces a marked decrease in the milk flow, or even causes the animal to go dry entirely.

tivated, so that he will be able to detect the slightest change or off-flavor. He must also have some knowledge of the principles of bacteriology.

Every man is cleanly in his stables and in handling his milk, according to his own standard of cleanliness. His own standard satisfies him. Yet we all know lots of men who think they are clean, whose cows are tied in stanchions and are plastered with manure all along their sides and hips.

Bitterness in milk is produced by different causes, which may be classified as follows:

- 1. Certain foods, such as ragweed, lupines, etc.
2. Advanced lactation, especially just before the cow becomes dry.
3. Diseases of the udder.
4. The growth of micro-organisms in the milk.
5. Bitterness resulting from any one of the first three causes may be noticed immediately after milking, but when the bitterness is due to an organism, the bitter taste is noticeable only after some time.

RUSHING THE BACON HOG.

To rush a hog successfully, and by this we mean to make him at five months produce from 180 to 200 pounds of pork that will grade firm, it is necessary to keep him in light, airy and clean quarters and feed him Herbageum regularly.

Many farmers use Herbageum for finishing only. Herbageum is good when used in this way, but to reap the full advantage from its use it should be fed from the start.

I sold ten pigs at six months, and they averaged 300 pounds each. I fed them Herbageum from the time I commenced to feed for market, and they did not go off their feed once.

Had Mr. Peters fed those pigs Herbageum from the time they were weaned they would without doubt have averaged 200 pounds at five months.

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars' worth of subscriptions.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agents or direct from us.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Starters of any kind are quite difficult to carry forward, as every detail must be attended to punctually. The maker must also have smell and taste well cul-

The following report will lend much force to our argument: 'I fed Herbageum to two pigs till they were six months old. I then sold them, their weight being 300 pounds each. J. C. BELL, Fordwich, Ont.'

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects...]

GENERAL.

THE SHEPHERD TRUE.

The Rev. J. B. Meyer, B.A., Missionary of the Church of England...

I was wandering sad and weary, When the Saviour came unto me...

O silly souls, come near Me; My sheep should never fear Me...

At first I would not bestir me, But put off till the morrow...

At last I stopped to listen, His voice could not deceive me...

He took me on His shoulder, And tenderly He kissed me...

Strange gladness seemed to move Him, Whenever I did better...

I thought His love would weaken, As more and more He knew me...

Let us do then, dearest brothers, What will best and nearest please us...

DR. RYERSON. Constant Reader, Lamon, Ont.—Of what country was Dr. Egerton Ryerson...

QUEBEC PUBLIC MEN. Eastern Township Girl.—Please tell me when the following first entered the Quebec Legislature...

NUMISMATIC. J.C.K., Dauphin, Man.—Has a five dollar gold piece of the United States dated 1851...

DEALING WITH NUISANCES. Old Subscriber, Ont.—What is the law with respect to smoking and spitting in public places...

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WARMS. 'Mother.—Little girl is troubled with warts. Her hands are almost covered with them...

He never takes out his second paper, so does not become a citizen of the United States. Of what country is he a citizen?

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or less for weeks. His diet is as follows: Breakfast, oatmeal porridge, bread, sometimes toast, weak tea; dinner, beef, potatoes, rice and light puddings, bread and tea; supper, plain bread, light cake, and tea. Asks if fruits should be used at meals...

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Smallpox. X.Y.Z. asks the following questions in regard to smallpox: (1) What is the difference between smallpox and chicken-pox, and how is it distinguished from the latter? (2) Is it easy to mistake chicken-pox for smallpox? (3) Will the chicken-pox ever leave pits or scars? (4) If a smallpox patient be vaccinated, is it proof that the disease was not smallpox? (5) If it does work, is it proof that the disease was not smallpox? (6) To give a complete discussion of the points of difference between the two diseases would require much more space than is at our disposal...

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Advertisement for The London Fence Machine Co., Ltd. featuring a fence machine with 'MACHINES' and 'LONDON' written vertically on the sides. Text includes '\$25.00', 'WIRE 100 RODS LONDON.', 'FOR 9-BAR FENCE.', and 'THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., LTD. LONDON, Ont. CLEVELAND, O.'

Advertisement for Spavin Cure, Ringbone Splint, and Equal For Spavin, Ringbone Splints, Curbs. Text includes 'Cure These Elements Also Ringbone, hard or soft curbs, Ringbone Splint, Equal For Spavin, Ringbone Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, Bruises or Injury to the Hooves.' and 'MEDICAL SPAVIN CURE'.

Advertisement for Veterinary services, including 'ELISTER FOR RING BONES', 'CONDITION POWDERS AND HOOF OINTMENT', 'VETERINARY', 'MANGE IN DOG', and 'SORE TEATS IN A COW'. Each section provides detailed medical advice and treatment instructions.

Advertisement for 'COW GOING DRY AND HENS WONT LAY'. Text includes 'Disappointed Feeder.—I feed my cow two quarts of mixed grain chopped, a little salt, all the water (warmed) she can drink, with vegetables, peeling from the house every day...'.

Advertisement for 'AFFECTION OF THE BRAIN'. Text includes 'An Old Subscriber.—What ails my mare. She is six years old, and has been sick for three weeks. The first symptoms were apparently sore kidneys and sore throat or head, accompanied by keeping her head in feed box and pressing man hands...'.

Advertisement for 'WINDGALLS'. Text includes 'Subscriber.—I have a colt rising three years that is windgalled. What will take them away? Ans.—The best way to get rid of the windgalls is to apply a good, sharp blister. Clip the hair over the enlargements and rub in a blister composed of equal parts of biniodide of mercury, made one to eight, and cantharidine, one to four. Tie the colt's head so that he cannot bite the blistered parts for forty-eight hours after the blister is rubbed in; then smear the place over with lard, which you will repeat every two or three days, until the scales fall off, and the hair grows again. Do not apply the lard too freely, merely enough to keep the parts soft and pliable. Should one blistering not entirely remove the windgalls repeat it after four or five weeks.'

Advertisement for 'CONSTIPATION'. Text includes 'K. D. C. PILLS are guaranteed to cure this trouble of money returned. Free Samples. U.S. & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisements.

# Free Gift.

An eminent specialist, well known in all sections of North America, who has written some of the most valuable medical books of the present day, has decided to give away, absolutely free of charge, a limited number of one of his best publications. This book, which represents the study of many years, is one of the best works ever gotten out by its author. No pains or expense were spared to make it attractive, and he now presents it, as a free gift to humanity, to all who desire it.

The book deals with Indigestion, and enters fully into its cause and its cure. To any one who has any form of stomach trouble this book will prove valuable beyond words. In fact, it was written expressly for all Dyspepsia sufferers, to guide them back to health. Every page is full of profitable information. From beginning to end it is bright, readable, and—best of all—helpful. Years of medical and scientific research give its statements authority and weight. A heart keenly sensitive to the sufferings of mankind lends sympathy and friendliness to every line.



So complete is this book that it starts where digestion begins, with the salivary glands. The section on the stomach includes a separate very instructive treatise on the gastric glands. The functions of the liver and bowels are fully described, and the effect of dyspepsia on the heart and nerves is made plain in an interesting manner. Fine pictures adorn the pages, carefully drawn by skillful artists. Altogether it is an ideal medical work for family use.

## Send For It At Once.

Do not pass by this generous offer. Dr. Sproule wants every victim of Dyspepsia to have the book because it will positively help all who suffer from this painful ailment. Thousands have been cured by the information contained between its covers. It was written to teach people what they ought to know about their digestive organs, if they desire to be well and happy. It is offered you in sincerity and friendliness, and it will give you that priceless gift—perfect health.

Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B.A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

### LETTERS FROM READERS.

#### PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—A few years ago there was a strike at Mr. Carnegie's foundries. Mr. Carnegie had protection which enabled him to get such prices for the produce of these foundries as enabled him to accumulate these millions of which he is now trying to get rid. The workingmen had no protection, and they resorted to the only remedy that the sparrows have against the hawk—their united and struck for more wages. Instead of government protection for them, the United States army was called out to force these men to submit to the law of supply and demand. If they did not like the wages they were getting they had liberty to quit work. The public in the United States and Canada had a good deal of sympathy with these men that were shot down because they wanted more remuneration for their labor. This happened before Mr. Carnegie got frightened at the extent of his own wealth. If the public had known as much as they know now about Mr. Carnegie's wealth they would have had still more sympathy with the strikers. Now let us come nearer home. If a

Royal Commission were appointed to investigate and issue a 'blue book' on the income of the various members of the Manufacturers' Association it might help to open the eyes of the voters as to where the produce of the laborers' lot goes. Not very long ago we had a strike not very far from Montreal, where men refused to work for 90c a day, and the soldiers were sent from Montreal to restore order. The very members of the Manufacturers' Association who were offering 90c a day in this case, have built churches, seats of learning and charitable institutions out of the surplus of their incomes under a protective tariff, and still to all appearance they are not satisfied with the protection they get at present—they want more. I know of another case where a certain member of the Manufacturers' Association gives enormous sums for certain purposes, and who contested a paltry claim of damages for the death of one of his employees who was killed in his establishment. The manner in which these millionaires spend the enormous wealth they make out of the tolls of the working classes under the fostering care of a protective tariff may be very commendable in itself—that is not the point under discussion—but it is unjust to rob Peter to pay Paul. Instead of having to pay 25c or 35c extra for every shirt I use in order to enable some one else to make a big man of himself at my expense, I would much rather have the privilege of giving the 25c or 35c to some of our very useful institutions myself, than to allow any protectionist to do it for me.

### Not Only Relief, But Lasting Cure

is what You Get from Catarrhones which Eradicates Every Trace of Catarrh from the System.

Relief is a good thing, but we soon get tired of it and look for a remedy that will drive the seeds of Catarrh right out of the system. It is only waste of time to trifle with internal dosing. You must treat Catarrh locally because it is a local disease.

The most sensible treatment is Catarrhones which really does reach the diseased membranes in a most thorough way. Every case of Catarrh can be cured if Catarrhones is used. It unquestionably penetrates every air cell and air passage of the breathing organs. It completely destroys the catarrh germs and heals all the inflamed surfaces.

Every requirement of an ideal Catarrh cure is embraced in Catarrhones. Other treatments may have failed to bring relief, but one trial is sufficient to prove merit in Catarrhones not found in the ordinary snuff or wash that unscrupulous people sometimes recommend for Catarrh.

If you are subject to colds, Catarrh or throat trouble you will find quick relief and lasting cure in fragrant healing Catarrhones. Mrs. E. P. Fairbanks, of Durham, was cured of chronic Catarrh by this remedy and endorses it in the following letter, which speaks for itself:—

I suffered continually from Catarrh which affected my throat. My nostrils were usually inflamed and I was greatly bothered with droppings in the throat which made me sick at my stomach. I had a bad taste in my mouth and felt a ringing in my ears. I read of Catarrhones and commenced to use it. In a few days it helped me more than I ever expected. I used it four times daily and in two weeks most of the disagreeable symptoms disappeared. I continued the Catarrhones treatment for six weeks, and was perfectly cured. The Catarrh has never returned.

Every complete outfit of Catarrhones sufficient for two months' use is guaranteed to permanently cure; trial size, 5c. Sold by druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

Stephen to St. John. The C. P. R. is now hauling its freight for shipment, to St. John, a distance of 481 miles, but while the distance for ocean steamers to Oak Point is the same as to St. John, the railway haul from Montreal would be only 436 miles, a saving of forty-five miles. This is quite an item, other things being equal, but this is a case in which other things are very strongly in favor of our port. Its advantages begin when the steamer rounds Cape Sable. From there she has an open run, clear of all obstructions and dangers to the North Channel between the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello, and is soon into smooth water and clear weather. The approach is good and safe at all times of day or night, at all times of tide, and in all kinds of weather. In the harbor there is no cry for government-built breakwaters, as there is no use for them. We want no dredge as we would not know what to do with it, and a pile driver is not called for as the whole shore presents a solid foundation for the building of piers. In the time of greatest freshet, owing to the formation of the river, there is no harmful current, and, as a matter of fact, fifty years ago the largest vessels then in the carrying trade were laid at the Ledge, two miles further up the river, twenty or more at a time, all handled under their own sail, and no accident to any of these vessels either approaching or leaving the harbor is reported. Three miles down the river from Oak Point lies the historic St. Croix Island, the spot chosen by Champlain three hundred years ago for his winter quarters. This forms a natural breakwater to the south, and the intervening sheet of water, three miles long and from a mile to a mile and a half wide, is a perfect harbor with from fifteen to twenty-three fathoms of water at low tide, good bottom for anchorage, and protected in every way.

The advantages are not, however, confined to the water. Around Oak Point is a shore of about three miles, with bold water, and rising to an elevation of three hundred feet in the middle of the point, is a hill of as good building granite as there is on the continent. Back of this is plenty of yard room for railway purposes, and grazing ground is here in abundance. What is true as to railway distances on the C. P. R. is equally true as to the Grand Trunk Pacific. When that road reaches Grand Falls or that vicinity, the nearest ocean port is again our port of Oak Point, and if more room is needed to accommodate more than one railway, there is in addition to the three miles of shore mentioned, a stretch of seven miles on the eastern bank of the St. Croix, reaching down to Joe's Point, just above St. Andrews.

So far as the C. P. R. is concerned, the distance to Montreal as it is now may be considerably lessened. When the short line across Maine was built it came as far as Mattawamkeag on the Maine Central, and from that point the existing railway was utilized in reaching New Brunswick. I believe, however, that it was the original intention to continue the straight line of railway, and the C. P. R. has surveyed from Mattawamkeag across the country to Princeton where it was proposed to utilize the road which now runs from there to St. Stephen. If this line were built it would make the distance from Mattawamkeag to St. Stephen sixty-six miles instead of ninety-five as at present, and effect a saving of twenty-nine miles more between here and Montreal, thus bringing Oak Point seventy-four miles nearer Montreal than is St. John. These points I think should interest those who are concerned in the shipment of the rapidly increasing products of Canada, and as the attention of the Transportation Commission has been called to our ports, I have the courage to hope that where nature has done so much the hand of capital may step in and perfect the work.

C. N. VROOM. St. Stephen, N.B., Feb. 16, 1904.

### JUNIUS.

#### THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I think an editorial would be timely on the two proclamations recently issued by Russia and Japan, declaring war—one by the young man of very ordinary intellect, who occupies the throne of Peter the Great; the other by the young man who has created a world power from the remnants of an old civilization. The first from a so-called Christian nation couched in obsolete terms, calling upon 'his God' to stand by His name and to enhance the pride and enemy into the dust for the glory of his name and to enhance the pride and power of Peter the Great's throne. The other, sober, logical, restrained, calling upon its people to stand by the principles of liberty, justice and progress, and to lay down their lives and possessions for their country. Why not ask your readers in view of what we all know of the two countries to 'look on this picture and on that,' and say which manifesto is most Christian and most manly. To my mind this is the most significant incident of the present war and I am somewhat disappointed that you have failed to comment on it.

### ONLOOKER.

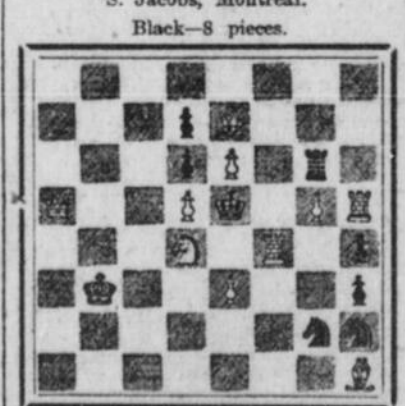
#### ATLANTIC SEAPORTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In view of the widespread interest in the matter of Atlantic seaports, I take it that it would not be out of place for me, through the columns of the 'Witness', to call the attention of shipping men and others to an ideal port in Charlotte County, N.B., possessing with its other advantages a very important feature of being absolutely the nearest Atlantic port to Montreal. The St. Croix river, a few miles from its mouth, throws out an arm about three miles long known as Oak Bay and the peninsula between this bay and the upper waters of the river known as Oak Point, is the piece of which I make mention. St. Stephen is the nearest railway town, and a branch railway five miles long would connect Oak Point with the C. P. R. there. A branch line of three and a half miles would give connection with the N. B. S. Railway, running from St.



Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1904. PROBLEM NO. 829. Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. C. S. Jacobs, Montreal.



White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 830. Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. H. W. Barry, Boston.



White to play and mate in two moves. Solutions published March 12, must reach editor by March 4.

### SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 822. Blake. Two moves. Key: Q-Kt 8. Correct from Tyro, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, George Patterson, St. Leon Water Chess Club.

No. 824. By F. Gamage. This problem gained the first prize in the recent tourney in the 'Western Daily Mercury' as we thought it would when we selected it for the pleasure of our solvers. Key: Q-Q 2. Q-Q 4 is a fine try, defeated only by R-K 4, when White cannot mate by Kt-Q 4 as in the correct solution. Correct from George Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, St. Leon Water Chess Club.

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fifth match of the Inter-Club series was played on Saturday evening last between the Montreal and Westmount clubs, in the rooms of the latter and resulted as follows:—

Montreal.	Westmount.
Kurrie . . . . . 1	McArthur . . . . . 0
Falconer . . . . . 1	Trenholme . . . . . 0
Anstey . . . . . 1	Bertrand . . . . . 0
Cameron . . . . . 1/2	Jacobs . . . . . 1/2
Sawyer . . . . . 0	Munn . . . . . 1
Bemrose(absent) 0	Short . . . . . 1
Lomer . . . . . 1	Prait . . . . . 0
Rose . . . . . 1	Kirkham . . . . . 0

Total . . . . . 5 1/2 Total . . . . . 2 1/2

The scores of the club are now: Montreal, 16 1/2; Westmount, 12 1/2; and St. Denis, 10. One match remains to be played, between Montreal and St. Denis. This will be played on Saturday evening next in the rooms of the Montreal Club, 55 University street. A selection of the games is given below.

NOTES AND NEWS.

March 25 and 26 are the dates fixed for the cable match.

Marshall is leading at Monte Carlo with four wins and one loss. Schlechter is next.

#### GAME NO. 792. (Scottish Gambit.)

White.	Black.
Mr. Kurrie.	Dr. McArthur.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3
3 P-Q 4	3 P x P
4 B-Q B 4	4 B-B 4
5 P-B 3	5 P-Q 3
6 P x P	6 B-Kt 5 ch
7 Kt-B 3	7 Kt-B 3
8 B-K Kt 5	8 P-K R 3
9 B x Kt	9 Q x B
10 Castles.	10 B x Kt
11 P x B	11 Castles.
12 R-K 5	12 B-K 5
13 R-K 3	13 Kt-Q 7
14 Q-B 2	14 Kt-R 3
15 P-K 5	15 P x P
16 Kt x P	16 B-B 4
17 Q-Kt 3	17 Kt-Q
18 R-B 3	18 Q-Kt 4
19 R-Kt 3	19 Q-K 2
20 Q-R-K	20 R-R 2?
21 K-R-K 3	21 Q-B 3
22 R-B 3!	22 Q-Kt 4
23 R x B	23 Resigna.

#### GAME NO. 793. Queen's Gambit Declined.

White.	Black.
Mr. J. Sawyer.	Mr. S. M. Munn.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	2 P-K 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 Kt-K B 3
4 B-Kt 5	4 B-K 2
5 Kt-B 3	5 P-Q Kt 3
6 P-K 3	6 Q Kt-Q 2
7 B-Q 3	7 P x P
8 B x P	8 B-Kt 2
9 Castles.	9 P-K R 3
10 B-B 4	10 P-K Kt 4
11 B-K Kt 3	11 P-R 3
12 R-B	12 R-K Kt
13 R-K	13 P-R 4
14 B-K 5	14 Kt-Kt 5
15 B-K Kt 3	15 P-R 5
16 B-K 5	16 B x B
17 Q x B	17 Kt x Kt
18 P x Kt	18 Kt x P
19 Q-K 4	19 B-Q 3
20 B-Kt 3	20 P-K B 4
21 Q-B 2	21 Q-K 2
22 P-K B 4 (a)	22 P x P
23 P x P	23 Kt-B 6 ch
24 K-R	24 Kt x R
25 R x Kt	25 R-K 3
26 Kt-Q 5	26 Q-Q 2 (b)
27 Q x B	27 Q-B 2
28 Kt x P ch (c)	28 B x Kt
29 B x P	29 Q x Q
30 B x Q ch	30 K-B 2
31 B x R	31 K x B
32 P-Kt 3 (d)	32 R-Q
33 R-K 2	33 K-B 4
34 K-Kt 2	34 P x P
35 P x P	35 K-Kt 5
36 And Black won.	

(a) Beginning a very pretty combination which unfortunately just fails.

(b) He cannot play P x Kt, with the idea of having two rooks for the queen, because of Q-B 6 ch.

(c) 25. B-K 4 was probably stronger than this but Black seems to have an efficient reply in 25... castles. Almost anything else leaves him in difficulty if not exactly danger. The situation is a highly interesting one.

(d) R-K B sq promises to support the advance of the K side pawns to more effect, especially as it would enable him to play P-K Kt 4 at once and so keep the Black K out of the game a little longer. The rest is routine.

#### GAME NO. 794. (Kieseritzky Gambit.)

White.	Black.
Mr. C. T. Anstey.	Mr. Bertrand.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 P-K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt-K B 3	3 P-K Kt 4
4 Kt-K R 4	4 P-Kt 5
5 B-Kt 5	5 P-K R 4 (a)
6 B-B 4	6 Kt-R 3
7 P-Q 4	7 P-K B 3 (b)
8 Kt-Kt 6	8 R-R 2
9 B x P	9 Kt-Q B 3
10 Q-Q 2	10 Kt-B 2
11 Kt-B 3	11 Kt-K 2
12 Kt x B	12 K x Kt
13 Castles K R	13 P-Q 3
14 B x Kt	14 K x B (c)
15 B-Kt 5	15 Kt-Kt
16 Kt-Q 5	16 K-K
17 B x P	17 Q-Q 2
18 Q-Kt 5	18 Kt-R 3
19 B-K 7	19 Resigns

(a) We are of opinion that there is no stronger defence to the Kieseritzky than Morphy's move of 5... P-Q 4.

(b) An unfortunate move, which practically loses right off. Black probably intended P-Q 5, which is quite playable. The game is given merely as an instance of tripping in the opening.

(c) R x B might have offered more resistance.

(d) As he must lose a rook at least.

#### GAME NO. 795. Simultaneous at Manhattan Club during Mieses' recent visit. Notes from Hereford Times.

White.	Black.
J. Mieses.	H. De Visser.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 P-Q 4	2 P x P

Advertisements.



## I FEEL GREAT!

HOW OFTEN THAT IS SAID BY MEN WHO HAVE BEEN CURED OF Nervous Debility by the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt. They say it every day. Men who have been weak, gloomy, irresolute, and who have no confidence in themselves at all, are now holding up their heads in pride, with the knowledge that perfect strength is restored; that they are as good as any man that walks and better than any man of their size. You know you are weak now and wish you could say that you were as good as any man of your size. You can if you will use this grand invigorator—

### Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt!

Dear Sir, I had little faith in your Belt when I commenced wearing it. My stomach trouble left me four months ago, and as it has not returned I consider myself cured. My case was chronic dyspepsia, which I have had for nearly twenty years. I give you this as a testimony which I believe to be correct. You may use my name if you wish, and I will answer any one inquiring who encloses a stamp. Accept, my thanks. Yours, Elmer C. Jewell, Vittoria, Ont.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. You simply put my Belt on and use it in my way for three months, and if not satisfied it won't cost you one cent. All I ask of you in return is courtesy while you are using it.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old style belts.

Call to-day, or send for my beautiful book, full of things a man likes to read if he wants to be a strong man. I send it sealed, free.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

**Dr. M. K. McLaughlin** 214 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, QUE.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 3 P-Q B 3      | 3 P-Q 4 (a)      |
| 4 K P x P      | 4 Q x P          |
| 5 P x P        | 5 Q Kt-B 3       |
| 6 K Kt-B 3     | 6 B-K Kt 5       |
| 7 B-K 2        | 7 Castles (b)    |
| 8 B-K 3        | 8 Kt-B 3         |
| 9 Kt-B         | 9 Q-K R 4        |
| 10 Castles (c) | 10 B-Q 3         |
| 11 P-K R 3     | 11 K R-K (d)     |
| 12 P x B (e)   | 12 K Kt x P      |
| 13 Kt-K R 4    | 13 P-B 4         |
| 14 B x Kt      | 14 P x B         |
| 15 P-K Kt 3    | 15 R x B (f)     |
| 16 P x R       | 16 B x P         |
| 17 Kt-K 4 (g)  | 17 Q x Kt        |
| 18 Q-K 2       | 18 R-K sq        |
| 19 Kt x B (h)  | 19 Q x Kt ch     |
| 20 Q-Kt 2      | 20 Q x P ch      |
| 21 Q-B 2       | 21 Q x P         |
| 22 Q-K 2       | 22 Kt x Q        |
| 23 R-B 7 (i)   | 23 R-K 7         |
| 24 R x Kt P    | 24 R x P         |
| 25 R x R P     | 25 Kt-B 6 ch     |
| 26 K-R sq (j)  | 26 P-Kt 6        |
| 27 R-K Kt sq   | 27 P-Kt 7 ch (k) |

whitecapping, with which we are afflicted, are unknown. The reason for this happy condition is not far to seek. Politics does not enter into the administration of the provinces. They are ruled by the Minister of the Interior, whose party would suffer grievously if he were to prove inefficient. That is an admission, to be sure, that they order these things better in Canada than with us; but there is another side to the story. The Canadians of the North-West have no tramps to deal with; no roving negro criminals; no mines with the scum of the earth which frequent the new camps. The settlers are the picked of the earth. They comprised last year nearly 50,000 American farmers from our own North-West, and the settlers from England, Germany, Scandinavia, like the American settlers, are the genuine homesteaders who build commonwealths. So much is to be said in defence of our lawless Montana and Colorado, and yet the fact remains, worth pondering, that Canada knows how to enforce the law.

(a) One of the best ways of declining the Gambit, but we do not believe that it is altogether reliable, and we doubt very much whether any one could give a good account of himself with this defence against Herr Mieses in single combat.

(b) Of course, if B x Kt, 5 B x B, Q x P (j); B x Kt ch, and wins.

(c) We should have preferred 10. P K R 3, to b followed by Q R 4, and castles (Q R).

(d) Very good! Black has been afforded an opportunity, and he makes the most of it—a sure proof that he is a strong player.

(e) Herr Mieses appears to have underrated the counter-attack. There was no need to take the B.

(f) The correct course. Black had to maintain the attack at any cost, or perish; with a piece down.

(g) Much better seems 17. K-Kt 2. If then Q x Kt, 18. R-R sq! If B x Kt, 18. R-R 4!, and if 17. P-K Kt 4, then 18. Q-K 3, B x Kt; 19. R-R sq, B-R 5; 20. Q-B 5 ch, K-Kt sq; 21. R x B, Q x R; 22. R-R sq, and should win. A player cannot, however, be expected to see all this in simultaneous chess.

(h) If B Kt anywhere else, then R x P!

(i) Instead of this move, 23. R-B 2 might have prolonged the game, but Black ought in any case to have won with four pawns (three of them passed), for the exchange.

(j) K B sq was the only chance.

(k) The termination is pretty and instructive. Mate in two moves is forced.

### GOOD RESULTS

Are Sure to Follow the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—They Never Fail When Used for Blood and Nerve Troubles.

The reputation held by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the whole world, is one that cannot be equalled by any other medicine. No other medicine in the world is so extensively used as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this extensive use is due solely to the merit of the medicine. These pills are not a common purging medicine; they are a scientific blood builder and nerve restorer. Every dose helps create new, rich, red blood, and this new blood reaches the root of the disease and drives it from the system. That is the whole secret of the success of this remarkable medicine. Thousands and thousands testify to the value of these pills, among them being Mrs. Robert Gibbs, Petit Lameque, N.B., who says: 'I wish to thank you for the good results obtained from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered from kidney trouble, and the pains in the back were sometimes hard to bear. I used in all six boxes of the pills, and the trouble has entirely disappeared. I would strongly advise other sufferers to use your pills without delay.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all blood and nerve troubles such as rheumatism, neuralgia, anaemia, partial paralysis, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, and many others. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A GLANCE AT SPRING MILLINERY.

The Shapes and Styles Designed for the Coming Season.

OPENINGS AT THE WHOLESALE HOUSES WILL COMMENCE ON MARCH 1st

A glitter of gold and a freshness of coloring will be dominant notes of the new spring millinery when the time comes for it to make its appearance in society.

low, or, at most, of medium height. The prophecy made from time to time that crowns were 'growing taller' has not as yet been fulfilled.



Bright red malines and button roses.

To begin at the foundation, when we lay aside the velvet and fur and feathers and beaver felt that in varying combinations have protected and adorned our heads during the past season, the hats that will replace them will be found in some cases to differ a good deal in the details of shape from those of the last season or two, and in others different and somewhat original effects are achieved by modifications of the well-known shapes.

Turbans and toques are provided in numbers and variety for spring wear. For the early part of the season, many people have a liking for the close-fitting toque, which, with a veil, gives one the comfortable feeling that one's coiffure is neat and tidy on the windiest day.

In ornamentation, nothing is so noticeable as the use of gold, or gilt tinsel. Dainty threads of gold and fine bands, little more than threads, of straw are used together, wrought in patterns on a foundation of chiffon or net.



White straw with falls of lace.

The blues. The brim is covered at the sides with small flowers shading from the deep blue of the straw to pale mauve, with here and there a few green leaves, and a little pale mauve ribbon drawn through the crown.

The brim is covered at the sides with small flowers shading from the deep blue of the straw to pale mauve, with here and there a few green leaves, and a little pale mauve ribbon drawn through the crown.

The decorative schemes, more or less complicated, are carried out on all sorts of thin materials as foundation. The 'dress' hat must be light of texture, as well as delicate in color, and the two qualities seem the natural complements of each other.



Black and white, with gold buttons and plume.

effective, particularly when the embroidered design reproduces several tones of the foundation color. Cluny and Yak lace, and Guipure motifs, will appear



PICTURE HAT OF LACE AND MALINES.

both applique and inlet, and, in fact, lace will play a prominent part in the coming season's millinery. A lace hat is always a dainty addition to a woman's wardrobe.

In ornamentation, nothing is so noticeable as the use of gold, or gilt tinsel. Dainty threads of gold and fine bands, little more than threads, of straw are used together, wrought in patterns on a foundation of chiffon or net.

Flowers are the favorite trimming for the gossamer hat, and those prepared for this spring are well adapted to the purpose, being chosen among the smallest and most delicate blooms.

Among the buckles and ornaments of the season are some made of old gold filigree, in handsome effects. The metal has a dull finish, and the ornaments fashioned from it have a quaint and attractive appearance.

In early spring, perhaps from an instinctive feeling to be 'like things of the season gay,' we don head-rings noting in bright color, that gives place as the season advances to the more sober black

and white, and ecru and grays. This spring, while the colors will be bright, there are not many flashy effects among them. The champagne shades that gained favor last summer have retained it thus far.

The simple, serviceable ready-to-wear is always with us. This spring there seems to be not much that is new in the stiffer shapes. The sole representative of the sailor thus far seen is the 'Brittany' which rolls slightly all around and fits a little from the back over the forehead.

The hats illustrated in the cuts, as well as those before described, are from models shown by Messrs. Caverhill & Kiscook, whose millinery opening begins on March first.

The flower and leaf were broken and not easily recognized, but it appears to be a Euphorbia, but as there are seven hundred in that family it is not easy to tell to which it belongs.

Josephus.—It is quite easy to grow clematis from seed in a hotbed, or with bottom heat, but it is as well to soak the seed twelve hours before sowing.

WARSHIPS FOR BRITAIN

CHILIAN PAPER SAYS NEGOTIATIONS FOR PURCHASE ARE PROCEEDING.

New York, Feb. 18.—A correspondent of the 'Herald' telegraphs from Valparaiso, Chile:—'La Union,' a clerical paper, confirms rumors by saying negotiations are being carried on for the sale of more warships to Britain, adding that all is now a question of agreeing to the price.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs denied the rumor, and one of the highest chiefs in the navy neither confirmed or denied it. The interview gave the impression that negotiations are proceeding with a foreign power.

RUSSIA OBJECTS

HANDS IN PROTEST AGAINST THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO THIBET.

London, Feb. 18.—The 'Globe' has received a despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, stating that the government had handed to Sir Charles Scott, the British ambassador, a protest against the British expedition into Thibet.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, making the sensational announcement that Russia is preparing for war with England. Russia is said to be fully determined to show no weakness as to England's invasion of Thibet.

SYDNEY MINES WILL NOT CHANGE NAME.

North Sydney, N.S., Feb. 17.—A meeting of the citizens of Sydney Mines was held to-night to protest against the adoption of the proposed new name of Stahlburg. A resolution condemning the name was passed with only a few dissenting votes.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY.

TO BE REORGANIZED SHORTLY BY CANADIAN IMPROVEMENT CO.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the effect that the Consolidated Lake Superior Company would be reestablished within a few days, through the means of the newly-chartered Canadian Improvement Company, capitalized at \$52,000,000, was substantially confirmed from inside sources to-day.

GARDEN TALKS

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

BY THE FIRESIDE.

'Isn't the weather monotonous?' I said, by way of opening the conversation. He turned a little from the fire and I knew a lecture was coming. Why can't you be satisfied? Most winters everybody complains of the sudden changes in temperature, the freezing and thawing; this season it has been steady cold, and should have satisfied the weather grumblers.

'Don't you think the great lesson of the waddlers of the Israelites was to instruct us in regard to this sin of grumbling with little cause.'

'This has been a hard winter. God pity the poor! But we seem to forget our blessings in that we have food and clothing, many comforts and plenty of work.'

'There are many causes for depression,' I ventured to remark, 'and the weather is made the scape-goat when in reality it is a matter of health or temperament or environment.' 'True,' he said, 'but look at those who have real cause for sadness and gloom. You've heard of Heien Keiler, who is blind and without speech or hearing.'

AT THE WINDOW.

The plants in the window garden are stretching toward the sunlight that plays around them when the skies are blue, and warm sun and leaflet into new vigor.

TEA ROSES.

Perplexed.—Your card has been delayed, but cannot be answered in regard to test roses that do not seem to thrive with your treatment. Tea roses are more tender than any other sorts usually grown, they require more care, and are not so patient under neglect, and their growth is more delicate.

BULBS AFTER FLOWERING.

R.—The Easter Lily, if dried off in the pot after blooming can be started again in early autumn, and will probably bloom next winter. Frezias the same treatment, Tulips and Hyacinths, etc., can be set out of doors in spring, and will probably recover so as to give a little bloom the following year.

CLEMATIS FROM SEED.

SCALE INSECTS.

CALEVARY CLOVER.

SCALE INSECTS.

CALEVARY CLOVER.

CALEVARY CLOVER.

CALEVARY CLOVER.

CALEVARY CLOVER.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE

In sort direct to the diseased parts by the improved Borelli's. Heals the ulcers, cleans the passages, stops discharges in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower Bros., All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

the pods get into the wool, and require special treatment to get them out.

It is sometimes grown as an ornamental plant, and has been cultivated by the florists occasionally instead of Medicago Lupulina for shamrock. The large green leaves each bear a purplish spot, and the curious seed pods that follow the yellow clover like flowers, make it a curious and interesting plant.

The fanciful name given by our correspondent, not to be found in any herbarium work, but the odd looking pods are well known, and gardeners sometimes grow them as a surprise, as they resemble snails.

The agricultural species, from an agricultural point of view, is Alfalfa, a hardy and drought resisting plant from Central Asia.

CULTIVATING THE ORCHARD.

The question often comes up as to cultivating trees after they are planted, and there is a general opinion that this is the best method for the first four or five years, after which time there is a division of opinion on the subject.

Corn is considered one of the best crops to grow in a young orchard, provided it is well cleared off in autumn, and the ground ploughed, so as not to harbor mice.

If rightly cared for trees should not need pruning except to take away suckers or cross limbs, which should be done in summer, when the sap begins to thicken, and they heal quickly.

Never have the ground ploughed in early autumn, as it may cause a new growth that will injure the trees by starting a fresh flow of sap.

There is great danger in deep ploughing, and many orchards are injured by being worked close up to the trees. That is one of the disadvantages of having the garden in part of the orchard, as roots are too often disturbed and broken off.

After seeding down to clover the tree-growth will receive a check, and the following year, will likely have a check. If trees are headed low the branches will soon touch the ground, shading it, and keeping it cool, also retaining moisture better than high trees. It is better, too, in a windstorm when the trees are low, and it goes without saying that they are easier to pick.

So that if an orchard attains six or seven years' growth, and is well seeded down, it remains only to cut the clover twice a year, and leave it on the ground as a mulch, and not allow sprouts to grow that will disfigure the tree, and sap its strength.

HORSE RADISH TREE.

Myra.—You need not doubt your friend who insists that there is a tree named as above, for its name is Moringa Pterygosperma, sometimes called 'The Tree of Paradise.' It is a quick growing and ornamental tree, and the thick, fleshy roots are found equal to genuine horse radish.

It has clusters of delicate flesh colored blossoms, followed by large pods, said to be edible in soups, and from the seeds is prepared the finest oil of Benn for jewelry use. The leaves are graceful, and it is altogether an interesting tree.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING.

'Edward' wishes some information regarding the hill culture of strawberries; also, general directions.

In the first place, have the land rich; let it be ploughed in autumn if possible, or if done in spring, let the ground be rolled before marking so as to have a solid bottom.

Plant as early as possible in spring, having the corners level with the surface of the ground, and press the earth firmly about the roots.

For hill culture set plants 30 x 15 inches to cultivate one way, or 30 x 20 to cultivate both ways. If set for matted rows, plant four feet by four, if space is no object.

Cut off blossoms from spring set plants the first year. Runners should be taken off as soon as they appear, not left till they have sapped the life from the plant in making useless growth.

Let the surface of the ground be continually stirred, not so much to keep down weeds, as to conserve moisture. Cultivate after every shower, and every week during a drought.

As soon as the ground is hard frozen in autumn cover with swamp hay, leaves, branches, or any other litter that does not contain weed seeds.

Give shallow cultivation, and keep clean; do not be afraid of making the land too rich, for the strawberry is a gross feeder, and demands the very best of culture and plant food.

FRUIT IN WINTER.

E.G.—asks in order to settle an argument if it is true that fruit thins the blood if eaten in cold weather. Ans.—On the contrary, its sugars add warmth. It may seem like a paradox to say that it both warms and cools the body, but such is the case, for in summer its acids temper and equalize the heat. Sugar and acids are so evenly balanced in the food, formed in Nature's laboratory, that neither are in excess to the detriment of the other. The Arabs, as a nation, are fruit-eaters, and are strong and spirited.

It is a good sign for the health of our people that the demand for fruit as a diet increases every year, and it is well to make it a part of every day's food in winter as well as in summer.

EFFECTS OF SULPHUR.

Mrs. W.—Nothing is more certain than that the fumes of sulphur used as a disinfectant will destroy the plants in a room. Even if carried into another apartment near by they may not escape. Better to place them in the cellar until the work is done, if they cannot be taken from the house. Put newspapers over them there, and in all probability they will escape injury.

Advertisements.

The Greatest Family Remedy

And one well known in most Canadian homes is Nerviline, a perfect panacea for all internal and external pain. Mrs. M. E. Cartwright, of Morris, says: 'I couldn't think of being without Nerviline. When I get toothache Nerviline stops it. If I get sick, headache, have a trouble with my stomach or bowels, I can rely on Nerviline to cure me promptly. To break up a cold or rub on for rheumatism or neuralgia Nerviline has no equal. It's priceless in any family. Nerviline is king over all aches, and costs 25c.'

Will cure the conditions causing the piles. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; their frequent use prevents piles. No case ever known where the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills failed. Price 25c.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Japan's Third Attack on Port Arthur Checked by a Severe Storm.

THEY CLAIM TO HAVE TORPEDOED ONE VESSEL.

Russia's Unprepared State for War is Evident—Criticism of Great Britain—The Wei-Hai-Wei Charge Reiterated—Britain and France.

Interest in the great Eastern struggle between Japan and Russia has not been diminished by the death of news since the first two great incidents. The first, which really was an effective dash by the naval forces of Japan upon Port Arthur's forts and fleet was worthy of the best that can be written in praise of naval merit. The second, which was simply the pounding to death in open sea of two Russian vessels, was one in which the credit for pluck will be given by Britons, at least, to the Russian captains. These two events have been written and rewritten in scores of different styles. The articles have appeared as though sent by cable from different points to London, Berlin, Paris and New York. To take each as a fresh disaster for Russia would mean that her whole Eastern fleet had been sent to the bottom. That this is not true the official news from Tokio that four of the Vladivostok fleet had sunk the 'Zenisho,' a Japanese merchantman of 170 tons, ten miles off Jengsangta, gives a very fair indication. It seems incredible that the four Russian cruisers surrounded this little steamer and sank her with every soul on board, without giving her a chance to surrender. Such, however, is the story, and it served one purpose, at least—to let the Japanese know that the Vladivostok fleet is not all ice bound, and that it must be dealt with, sooner or later. Another account says the Russians took the crew prisoners with them to Vladivostok on their return.

of 3,200 tons displacement and her trial speed was 25 knots. Her armament consisted of six 4.7 inch guns, eight 1.3 inch guns, two 1.4 inch guns and three machine guns. She was also fitted with six torpedo tubes. The 'Boyarin' was last reported as having taken part in the engagement of Feb. 9 at Port Arthur.

PERISHED ON LAKE BAIKAL—SIX HUNDRED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH WHILE MARCHING ACROSS.

Berlin, Feb. 16 (6.04 p.m.)—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Tagliche Rundschau' says that six hundred Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia. The correspondent adds that the temporary railway across the lake is not yet completed, that a large detachment of troops were sent on a twenty-two mile march over the ice-covered lake and that it is presumed that part of these troops lost their way in a snowstorm and perished.

LAKE BAIKAL DISASTER.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—With reference to the sensational stories of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Baikal (one report saying that three regiments were drowned while attempting to cross the ice-covered lake), it is explained that the Baikal station during the night of Feb. 18, by an avalanche of snow, which fell from a neighboring mountain. A train having troops on board dashed into the obstruction, and the locomotive was derailed. One soldier was killed, five were severely injured, and fourteen were slightly hurt. Traffic was said to be resumed the following day.

THE SINKING OF THE 'NAGANOURA.'

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Admiral Alexieff has communicated to the Czar the report of Captain Reitzenstein, who is in command of the Russian cruiser division, dealing with the destruction of the Japanese merchant steamer 'Naganoura,' off the north-western coast of Japan, and the capture of forty-one of her crew. Captain Reitzenstein, who is also acting commodore of the Vladivostok squadron, says that a small Japanese coaster was also approached, but the violent squall made it impossible to capture the crew, and that, therefore, the coaster was not sunk.

Heavy weather, he says, prevented him following the coaster, and the cruiser squadron made for Chestakoff, fleeing before the tempest off the Korean coast. Owing to the storm the squadron was only able to accomplish five knots an hour. Heavy seas were shipped, and the cruisers and the guns were coated with ice. Two violent gales were encountered within three days.

JAPANESE AND THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Seoul, Feb. 18.—With the full approval of the Korean Government, the Japanese have taken over the supervision of the telegraph lines.

The London 'Times' correspondent at Seoul says: 'I have visited the English mission hospital at Chemulpo, which contains twenty-three Russians, six of whom are in a very grave condition. Everything is as clean and comfortable as circumstances will allow. It is reported there was a lack of medical appliances on the 'Variag.'

The Japanese have begun sending supplies north. Korean reports state the Russians have arrived at Antung.

Chefoo, Feb. 18.—The Port Arthur-Chefoo cable was cut yesterday.

A RUSSIAN ORDER.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF ENCOURAGES HIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Admiral Togo, in reporting the attack, says although the results are unknown, he feels sure the moral effect upon the enemy will be excellent.

The text of the order of the day issued to the Russian troops by Admiral Alexieff to-day is as follows:—'A heroic army and fleet have been entrusted to me by His Majesty the Emperor, and now, when the eyes of the Czar of Russia and of the world are upon us, we must remember that it is our sacred duty to protect the Czar and the Fatherland. Russia is great and powerful, and if our foe is strong this must give us additional strength and power to fight him. The spirit of the Russian soldiers and sailors is high. Our army and navy know many renowned names which must in this hour serve as an example to us. Our God, who has always upheld the cause that is just, is doing so now. Let us unite for the coming struggle; let every man be of equal mind in order the better to fulfil his duty, trusting in the help of the Almighty, and let every man perform his task, remembering that prayer to God and service to the Emperor are never wasted.'

'Long live the Emperor and the Fatherland. God be with us. Hurrah!'

ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 19.—A Russian warship has arrived at a Canary Island port. The authorities have notified her commander that his ship may remain in port for a limited time, but that he cannot be provided with coal in quantity

more than sufficient to enable him to reach the nearest Russian port.

GENEVA CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 19.—In consequence of the war between Russia and Japan, the Federal Council has postponed indefinitely the international conference summoned to meet at Geneva on May 16 to revise the Geneva convention with the view of improving the treatment of wounded men.

PRICES ON THE BERLIN BOURSE.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were somewhat stronger during the first hour, but later were affected by a rumor from Paris that Port Arthur had fallen.

GOVERNOR OF SEOUL.

Seoul, Feb. 19.—The ex-interpretor of the British legation has been appointed governor of Seoul.

STOCK JOBBING YARN.

London, Feb. 20.—A rumor gained currency in the city that the German Emperor had offered the unreserved support of Germany to the Czar. It had a depressing effect on the markets. Consols touched 86 1/8. This was dismissed in well-informed circles as an invention for stock jobbing purposes.

ENTERS A PROTEST.

London, Feb. 20.—The Austro-Hungary and Russian consuls-general at Port Said have protested to the Egyptian foreign office regarding the treatment at Port Said of the Austrian collier 'Jura' and the disabled Russian torpedo boat No. 223. The action of the Egyptian authorities is to be investigated.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA

A COMMUNICATION WHICH HAS MADE A PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

London, Feb. 19.—The Washington correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says that a communication of the utmost importance, which may add fresh complications to the Far Eastern situation, has been made by the Chinese minister to Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. Similar representations have been made by the Chinese ministers in the European capitals. The Chinese Government has addressed both Russia and Japan, reiterating its intention to maintain strict neutrality, but declaring that the sanctity of the tombs of the ancestors of the Chinese dynasty at Mukden and elsewhere must be respected by the belligerents. China's communication states that she has troops at Mukden and other points in Manchuria, and in case either Russia or Japan desecrates the tombs, or in other ways does injury to China, orders have been given to the troops to vindicate the honor of China and meet force with force. That China should send this communication at this time is regarded as extraordinary by the few persons who have knowledge of what has taken place, and has made a profound impression. Even more extraordinary than the substance of the communication is its firm, almost defiant, tone. It is indicative that China will not be an entirely negligible quantity in the war, that most strenuous efforts have been made to soften China, and that she only awaits the moment when she feels certain that Russia will be defeated to transform her neutrality into active hostility against Russia, and attempt to regain political and military control of Manchuria. Japan, it is known, will assure China that the tombs of the Emperor's ancestors will be respected, but the answer of Russia is awaited with considerable interest.

BRITISH SYMPATHY

POPULACE CONTRIBUTING TO FUNDS FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

London, Feb. 17.—British sympathy for the Japanese has been manifested in a remarkable response to the appeal recently made for the soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans fund. Japanese are accosted in all parts of London by persons desiring to contribute to the fund. At a cafe in Leicester square a Japanese gentleman while dining was approached by a party of nine, who had occupied an adjoining table, and asked to forward ten pounds ten shillings to the fund as a token of real British regard. A contribution of twenty-eight shillings, entirely in farthings, was received from an old woman, who handed it to a member of the legation. A little girl sent eight pence, explaining it was a month's savings. She wished it to go to the poor little Japanese orphans. A poor working man brought in a shilling, remarking, 'You are our pals, Jap, and a good sort you are.' In many strange ways money is pouring in. A member of the Japanese legation, expressing his gratification, remarked that Great Britain was certainly practicing a benevolent neutrality.

WEIHAIWEI CHARGE RENEWED.

Another feature of the situation is the strengthening of anti-British sentiment. The 'Novoe Vremya' and the 'Viedomosti,' although they are aware of Lord Lansdowne's denial, repeat the charge that Weihaiwei was treacherously ceded to Japan, and thereupon foster popular belief in the charge, which is already practically unavoidable. The 'Viedomosti' preaching from this text, says that the war will be assuredly protracted unless France can be induced to forget Alsace-Lorraine, and join Germany and Russia in punishing Great Britain's treachery. The 'Novosti' on the other hand, depreciates hasty accusation of treachery against Great Britain and the United States, and in the course of its comment it says: 'It will not be more to the advantage of the United States, which governs a people belonging to the yellow race, in the Philippines, than it will Great Britain, which is in a similar position, if Japan emerges from the present conflict with an increase of authority. In the matter of solidarity the white race should constitute the fundamental principle from which the United States and Great Britain could not depart without greatly prejudicing their own interests.'

FRANCE AND BRITAIN

SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE IN THE PARIS 'FIGARO.'

Paris, Feb. 19.—The publication by the 'Figaro' of the details of an interview between the late President Felix Faure and Mr. Mouraviev, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Fashoda incident, is of importance at the present juncture. Russia's de-bonnaire offer to join France in war against England at that time is not more characteristic than France's refusal. The French Government policy of to-day, which is so frankly Anglophile, was already foreshadowed. Mr. Felix Faure not only politely declined the proffered aid of Queen Victoria's great nephew, but the telegrams exchanged on the subject were erased from the Fashoda yellow book. Mr. Felix Faure was a smart export commission agent in leather from Havre, and knew that French competition had ruined the Bermondsey tanneries, and that England was too good a customer to quarrel with. His general view is shared by the most responsible French statesmen to-day, and is the corner stone of the foreign political attitude of the 'Figaro,' which selects this moment for publishing the curious revelation. I can assure you that the facts are drawn from the most official source and it is in accordance with the wish of a strong Anglophile party in the French Parliament with which the government is in perfect sympathy that they should have been made known. The recent speech by M. Jaures, ex-vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, and a most influential member of the Radical majority, in which he denounces the Franco-Russian alliance, though ostensibly condemned by the 'Figaro' and other moderate organs, is specially noticeable in this connection.

COSSACKS IN COREA

FIFTEEN HUNDRED CROSS BORDER NEAR WIJU.

London, Feb. 20.—The correspondent at Seoul of the 'Daily Mail' reports that 1,500 Cossacks are crossing the border near Wiju, and that Cossack scouts have already advanced into Corea as far as Antung.

Cablegrams received here from Shanghai declare that General Ma, who is protecting the borders of Chihli province, writes that it is becoming daily more difficult to prevent the Chinese troops at Sinningting from crossing the Liaoho and engaging the Russians employed in guarding the railway.

THE JIBUTIL SQUADRON.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Figaro' cables that the Russian squadron at Jibutit, French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered to Cronstadt. The Russian squadron at Jibutit consists, as far as is known, of the battleship 'Osabayas,' the cruiser 'Aurora,' the cruiser 'Dimitri Donaskoi,' and a number of torpedo boat destroyers. It was reported from St. Petersburg on Feb. 15 that this squadron had been instructed to remain at Jibutit until further orders. It has been suggested that the stopping of these warships at Jibutit might lead to international representations, Jibutit being a neutral French port.

FIGHT OFF CHEMULPO

OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS ONE OFFICER AND THIRTY-THREE MEN WERE KILLED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The government report of the naval action off Chemulpo, Corea, on Feb. 8, says the Russian cruisers 'Variag' and 'Koriets' sank a Japanese cruiser and a torpedo boat destroyer, and crippled another vessel before returning to the harbor. The official report of the Chemulpo fight gives the losses on the 'Variag' as one officer and thirty-three men killed, two officers slightly wounded, and seventeen men severely wounded. There were no losses on board the 'Koriets.' The officers and crews of both ships behaved nobly.

FEELING IN FRANCE

STEADY INCREASE OF PRO-RUSSIAN SENTIMENT.

Paris, Feb. 15.—One of the most notable features of the first week of the war has been the steady increase of sentiment here favorable to giving Russia every possible moral and sympathetic support. At the outset the French officials and public generally maintained that the interests of France demanded that she keep clear of the possibility of any war entanglements growing out of the Franco-Russian alliance. This led some newspapers to assert that France was placing self-interest before duty, and deserting her best friend in the hour of greatest need. A gradual reaction has occurred until to-day official and public feeling runs very strongly in favor of strengthening Russia in every way short of actual participation in the war. It was thought that the large Dreyfus element would antagonize Russia, owing to the latter's attitude towards the Jews; but, on the contrary, Joseph Reinach, the friend and biographer of Dreyfus, has published a letter declaring the honor and interest of France command her to affirm her sympathy for Russia and to loyally hold up the alliance. However, French feeling, which is usually demonstrative, has not shown any wild enthusiasm on behalf of Russia. This is in rather marked contrast with the uproarious manifestations at the time of the Czar's visit to Paris and other recent events. Two popular subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, one by the Russian Chinese Bank and the other by French newspaper men. The Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, heads the former with a subscription for \$100. Many individuals are showing personal sympathy and are offering their services. The Russian embassy receives about one hundred offers daily.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. M. Jaures, leader of the Socialist party, which holds the balance of power in parliament, has made a declaration contemplating the immediate denunciation of the Franco-Russian alliance, which has attracted a great deal of attention in diplomatic circles. The declaration was made at St. Etienne, where the Socialist congress is sitting.

TOAST TO THE POWERS

JAPANESE EMPEROR HOST AT A DELIGHTFUL BANQUET. Tokio, Feb. 15.—On the occasion yesterday of the two thousand five hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu (founder of the dynasty), a banquet was given by the present Emperor at the Imperial Palace, and His Majesty addressed his guests as follows:—'Upon the occasion of this memorable anniversary it gives me great pleasure to entertain the foreign representatives, ministers, officers and other distinguished persons. It is indeed with deep regret that circumstances beyond our control compelled us to sever peaceful negotiations with a neighboring power. We, however, are pleased to say that our returns of friendship are daily increasing in cordiality with the powers so worthily represented here, and that we desire most earnestly to draw these relations still closer. We propose the health and happiness of the sovereigns of these powers.'

The Belgian minister, Baron D'Anethan, replied in behalf of the diplomatic corps. Referring to the severing of relations between Japan and Russia, he said: 'We are faithful interpreters of our sovereigns and chiefs of state in expressing the hope that the two powerful empires with which we hold relations in constant friendship, may not long be deprived of the blessings of peace.'

GERMAN NEUTRALITY

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, to-day issued the following proclamation:—'In consequence of the official declarations of war between the Imperial Government of Russia and the Imperial Government of Japan, it becomes the duty of every one in the German Empire and in the Empire's colonies, and also of Germans residing abroad to observe in all their relations the strictest neutrality. The officers of the Crown are charged to see that neutrality is enforced.'

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

LLOYDS PESSIMISTIC.

London, Feb. 19.—Lloyds to-day asking a premium of thirty percent against an outbreak of an Anglo-French war within the next three months. This high rate is based on the fact that France has not given a formal declaration of an attitude of neutrality toward the Far Eastern belligerents, beyond a vague statement by M. Delcasse. In fact, the French Government, instead of giving such assurance has allowed Russia to use Jibutit, which is in the French colony at the head of the Red Sea, as a base of rendezvous for her fleet. This is contrary to the usage of other neutral powers. Again, French ships and soldiers have been ordered to the Far East from Mediterranean ports, and this, taken in connection with the attitude of the government, is thought in many quarters to be significant. It is known that Russia is using her utmost endeavor to get France to stretch every point in her

favor and is anxious to have a strong French fleet in Asiatic waters, as a menace against Japanese vessels, and to be of use in restoring the naval equilibrium in the Yellow Sea.

The British Foreign Office is uneasy regarding the outlook, while the Admiralty is getting ready for rapid mobilization in case certain eventualities develop.

COALING OF BELLIGERENTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—His Excellency the Governor-General has received a further telegram from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies directing that the following additional rules be added to those already published touching the coaling of belligerent vessels of war in British ports:—1. During continuation of hostilities no coal to be supplied to warships of either of the belligerent powers except on a written authorization of the competent port authorities, specifying the amount of coal which may be supplied. 2. Before issuing any authorization for the supply of coal to any belligerent warship, the port authority shall obtain a written declaration duly signed by the officer commanding such warship, of the destination to which it is proceeding and the amount of coal already on board.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

New York, Feb. 16.—A cable message from Seoul, Corea, reached the office of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to-day announcing the safety of all Methodist missionaries in Corea, and the safe arrival from Shanghai of Bishop David H. Moore.

RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON.

Hamburg, Feb. 17.—It is again reported here that the Russian Baltic squadron will shortly pass through the North Sea canal. It is stated that Germany has granted authority for eleven warships to pass through on Thursday if the weather prevents them from rounding the Skaw.

PORT ARTHUR SHORT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 17.—A mailed despatch to the 'Daily Graphic' from Sevstopoi says that the Admiralty there has received reports confirming the statement that Port Arthur is lamentably short of coal, which threatens the fleet with immobility for weeks.

RED CROSS WORK.

The various societies throughout Russia interested in the Red Cross are showing remarkable activity, and judging from the preparations which are being made for the sick and wounded, the war is destined to be a long and bloody one. Voluntary contributions to replace the ships already destroyed by the enemy are already assuming large proportions, one man having given the sum of twenty thousand dollars. It was through a similar movement that the present volunteer fleet was started after the Russo-Turkish war.

SEIZED COAL DEPOT.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The 'Petit Parisien' this morning publishes a despatch from Tokio, dated Feb. 14, in which the correspondent says a Japanese squadron had seized the Russian coal depot on Ross Island, off Chemulpo.

NEWS FROM NAGASAKI.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.—The following telegram has been received from Nagasaki under date of Feb. 15:—'Fifteen thousand troops are embarking on transports to-day. Their horses are in poor condition. Two damaged warships are here waiting to go into dry dock.'

WIJU AN OPEN PORT.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Mr. Allen, the United States minister at Seoul, cables the State Department that Wiju has been declared open to the commerce of the world by the Korean Government.

THE CZAR'S DEPRESSION.

London, Feb. 19.—A report which came by way of Vienna is in circulation here that the Czar's mental depression on account of the war amounts to illness.

Advertisements.

Bell Pianos and Organs Piano Players. Best Quality. Moderate Price. Send for Catalogue No. 50 to THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY, LIMITED. GUELPH, ONT.

Advertisements. SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA. K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER.

**RUSSIAN UNPREPAREDNESS.**

**PEOPLES URGED IN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION TO BE PATIENT.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—An official proclamation explaining the unpreparedness of Russia for war and the necessity for the exercise of patience by her people has been issued here. It is as follows: "Eight days have now elapsed since all Russia was shaken with profound indignation against an enemy who suddenly broke off negotiations, and by a treacherous attack endeavored to obtain an easy success in a war long desired. The Russian nation, with natural impatience, desired prompt vengeance, and awaits feverishly news from the Far East. The unity and strength of the Russian people leave no room for doubt that Japan will receive the chastisement she deserves for her treachery and provocation to war at a time when our beloved sovereign desired to maintain peace among the nations. The conditions under which hostilities are being carried on compel us to wait with patience news of the success of our troops, which cannot occur before decisive actions are fought by the Russian army. The distance of the territory and the desire of the Emperor to maintain peace were the causes of the impossibility of more complete and earlier preparations for war. Much time is now necessary in order to strike at Japan blows worthy of the dignity and might of Russia, and, while sparing as much as possible the shedding of blood of her children, to inflict just chastisement upon the nation which has provoked the struggle. Russia must await the event in patience, being sure that our army will avenge an hundredfold that provocation. Operations on land must not be expected for some time yet, and we cannot obtain early news from the theatre of war. The useless shedding of blood is unworthy the greatness and power of Russia. Our country displays such unity and desire for self-sacrifice on behalf of the national cause that all true news from the scene of hostilities will be immediately due to the entire nation. M. Pleksee has been relieved from his temporary post of minister of finance and transferred to the council of the empire. Berlin, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the 'Cologne Gazette' from Chemulpo reasserts that 17 officers and 439 men of the Russian warships 'Varyag' and 'Korieta' were either killed or drowned when those vessels were destroyed.

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**FIRST PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.**

**ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF TELLS HIS STORY IN A DESPATCH TO ST. PETERSBURG.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—A long official despatch from Admiral Alexeieff recounting the details of the fight of Feb. 9, at Port Arthur, was given out yesterday. It enumerates the Russian casualties and says it is known that a number of Japanese ships suffered severely, which accounts for not following up the attack. It contains no new thing, and closes thus: "According to the reports of the commanders the men fought exceedingly well, on which account, in virtue of the Imperial authorization, I have conferred six crosses of the Order of St. George on each ship for first and second class warships having crews of over two hundred men, four crosses on each company of all other ships of the second class, one cross on each torpedo boat, one cross on the signal station at Golden Hill, which operated under the heavy fire of the enemy; four crosses on battery number 15, three on battery number 13, and one cross on a gunner, who, though severely wounded, returned to his battery. Our losses were:—Of the squadron—Five officers wounded, 14 men killed and 16 men wounded. Of the fortress and garrison—One man killed, one man severely wounded and five men slightly wounded. In announcing the above to Your Majesty, I am pleased to be able to add that the naval and land forces in the Far East are inspired by the most heartfelt wish to meet their insolent foe breast to breast, in order to fulfil their duty in sight of their adored ruler, and, firm and unshakable to fight for the honor and glory of their beloved fatherland."

**CHINESE NEUTRALITY**

**JAPAN WILL RESPECT IT SO LONG AS RUSSIA DOES.**

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The response of Japan to the request of China for a statement of its position in regard to the neutrality of the latter country was made public to-day. Its text is as follows: "The imperial government, desiring to avoid as far as possible a disturbance of the peaceful condition of affairs which prevails in China, will in all parts of Chinese territory excepting the regions

**INTERNAL CANCERS.**

Internal Cancers and Tumors, as well as cancers in all parts of the body have been successfully treated with our pleasant home remedy. Write for particulars and send 6 cents for our booklet, 'Cancer, its Cause and Cure.' STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED.**

Secure the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 135 pages, sent upon request. Marton & Marton, New York Life Bldg., Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

now occupied by Russia, respect the neutrality of China, so long as Russia does the same. The rules of war governing the forces of Japan in the field do not permit the wanton destruction of property. Accordingly, the imperial Chinese Government may rest assured that the mansions and palaces at Mukden and Peking and public buildings in China everywhere will be secure from an injury not attributable to the action of Russia. Furthermore, the reports of Chinese officials and inhabitants within the zone of military operations will in their persons and property be fully respected and protected by the imperial forces so far as military necessity permits. In the event, however, that they should extend aid and comfort to the enemy of Japan the imperial government reserve to themselves the right to take such action as the circumstances require. It remains to say in conclusion that the war is not being waged by the Japanese for the purpose of conquest, but solely in defence of her legitimate interests, and consequently the imperial government have no intention to acquire territory at the expense of China as a result of the conflict. The imperial government also wish the imperial Chinese Government to clearly understand that whatever action may be taken by them on Chinese territory which is made the theatre of war will be the result of military necessity, and not impairment of Chinese sovereignty."

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD**

**Senator Wark's Birthday Generally Observed at His Home in Fredericton.**

**MESSAGES FROM THE KING AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER AMONG THOSE SENT.**

Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 19.—This is Senator Wark's one hundredth birthday and citizens and representatives of the people throughout the province are appropriately observing the event. On

all public buildings flags are floating to the breeze and young and old alike who have had recalled the life's work of the truly eminent man, are entering most enthusiastically into the celebration. It was the Senator's desire that there should be no display, but the people have taken charge. Promptly at 3.30 this afternoon, by request, the venerable Senator came to the drawing-room of his residence at the corner of York and Brunswick streets and took his seat. In the meantime guests to the number of a hundred had been received by Miss Wark and Miss Coburn, who were assisted by a number of lady friends. Senator Wark looked well and even in the modesty of his demeanor gave evidence that he yet possessed a remarkable amount of vigor. Then followed addresses from the citizens of Kent County, which the Senator has so long represented in the Local Legislature and the House of Commons; from the session and trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, with which the venerable statesman has long been identified, and from the University of New Brunswick, which has received numerous substantial tokens of his regard and interest. Mayor Palmer then arose and read an address from the corporation of Fredericton, N.B. Then followed an informal exchange of greetings and a reunion when many former colleagues and the friendships of years were reviewed. Light refreshments were dispensed, bringing to a close a happy observance of the notable event. Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Among the numerous congratulations to Senator Wark upon the attainment of his one hundredth birthday is one from the King. The Prime Minister and the Hon. R. W. Scott also sent messages. Senator Wark has been for thirty-five years a member of the Canadian Senate, having been appointed in May, 1867. He was born at Londonderry, Ireland, but is of Scottish descent, his parents having come from Scottish families, who settled in Ulster in the seventeenth century. He emigrated to New Brunswick in 1825, and rose rapidly in the business world. From 1838 to 1862 he was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, and was also Receiver-General, which office he resigned on taking his seat in the Senate. He sat in the New Brunswick Assembly for the County of Kent from 1842 until 1851, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council of that province, in which body he remained until the time of the Union. Senator Wark is a Liberal.

**BRITISH STEAMER FIRED ON**

**WAS SEEKING SHELTER IN ROAD STEAD AT PORT ARTHUR.**

Shanghai, Feb. 18.—The British steamer 'Heping,' which arrived here to-day from Chinwangtao, reports that she was fired on by the Russian ships and forts when seeking shelter in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur, and that she was detained four days in spite of her captain's protests.

The Russian gunboat 'Mandjur' remains at Shanghai in defiance of the orders of the Chinese officials to leave this port.

**JAPANESE WAR LOAN.**

Paris, Feb. 19.—A despatch to the 'Petit Parisien' from Tokio says that 126,000,000 yen (\$63,000,000) has been subscribed by banks, private corporations and dignitaries, for the Japanese domestic war loan of a hundred million yen. This does not include individual subscriptions, which are numerous.

**KUROPATKIN AT HEAD.**

Paris, Feb. 19.—The Foreign Office has received a despatch from St. Petersburg announcing that General Kuropatkin has been appointed to the supreme military command in the Far East.

**QUITE A BATTLE.**

**ALBANIANS AND TURKS FOUGHT.**

Salonika, Macedonia, Feb. 19.—The Albanians who were besieging Shemsi Pasha (who, with 2,500 Turkish troops, and three guns, was yesterday reported to be besieged by 20,000 Albanians at Babajoshi, between Dakova and Ipek), have been routed, losing 800 men killed and wounded. The Turkish losses are said to be heavy. Five additional battalions of troops have been ordered to Verisovich (thirty-one miles north of Uskub).

**KING RETURNS THANKS**

**TO METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS' NEW YEAR'S GREETING.**

Mr. J. H. Carson, the secretary of the Montreal Methodist Sunday-school Association, has received from the Governor-General the following in reply to the New Year's Day greeting sent by the assembled Sunday-schools in St. James' Church on that day: "The Governor-General having duly transmitted to their Majesties, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the message of the Methodist Sunday-schools of Montreal, as expressed in your letter of the 1st instant, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, His Excellency now desires me to convey, through you, to the Sunday-schools, the cordial thanks of the King and Queen Alexandra for their kind and loyal message."

**DOWIE FLEES FOR HIS LIFE.**

New York, Feb. 17.—John Alexander Dowie, of Zion City, Ill., has been compelled to flee in a cab to escape a mob, according to a despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., correspondent of the 'American.' Rowdy scenes have characterized his meetings and these culminated when a crowd broke up the exercises and drove Dowie out of the hall. He escaped in a cab, but a howling mob of 5,000 followed him to his hotel. The police were unable to check the crowd and Dowie is said to have left the hotel through a rear door.

**HAS EXCITING EXPERIENCE IN SYDNEY, N.S.W., ACCORDING TO A PRESS DISPATCH.**

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**QUEBEC CONSERVATIVES MUST CHOOSE A NEW LEADER.**

It has been rumored for some time that Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., for Jacques Cartier, would resign the leadership of the Conservative party for the province of Quebec. Many of the friends of Mr. Monk considered this as a 'canard,' but it now turns out that the rumor was founded, and that Mr. Monk has sent his request to Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, asking to be relieved of his duties.

**MR. SIFTON LEAVES FOR TEXAS.**

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The Hon. Clifford and Mrs. Sifton, accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Kidd and Miss Flossie Fielding, left last evening by private car for Texas. They expect to be absent for a fortnight.



THE HON. SENATOR WARK.

all public buildings flags are floating to the breeze and young and old alike who have had recalled the life's work of the truly eminent man, are entering most enthusiastically into the celebration. It was the Senator's desire that there should be no display, but the people have taken charge. Promptly at 3.30 this afternoon, by request, the venerable Senator came to the drawing-room of his residence at the corner of York and Brunswick streets and took his seat. In the meantime guests to the number of a hundred had been received by Miss Wark and Miss Coburn, who were assisted by a number of lady friends. Senator Wark looked well and even in the modesty of his demeanor gave evidence that he yet possessed a remarkable amount of vigor. Then followed addresses from the citizens of Kent County, which the Senator has so long represented in the Local Legislature and the House of Commons; from the session and trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, with which the venerable statesman has long been identified, and from the University of New Brunswick, which has received numerous substantial tokens of his regard and interest. Mayor Palmer then arose and read an address from the corporation of Fredericton, N.B. Then followed an informal exchange of greetings and a reunion when many former colleagues and the friendships of years were reviewed. Light refreshments were dispensed, bringing to a close a happy observance of the notable event.

**BRITISH ARMY REFORMS**

**THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REFUSES THE POST OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.**

London, Feb. 17.—It is stated that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the King, has refused the newly-created post of inspector-general, on the ground that public policy demands that it should be given to Lieut.-General Grenfell.

**LORD ROBERTS.**

**SPECIAL ARMY ORDER ISSUED THANKING HIM FOR HIS SERVICES.**

London, Feb. 19.—The King has issued a special army order bidding farewell to Field Marshal Earl Roberts, upon his retirement from active employment as commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, and thanking him for the invaluable services he has rendered the Empire. The order concludes: 'I ask all ranks of the army to profit by the example of his illustrious career and single-minded devotion to his sovereign and country.'

**BRITISH PREFERENCE**

**TEN PERCENT REDUCTION IN GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.**

Georgetown, British Guiana, Feb. 18.—At the opening of the legislature yesterday Governor Sir James Alexander Swettenham announced that a preference of ten percent in duties would be given to imports from the United Kingdom and Canada. Ottawa, Feb. 18.—British Guiana's action in giving us a ten percent customs preference is received with pleasure at Ottawa. Our government will not have to consider the advisability of returning the compliment as British Guiana has enjoyed the full advantage of our preference since 1898.

**LORD BRASSEY AND MR. FISHER'S CAUTION.**

London, Feb. 28.—Lord Brassey, addressing a meeting at Leigh, in referring to the colonial aspect of the fiscal question, pointed out that there had been no demand from the colonies for the changes advocated by Mr. Chamberlain. There had been no proposal by any responsible minister for some 'mutual bargain.' So far as Canada and Australia were concerned it was impossible to arrange terms of a bargain for mutual benefit. All the preference the colonies were willing to give was to put an extra duty on foreign manufactured articles. This, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out at the last colonial conference, was not an effective preference. Referring to the Hon. Sydney Fisher at the Montreal conference saying that anything you do to interfere with the purchasing power of your people would be the deadliest blow Canada could receive, no preference you could give us in your market to the agricultural products of Canada would make up to us for the decrease in the purchasing power of your people. Lord Brassey hoped Englishmen would take those wise words of caution from the Canadian minister to heart and would act more wisely than Mr. Chamberlain would have them act.

**SOUTHERN OUTRAGE**

**NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE BY AN ARKANSAS MOB.**

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 20.—Glencoe Bays, a negro, hunted down by a mob, was burned at the stake yesterday near Crosssett. He was charged with the murder of J. D. Stephens, of Ashley County. Bloodhounds readily took the scent and traced the murderer to his father's house, where the negro was found, hiding in a well. The murderer made a full confession. With hands and feet tied, he was bound to a stake in his father's yard. Brush was piled around him and the torch applied and the man slowly burned to death.

**TORONTO CIVIC SCANDAL**

**ALL WITNESSES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE INVESTIGATION.**

Toronto, Feb. 18.—All witnesses have been excluded from the civic investigation before Judge Winchester. Two of Sam. Thompson's brothers, George, a post-office employee, and David, the street railway employee, failed to answer when called this morning to give evidence as to the whereabouts of the missing Deputy Returning Officer, W. D. MacPherson went to the box and explained his connection with the Durance case. Robert Martin, university beadle, he explained, was one of his clients and a friend of Durance's father. When Durance got into trouble, Martin brought him to MacPherson and asked MacPherson to act for him. It was only at Martin's urgent request that he consented. Durance did not tell him the truth then, and he did not know the story even when appearing for Durance in the Police Court. It was some time later when Durance came to him and

told the story in the witness box. MacPherson had said it was a serious matter, and he must think it over. Shortly after that MacPherson got a letter from Mr. Eastmuir, Durance's employer, releasing him from his retainer. Both the judge and Mr. Riddell thought MacPherson was in no way to be blamed for his conduct. Jos. Hazelton, a druggist, then told of going out with Alderman Ramsden, the night before the election, among the Italians of the Central district in St. John's Ward. They drove to one house, where they met the comptroller, Mr. Richardson, and Deputy Returning Officer Geo. Maguire, who had charge of No. 3, Third Ward, where 15 were perjurated. Proceeding to other houses in the district, Hazelton explained that they met W. B. Rogers canvassing for Geo. McMurrick, an aldermanic candidate. Hazelton said he himself was canvassing for Loudon, and not being a willing witness, the judge warned him. At this, Mr. H. H. Dewatt, K.C., counsel for Loudon, objected to the judge browbeating witness. George Thompson, brother of Sam, was recalled, but did not yet know where his brother was.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Mr. Curry, Crown Attorney, who has been working upon the election ballots, in search of evidence for the scandal inquiry, made some most important discoveries yesterday. He refused to divulge the nature of the discoveries, but they were of such importance that when Mr. W. R. Riddell was apprised of them by Mr. Curry, he left his examination of the witnesses at yesterday's session of the scandal inquiry, and hastened to his private room, where with Mr. Fasken, his assistant, he went over the matter there, and as a result two detectives were immediately placed at work.

**PRIZES FOR HANDICRAFT.**

A number of prizes have lately been given by the Woman's Art Association for good work by women exercising the handicrafts in their homes. A special effort is being made to encourage the use of vegetable dyes in homespun, etc., and the result has, in most respects, been gratifying. No prize was awarded for rugs, as they did not come up to the standard in either design or color, but there were some special prizes given for blankets and for a red dye (very hard to obtain from vegetables), also for good combination of colors. Following is the prize list: For Homespun—Mrs. McNicol and Mrs. T. Tremblay. For Linens—Mrs. E. Tremblay and Mrs. Louis Fortin. For Coverlet—Mrs. Joseph Gendron, Mrs. D. McNicol; honorable mention, Mrs. Louis Fortin. Special dye (red dye)—Mrs. Joseph Gendron. Special prize, color combination—Mrs. R. Bouchard. Special prize, blankets—Mrs. A. Fournier. Catalogue—Mrs. J. Bouchard and Mrs. H. Gauthier. Baskets, third prize—Michel Massé. Bark work, second prize—Mrs. Ben. Simcoe.

**MONTREAL NEWS.**

Canadian manufacturers are to meet in great force in Montreal on March 4. The resignation of Mr. Monk as Conservative leader of the Montreal district is commented upon as a case in which the task was too much for Mr. Monk, who is a gentleman. A report comes from Havana by way of Winnipeg that Sir William Van Horne had been the victim of an attempt by bandits to rob him. It is denied in Montreal. The C. P. R. express, No. 8, coming east, on Friday, left the rails near Desbarats—about thirty miles from the 'Soo,' and rolled down an embankment. The engine and Pullman remained on the rails. There were no serious hurts, it is reported, though several were severely shaken.

The weather last Tuesday was cold, down to five below zero, and as blustery as any of the worst days this winter, so that the electioneering parties in St. James and Hochelaga divisions had no easy task. It was coldest at the close of the polls, and few lingered around bulletin boards to discuss the results.

Mr. W. J. Birks, the well-known organist and music master, was stricken with paralysis while in his room on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Vipond was called and by his advice Mr. Birks was removed to the General Hospital. His condition was reported to be serious on Saturday, but he was a little better to-day.

Accidents on the Victoria Jubilee Bridge are so uncommon that when a freight train drops a car or two there is a rush to get them again. This happened on Saturday morning at about 3 o'clock, and when the two cars which happened to be at the end of the train were reached they were found to have left the rails. They were taken off with some difficulty.

Mr. J. Hoolahan, Dominion immigration agent, Montreal, has inquiries from England for William Shelton, last heard from in Montreal seventeen years ago. Mr. H. R. Shelton, Weston Underwood, Olney, Bucks, is the original inquirer. Alfred Rose, whose father resides at Cheetham, Manchester, is asked for. He was employed at Wolseley, Assa., as a farm hand, and had written regularly until he said he would go to Montreal when paid off.

The Kodak trust of the United States have fastened their eyes on Canada, and especially Montreal. The Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, known as the Kodak Trust of the United States, have concluded negotiations for the purchase of the retail business of Messrs. J. G. Ramsay & Co., of Toronto and Montreal. This, it is understood, is the first step in a policy to corral the entire retail trade in kodaks and photographic supplies in Canada.

Last Tuesday was Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent. At one time pancake Tuesday was the name of the day in the popular tongue, and the 'Mardi Gras' festivals were public as well as private. The great Mardi Gras festival of New Orleans was in a small way duplicated in Montreal skating rinks thirty-five or forty years ago. The practice has gone, and in the family circle even the pancakes seem to be forgotten. On Wednesday the Lenten season opened.

A curious story of the intimidation of a witness was told on Friday to Judge Choquet. Patrick Henry had been arrested on a charge of felonious assault upon Mrs. Watson, of 18 Marlborough street, who he is alleged to have knocked down with a hammer in her home, robbed her, and left her for dead. In her evidence Mrs. Watson told that Henry's two sisters had visited her and threatened her, telling her that it was through her that their brother had been arrested. She said that she and her husband would go to Fall River. Meantime, Henry is on trial.

Last Tuesday night will be remembered as one of the fiercest of wintry experiences, especially by those compelled to face the bitter blasts. Had the weather been 30 or 40 below zero it could not have exceeded the misery caused by the fierce, cutting, gusty gales that sent snow and ice particles into the air and searched out the body through all clothing with chilling effect. It is rarely windy when the thermometer is much over ten below zero. During Tuesday night it was never lower than five below.

A provisional school of instruction for infantry officers was opened last week at the Drill Hall, and will be maintained for a period of two months. The school is under the supervision of Col. Gordon, D.O.C., and Brevet-Major A. O. Fages, R.C.R., acts as adjutant. The officer commanding the Royal School of Infantry at St. Johns, Que., will, at the close of the course, conduct the examinations and prepare certificates for those who are entitled to receive them.

**NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.**

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—The telegraph line to Britannia Colony has been completed, and communication with the outside world established. There is a loop from the government line to Onion Lake.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS**

**Primary Work and Class Grading Discussed by Quebec Union.**

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec, which opened in Olivet Church on Thursday drew a large attendance and the programme provoked much interest among the delegates. The addresses in the afternoon and evening by Mrs. Barnes have seldom, if ever, been equalled for practical helpfulness, by any speaker at similar conventions in this city. In the absence of Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, the president, through illness, Mr. Geo. Hodge occupied the chair. After devotional exercises the Rev. J. Seller, of the Compton association, gave the opening address, his subject being 'Home study the foundation of the Sunday-school.' Among other things he said: "We open our paper by inquiring what is the supreme purpose of the Sunday-school? To win the scholar for Christ and build up a Christian character, is the answer. We must realize that the scholar when he has reached the age of accountability, and has not chosen Christ, is lost. I remember one time visiting a friend in Boston, engaged in Christian work there. He was an earnest man, and we were talking one day about this very thing, and my friend said: 'Do you really believe that what the Bible says can be true? Because, if it is, you and I should be tremendously in earnest.' I recall distinctly his reply. After a moment's pause he said: 'Well, their condition certainly will be 'fortunate.' Unfortunately, that is the possession of it. But this book uses very different language from that. Let this thought stick with you: The child is lost without Christ. Then if the child has not already intelligently taken Christ as his Saviour it is the supreme purpose and duty of the school to bring the child to decision, and then build him up in his most holy faith. Seeing, then, that the work of the Sunday-school is of such importance, and the time at its disposal is so brief, how essential it is that the preparation shall be at once most thorough and painstaking. The aim of the elementary grades' was the subject of a most interesting talk which followed. Mrs. Barnes took the audience into her confidence, suggesting the line of thought and asking and answering questions in a manner that held the attention of all present and made them wish the time allowance had been longer when the hour was up. Perhaps the most interesting, instructive and practically beneficial convention held by the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec in its history of sixty-seven years came to a close in Olivet Church, on Friday evening. Friday's session was rather better attended than those of the previous day, and the earnestness and interest were fully maintained. On motion, a vote of thanks to the pastor and members of the Olivet Baptist Church for the accommodations afforded the convention was unanimously carried. The officers of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec are: President, Mr. D. Bentley; vice-presidents, the Rev. J. J. Theakston, president of the Brome County Sunday-school Association; the Rev. T. B. Jenkins, Waterloo; the Rev. E. P. Judge, Brome Corners; Messrs. J. W. Kilgour, Beauharnois; D. Morrice, Montreal; S. H. C. Miner, Granby; O. M. Moulton, Coaticook; James Rodger, Montreal; the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Patterson, Buckingham; R. G. Watt, Melbourne; D. W. Morrison, Ormstown; Messrs. R. Munro, J. A. Tompkins, Granby; Abner Kingman, Montreal, W. L. Shurtleff, Coaticook; Dr. E. W. Kelley, Montreal; West; W. A. Marsh, Quebec; L. H. Packard, Montreal; W. K. Grafley, Montreal.

Provincial superintendent of the temperance department—Mrs. T. E. Mabon, Box 180 Waterloo, Que. Montreal city superintendent of White Ribbon Army work—Mr. C. R. Westgate, Montreal. Auditors—Mr. J. H. Cayford, Montreal; Dr. J. A. Bazin, Ormstown. General committee—Dr. J. A. Bazin, Ormstown; the Rev. W. Sanders, Montreal; Messrs. J. W. Knox, J. H. Carson, J. H. Cayford, S. W. Cuthbert, G. Morton, J. H. Nutter, A. C. Hutchinson, R. H. Buchanan, Seth P. Leet, S. J. Carter, Arch. F. Waters, C. T. Williams, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A., H. Vallance, George Hodge, D. T. Hyslop. Secretary, the Rev. E. T. Capel. Treasurer, Mr. Seth P. Leet, K.C.

**ADDRESS AGREED TO.**

**DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS COMES TO A CLOSE.**

London, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Akers-Douglas, Home Secretary, in behalf of the government, moved the closure of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was carried. The address as a whole was then agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned.

**CLUB OFFERS.**

Subscribers desiring to form clubs for the 'Daily' and 'Weekly Witness,' as in the past, still have the opportunity. The rates for 1904 will be as follows:—2 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year. \$5.00 3 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year. 7.00 4 Copies 'Daily Witness,' one year. 8.00 3 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year. 2.40 4 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year. 3.00 10 Copies 'Weekly Witness,' one year 7.00 These rates will apply to all countries where local postal rates prevail. To other countries add \$3.50 for postage on 'Daily Witness,' and \$1.00 for 'Weekly Witness.'

**LOWER MAIL RATES.**

Subscribers having friends in Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Tobago, and Seychelles, can now forward the 'Witness' publications at the same rate as to any port of the Dominion, from Feb. 1.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Col. Twitchell, United States consul at Kingston, has been elected president of the Historical Society in that city.

Strikers of the Cobban Manufacturing Company, Toronto, had not settled their difficulties on Wednesday, and the union charged that the company had broken an agreement and reduced men's pay without a reason.

Bishop Dowling, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hamilton, has denounced flowers at funerals, which must not be brought into the churches, even if they are made a flower show of outside.

The construction of the Trent Valley Canal has been brought to the notice of the Transportation Commission by Mr. Alex. Culverwell, of Peterborough, with a view to having the commission advise as to its completion as a natural link in the transportation system of Canada.

An Ottawa despatch of Wednesday announces that the amended agreement between the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway directors is ready now to submit to the shareholders of the railway, who must have notice four weeks before the day of meeting.

A hitch has arisen in Kingston between the city and the light company, which has prevented the city from taking over the works as agreed by arbitration.

Mr. McIntyre and Aldermen Toye and Mowat went to Toronto to consult counsel as to the interpretation of the crucial clause.

Many papers are wasting much valuable time in figuring out just what is happening to the fall wheat under its little blanket of snow.

Another expedition will sail in April for Hudson's Bay to convey supplies to the Canadian police sent thither some time ago to enforce Canadian law in our own territory.

George Karis, a Pole, cook in a Pigeon River lumber camp, near Port Arthur, Ont., was blown to pieces on Feb. 15 while thawing dynamite.

Those who were such worthless prophets as to the Dominion general elections which were to have taken place about this time, are now talking about a general election before another winter.

Headquarters of the Michigan Central Railway Company at Detroit has ordered the reduction of forty-five men from the staff in their shops at St. Thomas, Ont.

There were thousands of ducks around the Queen's wharf, in Toronto last week. Just inside the harbor the current maintains an open space of water about sixty yards square.

Howick concluded its two-days' polling on the question of license, last week, with 172 against 121, making the majority against license 51.

On the afternoon of Feb. 8 a resident of the town of Moores visited one of the United States border line stores. He was seen to leave much under the influence of liquor.

North Hatley is going to put in a sewerage system on the west side of a lake. They will start at once building 1,400 feet across the bog, which will extend from Camperdown Cottage to the upper bridge of the Boston & Maine Railway.

Mr. John McCafferty and Mr. W. H. Cook, of Gilmour & Kennedy's shanty three miles from North Wakefield, had just entered a dark jungle-like portion of the woods one evening recently, when they were attacked by a drove of hungry timber wolves, and were closely pursued to the edge of a lake known as Jamieson's Lake.

The appearance of scarlet fever in Huntingdon has caused the summary step being taken of closing the academy for three days.

Wolves have been ravenous and numerous in the prairies, and at Fort Francis, a western paper says, a man was killed recently and his bones left on the snow.

Nothing could be seen on Wednesday at Nantucket, Mass., of the British schooner 'Scotia Queen,' which struck on Tuckerneck Shoals on the previous night and it is feared that the vessel was lost during the heavy north-west gale, with all hands.

A heavy Arctic ice floe now blockades St. John's, Nfld., and the neighboring coast line, shutting out much ocean shipping and enclosing several steamers.

In the rear of Clayton & Son's new building on Barrington street, Halifax, on Wednesday, laborers were engaged in excavating for an elevator shaft, when a portion of a stone wall collapsed and fell.

The Hon. James Ophiant Fraser died at his residence, Torosay, St. John's, Nfld., on Sunday, Feb. 14. Mr. Fraser was one of the most respected and well-known men in Newfoundland.

of trouble is reached wires are placed in position along the frozen pipes, the current is turned on, and the trick is done.

A desperate burglar known in London, Ont., as 'Shorty Billy,' was caught along with another desperate thief named 'Texas,' in concealing stolen goods and tools in their lodging place.

Messrs. Nickle and Egerton, detectives, were engaged in a struggle with 'Texas,' he called for help, and, smashing in a window of the room from outside, 'Shorty Billy' opened fire, and one of his shots sent a bullet through a detective's hat.

Mrs. Clara Horner, who seemed to be the chief witness, described herself as a follower of Christ, who had told his followers that he would heal all their ills.

Mr. F. R. Hill, of Quebec, who was out in Africa with the Canadian Constabulary, is one of the party. They left the Cape on Dec. 30, and are glad to get back in Canada.

Many ex-members of the South African Mounted Constabulary arrived at Halifax last Tuesday from St. John, where they had landed on Sunday from the C. P. R. steamer 'Lake Champlain,' having come from South Africa by way of England.

Peading any blockade of Japanese ports, large consignments of Manitoba flour, barley, and horsefeed will go out on the 'Empress of India,' consigned to Japan.

One of the projects of the Canadian Northern Company for the ensuing year is to construct a line from Lake Manitoba to the C. P. R. The C. N. R. is applying for a charter to build through the territory referred to.

Three Indians who killed two Japanese in a drunken row and sent their bodies to sea in a fishing boat have been arrested at Bella-Bella, where they had confessed their crime to the resident missionary. They are to be tried in Vancouver shortly.

A case involving the title to swamp lands in Manitoba, appealed by the Attorney-General to the Supreme Court, against the Attorney-General of the Dominion, was dismissed with costs at Ottawa on Tuesday last.

It is stated in Nelson, B.C., that a quarter interest in the famous Spyzgase group at Poplar Creek has been sold to J. A. Magee, of Seattle, Wash., by Bruce White and R. G. Macleod, who recently bought the property from John Winkup for \$50,000.

The C. P. R. has made a reduction in the price of haulage of ores from Phoenix camp to the smelters at Grand Forks and Greenwood, in the Kootenay district. The rate was formerly 37 1/2 cents per ton.

The body found on Feb. 15 on the prairie four miles east of Brandon has been identified as that of William Allen, of Souris. He visited Brandon with a hockey team on the Friday to see the intermediate match, and it is supposed that while drunk he turned east instead of west, and wandered along till dazed with the cold, became entangled in the wire fence, and perished.

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The elections last Tuesday were expected to make little change in the political complexion of the eight seats. The outcome showed that St. John, N.B., elected a Conservative to fill the place of the Hon. Mr. Blair.

Previously these eight constituencies were represented in the House of Commons by six Liberals and two Conservatives. The representation will now be five Liberals and three Conservatives, St. John having changed its political allegiance.

ST. JAMES. 1904. 1900. Ber- Ger- Bar- Bru- geron, ver, geron, net. Con. Lib. Con. Lib.

St. James . . . 2,308 2,994 2,016 2,729 East . . . 267 297 244 290

HOCHELAGA. 1904. 1900. Ber- Ri- Lacha- Ma- rard, vet. pelle. dore. Con. Lib. Con. Lib.

St. Gabriel . . . 301 . . . 37 St. Cunegonde . . . 257 . . . 189 St. Henri . . . 67 . . . 593 Westmount . . . 324 . . . 184

EAST LAMPTON. 1904. 1900. Ar- Lem- Sim- Fr- strong, kins. mon. ser. Con. Lib. Con. Lib.

Alvinston . . . 22 . . . 10 Arkona . . . 6 . . . 1 Watford . . . 33 . . . 31 Thedford . . . 6 . . . 9 Warwick . . . 24 . . . 17 Brooke . . . 2 . . . 2 Oil Springs . . . 4 . . . 82 Bosanquet . . . 16 . . . 82 Petroses . . . 188 . . . 166 Enniskillen . . . 180 . . . 123

EAST BRUCE. Brant . . . 23 Carrick . . . 105 Grennock . . . 127 Walkerton . . . 19 Total . . . 274

ST. HYACINTHE. Details follow: 1904. 1900. Tache-Blan- Car- Ber- chet, tier. nier. Con. Lib. Con. Lib.

St. Hyacinthe city . . . 293 . . . 775 St. Hyacinthe le Con- fesseur . . . 40 St. Hyacinthe parish . . . 29 La Providence . . . 68 St. Thomas d'Aquin . . . 109 St. Damase . . . 47 St. Marie Madeleine . . . 38 St. Charles . . . 17 . . . 9 Le Presentation . . . 15 St. Denis . . . 323 . . . 229 St. Jude's . . . 1 . . . 80 St. Barnabe . . . 7 . . . 64 St. Joseph . . . 32

WEST QUEEN'S. Hazard, Liberal . . . 2,154 McLean, Conservative . . . 1,889

MONTMAGNY. 1904. 1900. Rous- La- Ber- Mar- seau, vergne, nier, tienneu Con. Lib. Con. Lib.

Montmagny . . . 14 . . . 21 St. Thomas . . . 24 . . . 79 St. Pierre . . . 15 . . . 49 St. Francois . . . 124 . . . 117 Berthier . . . 190 . . . 143 Roisire . . . 15 . . . 2 Breton . . . 98 . . . 9 St. Appelline . . . 10 . . . 9 Isle aux Grues . . . 20 . . . 18

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THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

New Spring Dress Goods

Superb stocks of all-wool fabrics. Charming simple effects, whose very simplicity is their passport to public favor. Novelty fabrics right in line with the fashions of the day. These favorable prices are the result of purchasing direct from the manufacturers.

ALL-WOOL BRITISH TWEEDS, in royal or light blue, silver gray, drab, fawn, Nile or reseda green, brown and gray, 44 in. wide. Per yard . . . 73c

COVERT CLOTH, all-wool, of course, in navy, brown, mid or blue gray, drab, and Nile green, 46 in. wide. Per yard . . . 95c

LADIES' SKIRTS. New up-to-date styles, made to fit and hang properly, and to give adequate service, entirely different from Skirts made solely to sell at a price.

Ladies' Black Cloth Skirts, 7-gore, new flare effect. Special value . . . \$2.85

Ladies' New Spring Walking Skirts, in snowflake fabric, made in the very newest style . . . \$6.00

NEW LINES OF WALL PAPER

Interesting to whoever pays the bill—landlord or tenant, because of the increased values for each price which the Big Store is in a position to give.

Fine Silver Finish Paper, in eye-pleasing patterns, suitable for bedrooms. Per roll . . . 5 1/2c

New Designs in Parlor Papers, green grounds, with silvered effects. Per roll . . . 10 1/2c

Novelties in Dining Room Papers; the ground color is a rich tone of red; beautiful effects. Per roll . . . 11c

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

QUEBEC CABINET.

THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET ON MARCH 22. The provincial cabinet held an important council last week at the government offices on St. Gabriel street.

NEWS NOTES. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the Imperial Parliament on Thursday that the tax on grain abolished last year, would not be reimposed this year.

IMPERIAL NATURALIZATION. Toronto, Feb. 19.—Word was received at the Board of Trade yesterday that its resolution on Imperial naturalization, presented at the last session of the Imperial Chambers of Commerce, held in Montreal last year, had been adopted for consideration at the coming convention, which will be held in London, England, next month.

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Advertisements.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

The Combination Oil Cure for cancer and tumors cures more cases than all other agencies combined. It has the endorsement of doctors, lawyers and ministers who have been cured, as well as hundreds outside the professions. It is soothing and balsamic, safe and sure, and the only successful remedy known to medical science.

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COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

FREE FOR CHILBLAINS. We know from experience that Foot Elm will cure Chilblains. If you try it and it fails we will cheerfully return your money. Eighteen powders by mail 25 cents, and your money back promptly if you ask for it.

It Plays Itself. SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 50 large beautiful packages of Fresh Fruit, 100 pounds of 50 lbs. each. (A certificate worth \$100 to each purchaser.) Every package is hand-packed and contains 12 cases and contains 62 of the finest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable form. When you receive the boxes, please write to us at once, telling us how you like them. We will immediately mail you the full amount of the money back to you. Columbia Graphophone, 1000 Avenue of the Stars, New York, N.Y.

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FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

NO BUYING POWER.

Prospects for the railway companies do not look as bright now as they did a few weeks ago. The weather continues to delay freight traffic very seriously in this part of the continent...

Table with columns: Div. Pay bl., High, Low, High, Low, High, Low, High, Low. Lists various stocks like C.P.R., P.E.R., etc.

RICHILIEU AND ONTARIO

REPORTS SHOW A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget was elected president and Mr. George Caverhill chairman of the executive committee of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company...

The board of directors was re-elected as follows: Messrs. L. J. Forget, Wm. Wainwright, R. Forget, P. C. Henshaw, Geo. Caverhill, C. E. Paradis, H. Markland, Melson, E. B. Garneau, J. Ross, Hon. Colonel H. M. Pelland and Wm. Hanson...

COST OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

In connection with discussions of Russia's public debt, much curiosity has been expressed as to the cost of the railway enterprise into Manchuria. A recent consular report says: The construction of a Trans-Siberian Railway, comprising a length of 5,395 miles, has cost 940,259,401 roubles (454,551,415), or an average of \$31,326.84 per mile...

COTTON SPECULATION

WHOLE CROP HAS BEEN SOLD FIVE TIMES OVER.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the year the speculative transactions on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges have amounted to at least 50,000,000 bales. This means that in a period of about thirty-five business days the entire cotton crop of the United States has been sold five times over.

such as C.P.R. or Pennsylvania, sell above par. Prospects for the railway companies do not look as bright now as they did a few weeks ago.

The immediate prospects in the stock market seem to be for a continuance of the present dullness, until people with money are more reassured as to the monetary and industrial situations.

Table with columns: This week, High, Low, High, Low, High, Low, High, Low. Lists various stocks like C.P.R., P.E.R., etc.

ATLAS LOAN CONTRIBUTORIES.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Judgment was given by the Master-in-Ordinary yesterday in the suit which was brought to determine as to whether the contributories of the Atlas Loan Company were entitled to rank equally with the depositors on the assets of the company.

SALARIES AT THE '00.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—A return showing in detail the money paid out to employees of the Lake Superior Consolidated Company at the instance of the Ontario Government at the time of the closing down of the works, was laid on the table of the Legislature.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT SETTLED 4,100 WAGE CLAIMS.

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CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR.

Prospects of further delay in reorganizing the Consolidated Lake Superior Company induced more selling in the common stock at 40 on the Philadelphia exchange

recently, and was influential in depressing the preferred to 2 1/2. The New York News Bureau is authority for the statement that the reorganization will not be effected until the new underwriters have satisfied themselves that the debts of the concern do not materially exceed the \$1,500,000 estimated in the Moffit committee circular.

SILLY WAR RUMORS

CAUSE PANIC ON PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Wild excitement prevailed on the Bourse on Saturday, as the result of startling contradictory reports concerning possible world complications growing out of the war. These rumors included the prospective mobilization of the German and French armies, and the report of difficulties between the United States and Russia.

ROSSLAND, B.C., FEB. 20.—Normal conditions existed here all week with the result that our shipments are again large.

ONE FREIGHTS REDUCED.

Phoenix, B.C., Feb. 23.—The C.P.R. has reduced freight rates on ore from Phoenix to the Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls smelters by 7 1/2 cents, making the rate 30 cents a ton.

DOMINION NO. 2 SHUT DOWN FOR LACK OF WATER.

Glace Bay, N.S., Feb. 19.—Dominion No. 2, the largest of the collieries operated by the Dominion Coal Company, closed down to-day for lack of water.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Another ADVANCE IN FLOUR—WHEAT STILL HIGHER.

Monday, Feb. 22. At the close of business on Saturday, May wheat had climbed to \$1.05 in Winnipeg, which millers considered sufficient ground for advancing prices of Manitoba flour another 15c, making a total advance of 40c in the past week.

Another rise in Manitoba flour seems not improbable on account of the strength of the Winnipeg wheat markets to-day. The Chicago Board of Trade is of course closed, on account of the holiday.

The tone of the market for baled hay is firm and the local demand is increasing. Potatoes are firmer owing to light receipts.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 22. About 1,100 head of cattle, 50 calves and 40 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the West End Abattoir to-day.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Receipts at the Western Cattle Market to-day, while again light, were not quite so much so as they have been lately.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

A dollar a bushel and more is now paid for May wheat in Chicago and Winnipeg, in spite of the fact that prices in England are far too low to allow the grain to be exported.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—Wheat—There has been a sharp advance in wheat prices under the influence of light offerings. A good milling demand and the rise in prices in the outside markets, No. 2 red and white have sold as high as 56c at outside points.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL

Table with columns: Week end, Feb. 22, Week end, Feb. 15. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Peas, etc.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.

A fairly large business was transacted by the wholesale grocers last week in spite of the bad condition of the country roads which made it difficult for travellers to get from one point to another and caused delay in deliveries.

Wheat, 10 1/4 to 11c. Spices are firm with cloves strong at 15c to 20c; nutmegs at 25c to 50c, and pepper at 15c to 16c.

GRAIN.

English farmers' deliveries of wheat for the past week were 31,700 quarters wheat, at an average price of 27s.

MONTREAL TRADE.

The Dominion Cotton Company has advanced the product of its Magog mills materially, some lines of prints and cretonnes being put up as much as two cents.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Feb. 13.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers at the market to-day, although most of the country roads are almost impassable.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Feb. 22.—Cattle receipts, 2,500 head; active, steady to strong; closing easier; prime steers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; shipping \$4.50 to \$4.75; butchers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fresh cows, steady; springers, slow; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00; medium to good, \$3.00 to \$4.00; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular says, under date of Liverpool, Feb. 1: The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 5,411 tons register, against 5,204 tons register during the corresponding month last year.

ENGLISH CHEESE PRICES.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Feb. 20.—Cheese, choicest, 50s 10d; best, 48s to 49s. In spite of the general demand the past week values came down and many holders of Canadian cheese are not offering the choicest specimens.

DRY GOODS FAILURE.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Nelson E. Hicks, dry goods merchant, Ont., assigned to Order Wards yesterday. The liabilities were about \$11,000 and the assets are approximately the same. Toronto and Montreal houses are the chief creditors.

