

Had a Painful Operation.

An Extreme Case of Nervousness and Female Weakness—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.



Mrs. BENJ. HATFIELD.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard street, St. John, N.B., writes:—"For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness. I was pale and weak, had no appetite, and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. I underwent a very painful operation, and for seven weeks I was under the doctor's care, but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result, I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fresher than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give you permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Is an up-to-date remedy of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit anyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cure of female ills and weaknesses.

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; at all dealers or Edmanson, 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 of his remedies.

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

MARGARET.

One of the pleasantest sights, to the delegates and visitors attending the recent National Suffrage Convention in New Orleans, was the statue of Margaret Haughery, said to be the first monument ever raised in the United States to a woman. Her story is worth telling.

Little Margaret Gaffney, a child of Irish descent, was early left an orphan in Baltimore, where her parents had died of yellow fever. She was brought up by kind-hearted people, and married a young man named Charles Haughery. More than half a century ago, she went with him to New Orleans. Left alone in the world by his death and that of their only child, the young widow became a domestic servant in an orphan asylum conducted by Sisters of Charity. Later she took the management of their large dairy. 'But her heart was also in every other branch of their work,' says Geo. W. Cable. 'She toiled for them and their orphan wards with the ardor of a mother, and found all her joy in seeing them gradually rise out of want into comfort and finally into independence. Almost the only smile of amusement that the incidents of her life afford is that provoked by the true picture of the young widow trundling through the streets to the asylum a wheelbarrow-load of provisions, given to the orphans on condition that she would so carry it to them. She remained in this connection for many years, always greater than her station, greater than she knew. When at length the institution paid its last dollar of debt, she left it, to pursue the dairy business on her own account.'

Her business thrived greatly, and in 1860 she opened a little bakery in the heart of the business part of the city. It grew under her management into an immense steam bakery, and Margaret accumulated a large fortune, which she dispensed with unstinted generosity, especially to orphans, of both sexes and of all creeds.

She remained wholly simple, modest and unassuming. Riches and fame might spoil Solomon; they did not spoil Margaret. She always wore a dress of some thin, slaty-gray fabric, and a Shaker bonnet of the same color. Thus arrayed, she passed daily through the streets in a dingy milk-cart—later a bread-cart—driving a slow, well-fed horse. Everybody knew her and said, 'There goes Margaret, the orphans' friend.' Mr. Cable says:—

'The whole town honored her. The presidents of banks and insurance companies, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, none of them commanded the humble regard, the quick deference, from one merchant or a dozen, that was given to Margaret. They called her by her baptismal name—as they do queens and saints—because they loved her.'

Another writer says:—"Everyone, from the banker to the newsboy, would salute her as she sat at the door of her office of a morning, for everyone honored and respected her. They knew the great golden heart that lay beneath her plain and simple garb. She had never learned to read and write,

and yet she died as no woman in New Orleans had ever died, giving away thousands of dollars to the poor little orphans of the city. A simple "Margaret Haughery (her mark)" was the signature to her will. No orphan asylum was forgotten; Jew and Protestant and Catholic were all remembered, for "They are all orphans alike," said Margaret, "and I was once an orphan myself." She had such a funeral as no woman in New Orleans had ever had; and almost before any one could tell how it began, the idea of a monument seemed to be in every mind. The ladies of New Orleans met and undertook to raise the money, and one morning, almost before the people of New Orleans, whom her presence had ennobled, and the little orphans whom she loved so well could realize it, they awoke up to see their good friend Margaret sitting just as she used to do in life, in the same old chair, in her old familiar dress, in the grassy plot in the square where she used to watch the orphans playing in front of the home that she had built for them; and around her shoulders the ladies had thrown not her old shawl that she used to wear every day, but the "state occasion shawl," as Margaret used to call it, crocheted for her by the little six-year-old tots of St. Vincent's Infants' Home. The City Council, by a special act, called the spot "Margaret Place."

Margaret erected the asylum that faces the square, the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, and the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, and she helped to build St. Elizabeth's Industrial Home for Girls, where orphan girls are trained in art and in household work.

It is said that she was not beautiful, that her hands were 'just big Irish hands,' and her feet corresponded; that in her later years she had almost no shape; yet the figure on the monument is both womanly and motherly, with an arm thrown around an orphan child who leans caressingly against her. Pleasant stories are still told of the little treats that she delighted to make for the orphans with the good things from her bakery; and a halo of loving-kindness will always surround her memory.—Alice Stone Blackwell, in 'Woman's Journal.'

THE NEWCOMER

LUCKY IF HE ESCAPES HARSHER FATE THAN A NICKNAME.

The instinctive attitude toward strangers of people in self-contained communities, in which there is but little coming and going, is one of hostility, says the London 'Globe.' 'Traces of this feeling—a survival, surely, from the days of the tribal or village community—are still to be found even in many places where the immensely increased facilities for intercommunication have broken up and almost abolished the old isolated modes of life. There are still Old World rural parts where those who come from or belong to other districts are generally styled 'furriners.' But this is really a survival of medievalism.

Connected with the old hostile attitude toward the outsider is the custom,

which is found all over the world, of dubbing the newcomer, whether to country or town, or profession, with a nickname, humorous or satirical. In the far west of America or Canada he who comes fresh from the East or from Europe is a 'tenderfoot.' Originally, no doubt, the name was almost literally true. A backwoodsman, or frontiersman, is a tolerably tough and hardened individual, and a newcomer from more civilized parts would probably find he deserved the name of 'tenderfoot' before he had been long on the tramp. But, of course, the epithet soon gained a wider application, and became a label for a fresh arrival of any kind. Some twenty years ago a New York paper reported that in Colorado an eastern man was called a 'tenderfoot' until he had been stabbed, shot at, had engaged in a free fight, fallen down a mine, been kicked by a mule and chased by a vigilance committee. Life in Colorado in its earlier days was evidently far from monotonous; but it is not necessary nowadays for a new arrival from the Eastern States to go through a course of incidents from Bret Hartie's tales before he can get rid of the name of 'tenderfoot.' Another western name of like meaning was 'pill-grim.'

In India, for many a long year, the newcomer has always been known as a 'griffin,' usually shortened to 'griff'; but no one has yet been able to explain the origin of the term. As a 'griffin' is naturally 'green' to the ways of the country, it is not surprising to find the word turned into a verb, as shown in the following fragment of an Anglo-Indian ballad:—

He deemed no sin To griff a heedless friend—plain English—take him in!

In the Malay Peninsula newly imported Chinese coolies are known as 'sinkeys,' but why, we cannot say. Australia, of course, has its own nicknames for the newcomer. When he arrives fresh from the Old Country he is a 'new chum' or a 'limejuice,' and usually bears the marks of his newness thick upon him in the shape of his clothes, the topics of his talk, and the like. If he goes inland, or up country, as the Australians would say, and settles down on a sheep or cattle station, so as to get practically acquainted with the work on a large run, and thus learn the details essential to successful sheep or cattle farming, he is known at first as a 'Colonial experience' or a 'jackaroo.' 'Before starting on their own account to work a station,' says Mr. Finch-Hatton, of newcomers, in 'Advance Australia,' 'they go into the bush to gain colonial experience, during which process they are known in the colony as "jackaroos." The latter part of this queer word is plainly borrowed from the kangaroo, while "Jack" is used in such an endless variety of ways, and has such innumerable applications, that it would be idle to inquire into the origin of the combination. It is sufficient to admire its euphonious elegance.

The application of nicknames is not confined to fresh immigrants in any country or colony. The habit is found in existence in many other directions. In military slang a recruit is a 'rooky,' and many other occupations have parallel nicknames for the novice, the raw hand, the greenhorn who is not necessarily a simpleton. 'Greenhorn' itself was used in the seventeenth century as a name for a raw recruit; while 'greener' is commonly used in London at the present time among sweating employers in search of newly arrived foreigners in search of work, who are just the material to serve the sweater's purpose. At the English universities, again, the undergraduate in his first year has been known for cen-

turies as a 'freshman,' which recent Oxford slang, with its idiotic love for making 'er' a universal termination, turns into 'fresher.' Across the Atlantic freshman is similarly used, while a second year student is dubbed a 'sophomore,' a name unknown, on this side. In an American university, when a man enters college in the 'sophomore' year, having passed his freshman year elsewhere, he gets the portentous name of 'freshman-sophomore,' naturally shortened into the charming locution 'fresh-soph.' At German universities men rejoice in a variety of strange names. In one of the chapters of Longfellow's 'Hyperion' the reader may make the acquaintance of the Nasty-Foxes, otherwise freshmen; Branders, or second term men; Mossy-heads, Old Ones and Princes of Twilight. Most of them sound delightfully meaningless, which is one of the recognized beauties of cant terms.

(For the 'Witness.'

THE SEA BIRD.

Like an elemental spirit,
Ward of wind, and sun, and spray,
Drifting from the bourne of night,
Out and upward towards the day,
To whose daring wings are free,
Highways of the air and sea.
Grappling with the lawless gales,
Cradled on the drifting foam,
Clinging to the billowing sails,
Ever out-bound, never home—
And soaring till the summit won,
Finds thee stationed in the sun.
To thine ears the seaman's strain,
Is a dying melody,
Night and day the tolling main,
Chants its ancient song to thee,
Mocking with its wild, weird chime,
The soft symphonies of time.
Leashed to winds, and waves, and shroud,
Is no shoreward calling thine,
From the cliffs above the clouds,
From the cloister of the pine!
Looks and lightens from afar,
Home, the haven: love, the star!
As a seaman who has cast
His last anchor on the shore,
By an impulse from the past,
Seaward sets his sail once more,
So would I venture forth with thee,
Wild-winged native of the sea.
The roving life of wave and wind,
Without bounds should be my home,
Till some isle of rest I find.—
Till, at length, like thee I come,
Somewhere in the distant stream,
To the haven of my dream.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE FOX AND THE RABBIT.

Once a fox, being driven by some dogs, and getting far ahead, entered a wall. Then he met a gray rabbit. 'Good-morning, Bob!' said the fox, with his most gracious smile. 'Good morning, Ren,' answered the Rabbit, elated that his family, the Grays, were at last recognized by the Fox folks. The fox chatted very pleasantly, asked how burrowing was, if berries were plenty, and if he ever saw any hens straying out from farm yards into the woods.

The rabbit answered all the questions as a good rabbit should. Burrowing, he said, was slow, but berries were very red, especially the checkerberries, and as for hens, he avoided them. He never could bear a cackle. Simplicity was his motto.

The harvest moon and frosty nights for me!' he added. 'The autumn puts new life into my bones,' he continued, and braces me right up.'

'Yes,' said the fox, 'I saw one of your folks braced up this morning, hanging by the neck from a sapling. But,' he added, 'the life was all out of him. It was at Snagg's snare.'

The rabbit turned pale. The fox now thought of the delightful breakfast he was driven from when those vulgar hounds came upon him an hour ago, but he refrained from speaking of it. He was naturally too polite and too well brought up to hurt his brother's feelings with such a ghastly tale. There are times for all things, and besides, his friend was a vegetarian. It would not do to speak of diet when taste disagreed.

He turned to other subjects; if the Hares now associated with the Grays, or were they still the old high leapers and long-lanks, changing their coats once in six months. This last was a compliment to present company.

But no, the rabbit said, the Hares still kept by themselves, and moved in their own particular circle, especially when the hounds were on track.

In fact, they were the old-time high-steppers, generally on a jump, and kept themselves secluded in swamps and damp places.

Advertisements.

What is CASTORIA

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

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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

World Wide.

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost over twice as much as the quality of paper used during 1902 yet the subscription price remains at One Dollar a year.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

P. S.—The 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' \$1.50 per annum.

The men began to tear down the wall. At first they went the wrong way and the fox laughed. Then they turned, and the fox looked serious. They came nearer. They were now right over their heads. There was a dull, grating, shelving sound. Only one more stone, the second stone above the binding, or underpinning stone, remained. Under this were the fox and rabbit. It was their arch of safety. 'I'll bet it's only a little, nasty gray rabbit!' said a voice. 'If I thought it was only a gray rabbit, and not a fox, I would never try to lift this stone,' answered the second voice. Just then the red of a great hand showed itself under the corner of the stone. 'I'll poke with this stick!' said the first voice. 'Squel!' whispered the fox. 'Whee! whee! whee!' squealed the rabbit. 'Told you 'twas a rabbit,' said the first voice. 'I'll give it up,' answered the second voice. 'Come, Bence! come, Beauty! come, Bugle!' and whistling up the dogs, the voices grew faint. The fox now began to loosen with his paw a small flat chink stone that was under the stone that arched over them. 'What are you doing?' asked the rabbit. 'Getting ready for breakfast,' said the fox. 'Don't see anything to eat,' remarked the rabbit. 'I do,' said the fox, as he whetted his teeth upon the stone. 'What are you going to eat?' 'Rabbit!' answered the fox with a leer, at the same time trying his teeth on a stick. Once more the rabbit trembled. 'Where shall I begin?' asked the fox. 'Have you any objections, Bob,' he continued, 'if I should first strike in right here?' and he put his forepaw playfully upon the neck of the rabbit. 'Or shall my teeth first go into the round of the—when one of the hunters, returning for his powder-horn, stepped on the unlinked stone. It trembled, slid, and caught the fox by the tail, who howled in pain, and was thus discovered, captured and killed, while the rabbit crawled farther into the wall.—Independent.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
Granting of Degrees to the Graduating Classes
THE HONORARY DEGREES.
 McGill University closing days are always full of interest to the students and their friends. This year there was no abatement of it, and indeed it was heightened not a little by the resignation of Dr. J. Clark Murray from the chair of moral philosophy after thirty years of service, and of Dr. Alexander Johnson.



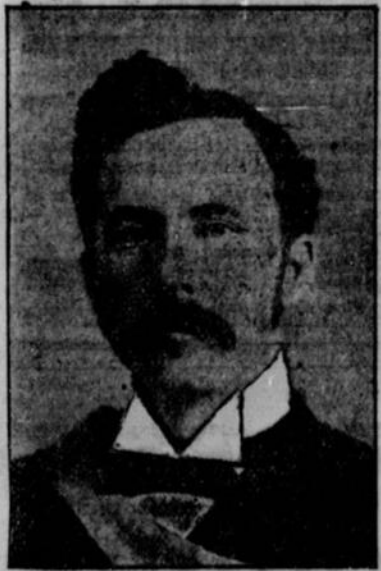
PROFESSOR MCYSE LL.D.

Each was accorded warm thanks of the faculty, and great regret was expressed at the resignations.
 On Thursday afternoon the annual convocation was held in Windsor Hall, when Mr. Samuel Finley presided, with Principal Peterson, Dean Johnson, Dean Bovey and Dean Walton and the professors and governors on the platform with him. The hall was crowded, and after Prof. Clark Murray had opened with prayer, the reports of the faculties were submitted and



G. R. PARKIN, LL.D.,
Rhodes Scholarship Commissioner.

diplomas were awarded to graduates and honorary degree to those so distinguished. The lists follow:
RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS—THE HONORS.
 The following is a list of those who have won medals and prizes:
 Anne Molson medal for mathematics and natural philosophy—Lundie, E. Helen.
 Chapman medal for classics—Bovey, F. H. W.
 Prince of Wales medal for mental and



H. M. TORY, D.Sc.

moral philosophy—East, Edith M.
 Medal prize for mental and moral philosophy—Lomer, George R.
 Shakespeare medal for English language and literature—Wales, Julia G.
 Medal prize for history—Couture, Gin. C. (no medals assigned to this subject).
HONORARY DEGREES.
 The following degrees were passed by convocation:
 LL.D., honoris causa.—Parkin, George R.; Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, and Moyses, Prof. C. E., B.A. (London).
 Master of arts, proceeding to the degree of D.Sc., in course—Tory, Henry M. J.
THE B. A. LIST.
 Bachelors of arts proceeding to the degree of M.A., in course—Cooke, Hereward Lester; Craig, William Woodhouse; Johnson, John Guy Watts; McMillan, Cyrus J.
 Bachelor of arts proceeding to the degree of M.Sc., in course—Marcuse, Bella. The Neil Stewart prize—Reid, Allan S.

The following have passed the examinations for the degree of B.A.:
 In honors (alphabetically arranged)—
 First rank: Belyea, Marion E.; Bovey, F. H. W.; Couture, G. O.; East, Edith M.;



F. H. W. BOVEY, B.A.,
Chapman Medal for classics.

Johnston, Walter; Lomer, G. R.; Lundie, E. Helen; Parkin, Maude E.; Wales, Julia G. Second rank: Fees, James E.; Lockhart, A. R. B.
 Ordinary B.A. (arranged in order of



THE REV. W. W. CRAIG, M.A.

merit)—Class I.: Davidson, MacB.; McMorran, T. S. Class II.: Griffin, Gertrude; Harris, Allen D.; Dutand, Gustave; Lundie, Helen E.; and Parkin, Edgar R., equal; Cameron, D., and Mackay, Eric B., equal; Seaman, John C.; Holman, W. L., and Troop, G. W. H., equal. Class III.: Simister, Warren; Ascab, d. G. Special examination: Ire-



J. G. W. JOHNSON, M.A.

land, F. C.; Parker, Dan. T.
 Ordinary B.Sc.—Class II.: Gass, Helen. Class III.: McLeod, Euph. G.
GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE.
 Honors (in alphabetical order).
 Boright, Sherman Henry—Honors in mining laboratory work.
 Brown, Frederick Baylis—Honors in designing, mechanical engineering, thermodynamics and hydraulics.
 Cole, G. Percy—Honors in electrical designing and electrical engineering laboratory work.
 Conklin, Roscoe Yeo, B.A.—Prize for summer thesis.
 Edwards, Wm. Muir, M.Sc.—British



GEO. R. LOMER, B.A.,
Medal prize for mental and moral philosophy.

Association medal and prize; honors in designing, geodesy, graphical statics, hydraulics, railway engineering and theory of structures.

Eagelson, James Ernest Aiken—British Association medal and prize, honors in mining, and in mineral and physical chemistry.
 Foreman, Aivah Ernest—British Association exhibition; British Association medal and prize, prize for summer thesis, honors in alternating currents and alternating current machinery; electric power and distribution, electric traction, electrical designing, hydraulics and electrical laboratory work.
 Hall, Oliver—British Association prize; Allis-Chalmers scholarship; second Carlyle prize; prize for summer thesis; honors in mining laboratory work and mining designing.
 Keith, Fraser Sanderson—Can. Soc. Civil engineering prize; prize for summer thesis; honors in electrical designing and electrical engineering laboratory work.



JULIA G. WALES, B.A.,
Shakespeare Medal for English language and literature.

McCaskill, Kenneth—Honors in electric traction, electrical design, electrical engineering laboratory work.
 McDonald, James Finlay—Honors in electric traction.
 McKay, Frederick Alexander—Can. Soc. Civil Engineers' prize; prize for summer thesis, honors in designing.
 McKergow, Charles Millar—Honors in designing.
 Musgrave, Robert—Honors in mining laboratory work.



E. HELEN LUNDIE, B.A.,
Anne Molson Medal in mathematics and natural philosophy.

Roberts, Arthur Reginald—British Association medal and prize; honors in designing, hydraulics, dynamics of machines, machine design, mechanical engineering and thermodynamics.
 Robertson, John Ferguson—British Association medal and prize; first Carlyle



EDITH M. EAST, B.A.,
Prince of Wales Medal for mental and moral philosophy.

prize; Dawson fellowship in mining; honors in mining laboratory work, metallurgy, ore-dressing, designing and hydraulics.
 Rowley, Lorne Eldon, M.A.—Honors in mining laboratory work.
 Savage, George Munro—Honors in organic chemistry.
PASSED FOR B.Sc.
 (In order of merit.)
 Chemistry—Eagelson, James Ernest Aiken, Ottawa, Ont.; Savage, George Munro, Montreal, Que.; Musgrave, Wm. Newcome, Dunsmuir, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Crawford, Stuart, Montreal.
 Civil Engineering—Edwards, William Muir, M.Sc., Montreal; Jones, Harold Wm., Ottawa, Ont.; Beck, Alfred Edward, Penetanguishene, Ont.; Cohen, Harris, Montreal; Landry, Pierre Alfred, Dorchester, N.B.
 Electrical Engineering—Foreman, Al-

vah Ernest, Vancouver, B.C.; McCaskill, Kenneth, Yankless Hill, Ont.; Conklin, Roscoe Yeo, B.A., Winnipeg, Man.; Cole, George Percy, Montreal; McDonald, James Finlay, Westville, N.S.; Keith, Fraser Sanderson, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Thorpe, Wm. Horseman, Montreal;



MISS BELLA MARCUSE, M.Sc.

Stokes, Charles William, Woodstock, N.B.; James, Bertram, Heart's Content, Newfoundland; Trimmingham, C. Loch, Barbadoes, West Indies.
 Mechanical Engineering—Roberts, Arthur Reginald, Montreal; Brown, Frederick B., Montreal; McKay, Frederick Alexander, of Montreal; McKergow, Charles Millar, Westmount, Que.; Edgar, John Hamilton, Montreal.
 Mining Engineering—Robertson, John F., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Hall, Oliver, Washington, Ont.; Tilt, Edwin Gingham, Goderich, Ont.; Lucas, Alan Stanley Bruce, B.A., Hamilton, Ont.; Rowley, Lorne Eldon, M.A., Maryville, N.B.; Pemberton, Wm. Parnell Despard, Gonzales, B.C.; Rowlands, Charles, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.; Musgrave, Robert, Dunsmuir, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Gale, George Gordon, Quebec; Stovel, Joseph Hodder, Toronto, Langley, Albert Godwin, Victoria, B.C.; Reynolds, Lee Bowlby, Waterford, Ont.; Ross, James Gordon, Embro, Ont.; MacLaren, Francis Harold, Huntingdon, Que.
GRADUATING CLASS IN LAW.
 Louis Gosselin, B.A., first rank honors, Elizabeth Torrance gold medal and prize of \$50.
 Alex. Chase Casgrain, B.A., second rank honors and prize of \$25.
 Cecil Gordon Mackinnon, B.A., second rank honors and prize of \$15.
 Passed for degree of B. C. L., in order of merit: Louis Gosselin, B.A., Alex. Chase Casgrain, B.A., Cecil Gordon Mackinnon, B.A., Frederick S. Rugg, Herbert S. Vipond, Louis Madore, B.A., Albert Theberge, Harry W. Blaylock, B.A., Patrick John Bergeron, Thomas M. Tansley, Henry Stanley Orr, B.A., Henry Weinfield, B.A., Arthur G. E. Rankin, B.A.

VICAR IN DISGRACE

THE REV. R. H. HADDEN SEVERELY CENSURED FOR MARRYING MR. VANDERBILT AND MRS. RUTHERFORD.

London, April 30.—Lasting disgrace has fallen upon the Rev. R. H. Hadden, vicar of St. Mark's Church, who, on Saturday last, married Mrs. Rutherford to Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, as the result of which he now stands practically excommunicated by the Church of England. At a meeting to-night of the London Diocesan Conference, presided over by the Bishop of London, supported by the Bishop of Kensington, a full gathering of the diocesan authorities passed the severest censure upon the clergyman. In his opening speech, the Bishop of London said he had a most disagreeable task to perform in connection with the subject of a letter written to him by the proctors of the clergy of the whole diocese, and the proctor of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in reference to the so-called re-marriage of a divorced person in that diocese. He said:—
 'My opinion is that a grave scandal has been perpetrated in this diocese—(cheers)—a far greater scandal than any cases of ritual because it is a moral scandal.' The Bishop recommended that the matter should be left to the judgment of the bishop of the diocese, but there had never been a division of opinion on the remarrying of the guilty party, and the minister who performed such a marriage gratuitously insulted the conscience of the Church to which he belonged. He felt bound to say regarding the Chancellor's letter, that it was a gross anomaly that the Chancellor's jurisdiction should be independent of the bishops in that matter. Continuing, he said:—
 'I have the strongest objection to the use of the marriage service for any man or woman whose wife or husband is alive. My wish is that clergymen should not celebrate such marriages in their churches. (Prolonged cheers.) I cannot tell them not to send their churches for they are required by law to do so, but they have the right to enquire whether the clergyman officiating has the permission of the officials of this diocese. Nothing would induce me to visit, as if nothing had happened, a church where such a scandal had taken place until some atonement was made to the diocese, which had been dishonored by its occurrence.' (Cheers.)
 The Bishop of Kensington supported the Bishop of London and expressed gratitude for his brave utterances.
 The correspondent gathered from members of the Conference that the general impression is that the bishop's announcement of his refusal to visit Mr. Hadden's church is the most serious punishment permissible in the circumstances. That Mr. Hadden will have to either apologize or face such ecclesiastical discipline as will probably compel his resignation of the vicarage.

Advertisements.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,

188 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

PIANOS.

MANY fine pianos that have been rented during the winter are now being returned to us. It would be unjust to call any of these 'second-hand.' Our assertion is the only evidence that they are not new. Yet because they overcrowd our already large stock of new pianos, we are offering them at a big cut in price.

We also have several fine square pianos, recently received in exchange. We need the room they occupy and will sacrifice for immediate sale. They are not ordinary square pianos; they have been thoroughly reconstructed and are fully guaranteed. If you wish a good piano at a modest price they will be hard to equal.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.
2. We will pay return freight if not satisfactory.
3. A handsome new stool and drape or cover accompanies each instrument.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

We suggest five methods of payment and leave it to your option.

1. On square pianos—\$10 cash and \$4 per month until paid. Upright pianos under \$225—\$15 cash and \$6 per month until paid for. Upright pianos over \$225—\$15 cash and \$7 per month until paid.
2. One-eighth of the whole amount cash, and one-eighth every three months until paid.
3. One-sixth cash, and one-sixth every four months until paid.
4. One-fourth cash, and one-fourth every six months until paid.
5. One-third cash; one-third in twelve months, and one-third in twenty-four months.

\$375 Stevenson for \$117
 7 1/3 octave rosewood square piano, by Stevenson & Co. (Decker Bros. scale). Has carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, overstrung scale and full iron frame; length 6 ft. 7 in., width 3 ft. 4 in.

\$400 Great Union for \$123
 7 1/3 octave square piano, by the Great Union Piano Co., N.Y. Handsome rosewood case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, top and bottom case finished alike back and front, has full iron frame and large overstrung scale; length 6 ft. 9 in., width 3 ft. 5 in.

\$450 Dunham & Sons for \$128
 7 1/3 octave rosewood square piano, by Dunham & Sons, New York. Attractive case with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, full iron frame and overstrung scale; length 6 ft. 6 in., width, 3 ft. 3 in.

\$300 Craig for \$195
 7 1/3 octave upright piano, by the Craig Piano Co., Montreal. Walnut case, with full length carved panel and music desk, Cabinet Grand, trichord scale, iron frame, three pedals with muffer; height 4 ft. 8 in.

\$325 Whaley-Royce for \$210
 A 7 1/3 octave handsome walnut piano. Full length music desk and carved panels, ivory and ebony keys, three pedals; height 4 feet 6 inches.

\$350 Karn for \$225
 A 7 1/3 octave upright piano in handsome burled walnut case. Has polished panels with hand carving in relief, has Wessel, Nickel and Gross action, ivory and ebony keys; height 4 feet 4 inches.

\$340 Mendelssohn for \$235
 7 1/3 octave upright piano, by The Mendelssohn Piano Co. Handsome double-veneer case with full-length polish and carved panel, folding fall board, iron frame, overstrung trichord scale, three pedals, ivory and ebony keys; height 4 feet 6 inches.

\$425 Gourlay, Winter & Leeming for \$260
 Our own piano, made to our own specifications by manufacturer of highest reputation; 7 1/3 octaves, upright grand, overstrung trichord scale, improved double repeating action, patent noiseless pedal action, heavily flanged iron frame, finest ivory and ebony keys, three pedals, including muffer. Attractive mahogany case with full-length polished panel (carving in relief) and Boston double fall board; height 4 feet 7 inches.

\$425 Gerhard Heintzman for \$290
 7 1/3 octave, art style Gerard Heintzman, handsome walnut case, with hand-carved panels, Boston fall board and automatic swinging full-length music desk. Wessel, Nickel and Gross action, three pedals, best ivory and ebony keys, etc.

Write at once, mentioning second choice in case the first is gone before your order is received.

PAUL DU CHAILLU DEAD

THE DISTINGUISHED FRENCH AUTHOR AND EXPLORER.
 St. Petersburg, April 30.—Paul du Chaillu, the famous French author and explorer, who was stricken with partial paralysis yesterday, died at midnight. A brother of M. Verestchagin, the painter, will arrange for the burial in the litterateurs' cemetery, if it is desired that the interment shall take place here.
 Paul du Chaillu was born at Paris, on July 23, 1835. He was the son of an African trader, and went there in 1855-59. He thoroughly explored the country around the equator, and discovered the gorilla. From 1863 to 1865 he was in Africa again. Among his published works are:—'Explorations and adventures in equatorial Africa' (1861), 'A journey to Ashango Land' (1861), 'Stories of the gorilla country' (1868), 'Wild life under the equator' (1869), 'Lost in the jungle' (1869), 'My aping kingdom' (1870), 'The country of the dwarfs' (1871), 'The land of the midnight Sun' (1881), 'The Viking age' (1889), 'The land of the long night' (1900).

PROF. ROBERTSON FOR KNOX.

Toronto, May 1.—The Rev. J. D. Robertson, M.A., D.Sc., of North Berwick, Scotland, has been appointed professor of apologetics, homiletics, and practical training in Knox College, and probably will enter on his duties at the opening of the session in October.
CHINESE REFORMERS
 COMING TO MONTREAL TO TALK TO THE CHINESE.
 A party of four Chinese Empire Reform Association delegates are on their way here from Vancouver, to have some communication with the Chinese in Montreal. They are from Canton, and one of them, Leung Kai Chiu, is an influential literary character, with quite a reputation among his fellow countrymen.
 A room has been fitted up for their preaching at 625 Lagauchetiere street, and they are likely to be here on Monday evening. They will spend some days here and go on to New York afterwards.
MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER.
 Amsterdam, April 23.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$1,500,000 for the erection of a Palace of Peace at The Hague, has been officially conveyed to the Dutch Government. No condition is attached to the offer.

JOURNALISM

(By J. F. Mackay, managing-director of the 'Sentinel-Review,' Woodstock.)

The ideal newspaper will have a staff each member of which is possessed of a broad vision and actuated by high ideals. It will be in a financial position rendering it independent of any counting-room considerations.

The ideal editor will not only be an honest man, but he will couple with his honesty a deal more common sense than we find exhibited by the press of to-day.

Advertisements.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: 'My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time but then returned to it stronger than ever.'

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence secretly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply.

of journalism has found its last disciple the better it will be for the profession, and the greater will be the influence of the press generally.

But while I speak thus strongly on what has come to be known as the party organ, I do not wish to be understood as saying that every newspaper should be labeled 'Independent'—for as the label does not make the medicine, so it frequently happens that the so-called independent journals are the most servile of hacks.

Goldwin Smith, in writing on this subject, said: 'Partisanship is not corruption or dishonesty, and so long as we have party government the parties must have their organs, of which we shall not expect independence, but fair advocacy and truthfulness in the publication of news.'

In a consideration of the business of a newspaper, one of the most conspicuous features that occurs to the mind is the rapid growth of the advertising idea.

When the newspaper is being so widely read, how essential that it should be wisely conducted. In the efficiency of its news service, or in the perfection of its mechanical equipment, the press of Canada ranks with any in the world.

The fact must never be lost sight of that the press, as at present constituted, is a commercial venture; that its very existence is dependent upon the business methods and the policy it adopts as that of a bank or a dry goods store.

Citizen (with an axe to grind, but carefully hiding it): 'Why do you not write up So-and-So? It is a scandal the way he conducts himself. He is a public official, and you ought to dress him down.'

Editor: 'That is so. I have felt that way myself for some time. Now, just to get the matter started, you write a letter over your own signature, and then I will take it up editorially.'

Citizen: 'Oh, no. I could not think of doing that. His family buy their groceries from me.'

Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. But that the press of today is too colorless is palpable to the most superficial observer, and I think the tendency is in the wrong direction.

Dante found in Hades a certain singularly amiable and humble-minded pope; there for no other reason than that he had abnegated the respon-

sibilities of his high calling. For so doing the seer classed him with those soulless beings who are displeasing alike to God and to God's foes. That is where I imagine Carlyle would have put the journalist who abnegates the function of appealing to men on behalf of right.

THE TROUBLE IN ALBANIA

CONVERSATION WITH A BASHI-BAZOUK—HOW THE NATIVE IS TAXED.

'Englishmans,' said the Tame Albanian, 'silly man! No understand my people. My people all one week like this, here he waved his arms round violently; next week go back work. All quiet. Englishmans no understand that.'

The Tame Albanian, as you perceive, is a very superior person; he has travelled much and speaks several languages with fluent inaccuracy. In the days of his youth he was a Bash-Bazouk, and had a sportive time sharpshooting in the Balkans during the Russo-Turkish war.

His words called up before me a vivid picture of the sufferings of a luckless foreigner adrift in our big city. I admitted that we did not understand Oriental hospitality, and rejoiced him greatly, for he felt he had proved his point.

I told him. Since he has taken to trade he pursues it with the same energy with which he formerly hunted Servians and Bulgarians, and his interest in prices is keen. When he learned the amount of my very moderate bill he was filled with disgust. 'What!' he said, 'that all. You a British fem'le, and they only ask—? What silly, silly fools. Then Montenegrins don't know nothing!' I steered him back to the subject of his own country.

usually was. A 'government' that cannot govern is too charming a thing to be lightly cast away, and so long as the said 'government' keeps itself well in the background, the Albanian, both wild and tame, is prepared to support it. Meanwhile, he swaggers about heavily armed and clad in the costume of a gentleman of the Middle Ages.

Advertisements.

MEN OF NATIONAL FAME USE PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

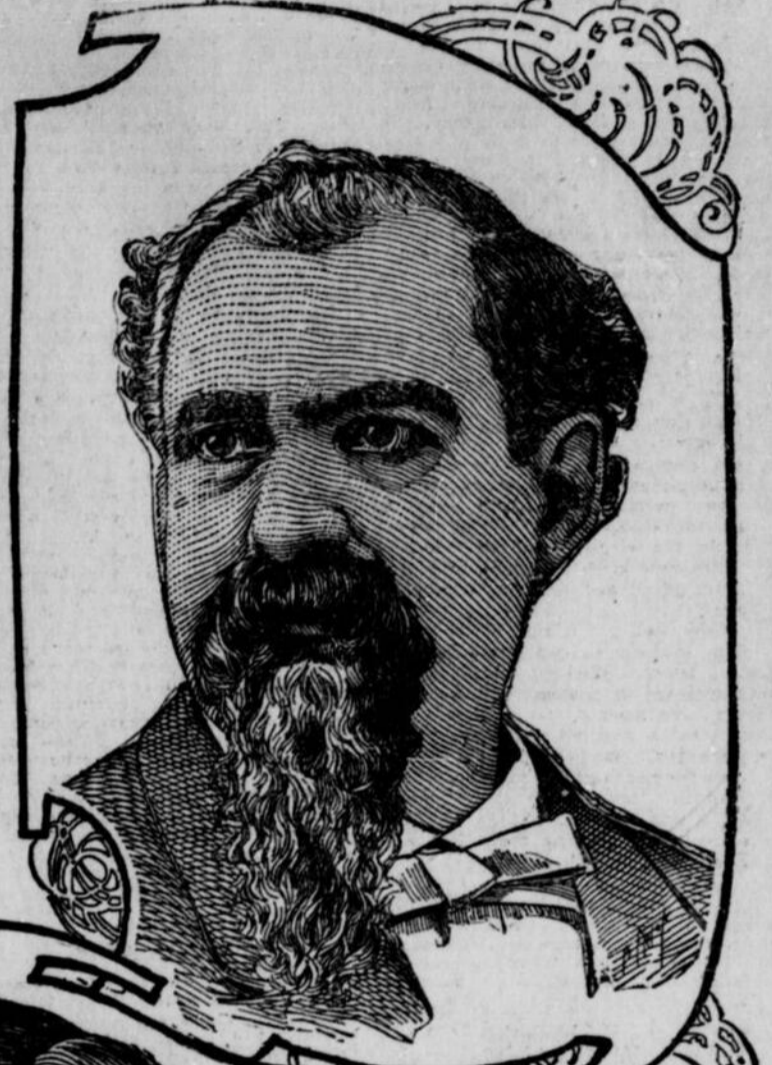
Consul Barnes Says: "Pe-ru-na is a Most Excellent Tonic for Debilitated Systems."

Hon. Almont Barnes, late U. S. Consul to Venezuela, S. A., ex-Chief of Bureau of Statistics of State Department, now in Bureau of Statistics in Agricultural department, Washington, D.C., writes:

"Peruna is not only a remedy for catarrhal troubles, but equally as effective for cold and aches arising from the same. It is a most excellent tonic for debilitated systems."

"Many of my friends have used it successfully, and I have no hesitation in giving it my recommendation."

Congressman Mark H. Dunnell, National Hotel, Washington, D.C., writes: "Your Peruna being used by myself and many of my friends and acquaintances not only as a cure for catarrh, but also as an admirable tonic for physical recuperation, I gladly recommend it to all persons requiring such remedies."



HON. ALMONT BARNES.



HON. ALPHONZO HART.

Hon. Alphonzo Hart, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, in a recent letter from Washington, D.C., says:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen—"I have been using Peruna for catarrh, and can cheerfully recommend it to all as a cure for the same, and it is also a good tonic."—A. Hart.

Charles B. Scott, County Clerk, Floyd County, Ind., writes from New Albany, Ind.:

I have tried Peruna as a tonic and have found it of inestimable value to increase the appetite and induce healthful sleep. It seems to relieve the system of all waste matter and to tone up and strengthen the nerves in a remarkably short time.

Peruna cures catarrh because it reaches the source of catarrh. Peruna keeps the system in a fine, healthy condition, because it restores the functions of every organ, and brings

interest not only to the city officials but to every citizen. It has been a source of much satisfaction to me to find that so large a number of working people in moderate circumstances have accepted Peruna as their family medicine.

J. H. Hippelgate, Supt. of Public Works, 61 West Sixth street, Lexington, Ky., writes:

I find that Peruna is an excellent medicine, especially for catarrhal affections and all diseases leading to consumption, bronchial troubles or stomach troubles. It also acts as a preventive and keeps the system in a healthy condition so that it easily throws off disease.

vigor to the organism nervous system. C.D. Taylor, Supt. of Health, Clerk City Board of Health Jacksonville, Fla., writes:

"The health of the poor of a large city is always a question of vital importance to the city officials but to every citizen."

I endorse Peruna because I have found by personal experience that it is not a common patent medicine, but a scientifically prepared medicine which simply cures catarrh and cleanses the blood of its impurities, keeping the system in a fine, healthy condition.

Mr. Jenkins is right, Peruna is a carefully prepared prescription, prepared by one of the oldest and best known physicians in America. This is why it acts promptly and permanently.

A book containing testimonials of prominent men and women who use Peruna sent free by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ask the Tame Albanian. Things look pretty bad.' 'War?' says the Tame Albanian, looking as wise as though the whole matter lay in his hands: 'there ain't going to be no war. Englishmans silly mens. No understand my people.'—M. E. Durham in 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

Green holds the earthquake record, with 3,187 shocks in five years.

'And when will the war break out?' I

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We have communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class...

WHY BEES ROAR

Airing the cellar kills the most active bees, says Ira Barber in 'Bee-Keepers' Review'.

There is always a commotion in a hive when the bees are moving honey from the outside combs to the centre of the cluster for daily use.

When I was in the habit of airing my bees in winter quarters, they did all of their roaring in the cellar, but when they got to their stands in the spring...

Any cellar that will keep vegetables, such as potatoes, without freezing, will be all right for bees if kept dark; but if it freezes it is too airy.

Vegetables can be kept in the same cellar with the bees, and daily visits made for them, and with proper care, no harm is done.

One of the most successful bee-keepers in this locality, living near me, has 242 colonies in his cellar right under his living rooms, with potatoes, apples, turnips, cabbages and all such supplies for winter.

This yard of bees, that I have been describing as wintering so well in the cellar, numbered 150 last spring, and was wintered with all this stock of vegetables.

EXERCISE FOR HOGS.

'Exercise is a means of health, but if you give a hog too much of it you will just waste so much of the feed you put in him.'

Hogs that are fed Herbageum will mature in two months less time than other hogs, and they will make sweet bacon that will always grade firm.

I have used Herbageum with my pigs and other stock, and the difference in weight compared with size, secured by its use is remarkable.

I fed Herbageum to two pigs till they were six months old, when I sold them, their weight being 300 lbs. each.

at the close of the season. Nine colonies were struck with one bolt. The one that the bolt struck first was shattered all into fragments, the lightning killing every bee and scattering the contents of the hive in every direction.

It took the bees two or three days to clean every dead bee out, and there were quarts of them piled in front of each hive.

I would like to have Dr. Miller, and several others who are in the habit of airing their bees, agree to test this way of wintering, and see for themselves how strong and healthy their bees will come out.

I see much of late urging bee-keepers to organize to sell honey. In this locality the only trouble is to get it to sell.

ABOUT BEANS

Mr. C. L. Allen, of Long Island, writes to the 'American Agriculturist': From our observation and experience in farm and garden work, we are fully convinced that a profitable crop of beans cannot be secured until their habits and manner of growth are fully understood.

We were told a tenfold yield was above the average, and that a greater yield was rarely obtained. To the writer this seemed strange, having been accustomed to getting in our garden fully twenty times that amount.

Why is it that the growers do not get a larger yield when the garden gives so much better results? There are three reasons: First, the condition of the soil, both as to tith and plant food, was not up to the plant's requirements.

That a few turkeys on any farm are an advantage, none familiar with the habits of the bird will for a moment doubt, says Bessie L. Putnam in the 'Breeders' Gazette.'

and fine rake, at no time more than an inch in depth. The ground was worked frequently, always soon after a shower so that the surface was fine and loose.

It is impossible for any plant to thrive when the cultivator frequently goes through the rows and deep enough to cut off the feeding roots at each operation.

The use of too much seed is a common and prominent cause of many failures. The bean is a gross feeder and when the ordinary amount, 1 1/2 bushels per acre is used, the plant consumes it all before the pods are set.

When planted in drills three feet apart the roots are injured by the sun's rays. In many cases they are fairly baked as they cannot shade the ground so great a distance.

The products of trial tests at end of season resulted as follows:—Yellow Six Weeks, plat 1, 148-fold; 2, 75-fold, and 3, 168-fold. Early Mohawk, plat 1, 239-fold; 2, 181-fold and 3, 241-fold.

This tends to show that the theory that beans thrive best when grown on heavy soil is an error, as we have ever considered it. In our trials the best soil, naturally, gave the poorest results.

The experiment has proven to my satisfaction that the ordinary method of cultivation is all wrong; that for the best results, the soil should have greater tith before planting; that a cultivator should never be used after the seed is sown, except in rare cases, and that three quarts of seed is amply sufficient per acre.

TURKEYS ON THE FARM

That a few turkeys on any farm are an advantage, none familiar with the habits of the bird will for a moment doubt, says Bessie L. Putnam in the 'Breeders' Gazette.'

But the small farmer, and sometimes the large one as well, has one condition to consider before taking up the raising of our most noble domestic fowl: Are there near neighbors already engaged in it, with whose difficulty might ensure?

The Mammoth Bronze is generally considered the most profitable breed on account of its superior size and hardiness. When grown for the market exclusively some prefer a cross with the White Holland hen, as the latter, though smaller, is more domestic in habits and less likely to go astray.

early in the spring, often before danger from freezing is over. The nest may be most deftly hidden in a neighboring thicket, each egg carefully covered with leaves when deposited, and the path to and from it being purposely much twisted.

Some prefer to give them to a hen for incubation, and under this foster mother they incline less to the nomadic life. Yet the contracted range is detrimental to their highest development.

Bread crumbs are excellent food for the first few days. Cottage cheese, wheat and other things may swell the bill of fare later, and with a goodly supply of the insects which it is turkey nature to devour they will readily thrive and grow fat.

The poultry-house is neither a necessity nor a luxury to a growing turkey. It would much prefer a stout pole outside, where it can get plenty of oxygen.

WORKING BROOD MARES

Speaking of the advantage derived from having the farm work done by a team of mares that will produce good colts, a writer in the 'English Live Stock Journal' says:

Killing two birds with one stone is a performance which is perhaps more necessary to be done by farmers nowadays than it ever was.

It is a mistake to suppose that working mares breed less frequently than idle ones. If anything, the workers are more certain, and a great deal more likely to get safely through the foaling, because they are in a more healthy and natural breeding condition.

Of course, no sane horse-breeder would think of putting a mare in foal before foaling, or sending one along a slippery road with a heavy load on her back at any time.

THE LARGEST FARM

It may be of interest to the readers of your paper to know where the largest cultivated farm under single ownership is and who owns it, writes J. W. Burch to the 'Prairie Farmer.'

He started in life in Illinois with a colt his father had given him, worth about \$22. He traded the colt for calves, which he traded for two steers with which he had bought on time.

Advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Includes text: 'Kendall's Spavin Cure', 'The Old Reliable', 'And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.'

Advertisement for Page Woven Wire Fence. Includes text: 'Page Woven Wire Fence', 'All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence.'

Advertisement for Ramsay's Paints. Includes text: 'RAMSAY'S PAINTS', 'What are poor paints made for? For Sale. We don't make them. Our paints are made right—they cover the most surface and give the best protection.'

Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separator. Includes text: 'REPLENISH YOUR POCKETBOOK by purchasing a U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR', 'The U. S. Gets More Cream than others, which means more money to the user.'

are thirty-five houses; each division has a good house for the foreman and his family and a large house where the employees are boarded by the wife of one of them at \$2.50 per week.

over the soft fields in search of a mouthful of grass. It will do great harm both to the cows and the fields. Every farmer, and especially the dairy farmer, should raise clover, both to maintain the fertility of his soil and supply one of the most valuable foods for his animals.

DAIRY NOTES

Buy milk cans and pails that have smooth seams. It is a difficult matter to keep any other kind properly cleaned. Continue the grain ration for a while after the cows are on grass.

Advertisement for Constipation relief. Includes text: 'CONSTIPATION CAUSED BY INDIGESTION, K. D. C. and Dr. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to cure. Free Samples.'

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

SANDFORD FLEMING PRIZE FOR ESSAY GOES TO A WELL-KNOWN TORONTO NEWS-PAPER MAN.

Kingston, Ont., April 30.—Mr. J. P. Thompson, of Brisbane, Australia, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Senate of Queen's University on Wednesday.

The essayists of 'How a university can best aid journalism,' numbered thirty-two, and the winners were Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, of the Toronto 'News,' and Mr. William Houston, of the Ontario Educational Department. The first prize was \$250, given by Sir Sandford Fleming.

Captain J. L. H. Bogart, lecturer on surveying in the School of Mining, was granted the honorary degree of B.Sc.

Principal Gordon's eloquent and vigorous address to the graduates concluded the convocation proceedings, and thus ended the sixty-second session of Queen's.

This year the students registered numbered 833. Mr. D. M. McIntyre, city solicitor, has been made representative of the university council on the trustee board. The Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto, is president; the Rev. M. Macgillivray, Kingston, vice-president, and the Rev. J. D. Boyd, Kingston, secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association. It is likely that the 'Queen's Quarterly' will be issued in eight instead of four parts.

CONVOCATION AND GRANTING OF HONORARY DEGREES.

Sir Sandford Fleming presided at the convocation ceremonies in the afternoon. The City Hall was filled at three o'clock to the doors, and the ceremony of conferring the degrees was exceedingly interesting.

There were six honorary degrees conferred. For the degree of D. D., the Rev. Prof. Jordan presented the Rev. Archibald Duff Bradford, England, and the Rev. W. B. McLean, Blyth, Ont., and the Rev. Prof. Ross presented the Rev. D. W. Morison, Ormstown, Que. For the degree of LL.D., Prof. Cappon presented Prof. James W. Robertson, Canadian commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa; Prof. Goodwin presented Prof. B. E. Fernow, the noted forestry authority, of Cornell, and Prof. Marshall presented Mr. J. P. Thompson, Brisbane, Australia, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Only three of those on whom honorary degrees were conferred were present—the Rev. Mr. Morison, the Rev. Mr. McLean and Prof. Robertson.

The Rev. Dr. D. W. Morison was born in the town of Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland, sixty-one years ago. He came to Canada in his fifteenth year, having up to that age attended the Parish School in Denny. From his arrival in Canada until he attended St. Francis College in 1865, he worked in clearing



THE REV. D. W. MORISON, D.D.

the Morison farm at Melbourne, Que., along with his elder brother, Mr. William Morison, whose work for the 'Witness' will be remembered by many readers. Clearing a farm in those days was a hard case of felling solid timber, and not ploughing prairie as it is in the West nowadays. Dr. Morison went to McGill University in 1867, and graduated in 1870, taking first rank honors in his year. His first work was in the mission field at St. Louis de Gonzague in that year, and Dr. Morison recalls the Fenian raid excitement of that time easily. His theological course was under Dr. Cook, of Morris College, Quebec. In 1873 he received his degree in theology, and was licensed to preach. Dr. Morison for three months supplied the pulpit of the late Rev. Dr. Clarke at Ormstown, and later was several months at St. Mark's in Montreal, the Presbytery of Montreal in session in St. Paul's church having given Dr. Morison ordination as a missionary for that purpose.

Dr. Clarke, having meantime resigned his charge in Ormstown, the congregation called Dr. Morison at once to the charge without further hearing him. This was in 1874, and Dr. Morison's work there has been known far beyond the bounds of his church. In missions

AN UNDOUBTED CURE FOR CANCER.

A New, Painless Method of Treatment that Completely Cures the Disease. The swift march of medical science has at last overtaken cancer and placed it on the list of curable diseases. The old, painful methods of treatment by the knife or plaster and which were almost sure to result in failure, have been superseded by our Constitutional Treatment, which completely roots out the disease from the system and leaves not a vestige or trace behind to again cause trouble. Full particulars of this pleasant home treatment sent to anyone on receipt of two stamps. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

the congregation has been famous. In temperance work it has been stalwart. So determined were Ormstown people to win in the prohibition cause, that they bought and are running to-day a temperance hotel in defiance of the efforts of the liquor men to force their hand by closing up their hotels because they could get no license in the town. Dr. Morison's work extends beyond Ormstown, and has been felt even beyond the limits of the county of Chateauguay. Many of the young men who had perforce to seek city life after spending their boyhood on their farms, are in the ministry and in professional life to-day. Their usefulness has not been hampered by Dr. Morison's advice, which was always practical and full of wisdom. His efforts did not cease in church and Sunday-school work. His desire was the elevation of the people of Ormstown and Chateauguay County. His lead was in the direction of wholesome literature and the practical application of Christianity to every-day life, even unto political as well as business life. He has been strong, and effectively so, in the temperance field. There he had the following of his parishioners to an extent that has given Ormstown the peace and prosperity which makes its homes pleasant.

In 1880 Dr. Morison visited Great Britain and the Continent, and in 1881 married Miss Anna Letitia Wales, daughter of the late Charles Wales, merchant, of St. Andrews. They have five children—three sons and two daughters.

A pleasant incident of the ceremony of granting the degrees is that Dr. Morison received his at the same time that his teacher in mathematics in St. Francis College, Dr. Archibald Duff, was awarded his, though Dr. Duff was not present at the ceremonial.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

Kingston, Ont., April 28.—The following additional honors are announced at Queen's University:

Bachelor of Divinity—Rev. J. A. McConnell, B.A., Morton; W. F. Crawford, B.A., Brockville.

PRIZES. Gowan Foundation, No. 2 (Botany), John Voaden, M.A., Kingston.

Gowan Foundation, No. 3 (Political Science)—P. M. Anderson, M.A., Belleville.

German Prize—D. A. McGregor, Tiverton.

French Prize—Ida E. Hawes, St. Thomas.

SCHOLARSHIPS. Chancellor's Practical Science—P. M. Shorey, Picton.

Chemistry—H. Malcolm, Tilsonburg; O. Montgomery, Lanark, equal.

Hiram Calvin (Latin)—Leona M. Arthur, Concession.

McLennan (Greek)—G. M. Roddick, Lyndhurst.

Bruce Carruthers—T. F. Sutherland, New Carlisle, Que.; R. B. McKay, Cornwall, Ont., equal.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY. Sarah McClelland Waddell, \$120—W. MacInnis, B.A., Vankleek Hill.

The Chancellor's, \$70—T. C. Brown, Matilda.

Spence, \$60—H. T. Wallace, B.A., Hamilton.

Anderson, No. 1, \$40 (First Divinity)—J. C. McConachy, Cranston.

Anderson No. 2, \$35 (Second Divinity)—H. D. Borley, B.A., Mount Bridges; G. B. McLennan, B.A., Walkerton, equal.

Toronto, \$60 (Second Hebrew)—J. N. Beckstedt, B.A., Chesterville.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$50 (Old and New Testament Exegesis)—C. C. Whiting, M.A., Toledo, Ont.

Rankine, \$55 (Apologetics)—J. R. Watts, B.A., Shelburne.

Glass Memorial, \$30 (Church History)—J. A. Petrie, B.A., Belleville.

Mackie, \$25 (The Early Apologists)—J. H. Hutcheson, Amherstburg.

William Morris Bursary, \$50—Logie Macdonnell, B.A., Fergus.

Richardson Prize in Elocution, \$10—L. M. Macdonnell, B.A., Fergus.

MEDALLISTS. Latin—P. F. Munro, B.A., Kingston.

Greek—J. P. Quigley, M.A., Kingston.

German—Gertrude Hewton, M.A., Kingston.

French—Kathleen Teskey, B.A., Appleton.

English—Sterne L. H. Grey, M.A., Athens.

History—Meta Newton, B.A., Deseronto.

Philosophy—James Wallace, M.A., Renfrew.

Political Science—J. A. Aiken, Hamilton.

Botany—E. J. Wells, Book's Hill.

Mathematics—J. B. McKee, M.A., Warton.

Animal Biology—J. W. Hagan, Walsingham.

Chemistry—S. McCallum, Brewer's Mills.

Mineralogy and Geology—L. L. Bolton, M.A., Portland.

ONTARIO W.C.T.U. MISSION TO LUMBERMEN.

(By Mrs. Sara Rowell Wright.)

Fourteen years ago the White Ribbons of Ontario became interested in the men who each winter filled the lumber camps in the frontier districts of the province. The need seemed appalling—hundreds of men congregating together, cut off from religious privileges. The Ontario Union, for lack of funds, were unable to cope with the situation, but sent much good literature and many comfort bags to the camps. The work started in this simple fashion has broadened and deepened. Seven years ago two missionaries were engaged, Miss Sproule, of Fort William, and Mr. Leekie, of Huntsville, and their efforts have been signally crowned with the blessing of the Most High. The work, however, is cramped for lack of more workers. Their parish covers an area of seventy thousand square miles, and in it is included 100,000 souls, and from our own countrymen comes with ever increasing earnestness the Macedonian call for help.

We should have two more missionaries in the field now, one additional is almost an imperative necessity.

MISS SPROULE AND HER WORK. Miss Sproule, whose work in previous years seemed confined to the settlers' cabins and to little meetings whenever and

A MAN OF POWER



A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WHO HAVE TRIED TO GET CURED AND FAILED.

I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. When you put your money into an Electric Belt you want to know that it is going to cure you—that you are not throwing your money away. I have the appliance; I know what my Belt will do; I know that I can cure. Should I fail it doesn't hurt me, as my business is increasing a hundred percent by protecting my patients against a possible failure. All I ask is give me a reasonable security and you

PAY WHEN CURED.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—There are dozens of them, and the bait is always a supposed "FREE GIFT" or a belt for a few dollars. Many who have been victimized by such offers lose faith in electricity, as the only result given them is a burnt back (if they get any current at all). I have hundreds of these old burners that have been taken in exchange. I make an allowance on such belts. Write to me or call at my office and let me show you the difference and the pleasant sensation of a properly applied electric current.

Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—If you can't call write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my belt is used. It explains how my belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day. Address

DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9 p.m., Sundays, 10 to 1.

wherever they could be held, has this year felt the call from the camps so imperative that she must needs obey. So since Feb. 2 she has been visiting the different camps, sowing the good seed of God's word in fallow, uncultivated soil, for with the exception of a Quaker missionary from the United States, who visited the camp of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, no other Protestant service has been held this winter in any of the camps visited by Miss Sproule.

Mr. Leekie's district covers Muskoka, Parry Sound and Haliburton and Nipissing. There are about 600 camps in this section, and each year only about one-half of these can be visited. In Mr. Leekie's last letter one reading between the lines cannot fail to see the plaintive appeal for at least one other worker. The seed sown by Mr. Leekie is bearing fruit, lives are being reclaimed, and men who heretofore cared for nothing good are inquiring the way of salvation. Mr. Leekie thus speaks of his work: 'I met a young man who I am sure has something good in the future before him; he was converted in camp from reading a tract sent in one of the comfort bags; he told me he had just asked the Lord to give him favor in the eyes of his companions among whom he had lived a life of sin and lawlessness for six or seven years. He wanted to prove to them that Jesus was able "to save to the uttermost."' From Feb. 2 to Feb. 18 Miss Sproule travelled by rail (sometimes by freight or in the caboose of a logging train) 160 miles, by sleigh 128 miles, on foot 20 miles, and has visited in that time one mining camp, one hospital, and seven lumber camps (Pigeon River Company), and has held fourteen meetings, at which 345 people were present. Besides this she has made many quiet, personal ap-

peals to the men, which already give promise of gracious ingatherings for the Master.

IN THE LUMBER CAMPS WITH MR. LECKIE.

Mr. Leekie's district covers Muskoka, Parry Sound and Haliburton and Nipissing. There are about 600 camps in this section, and each year only about one-half of these can be visited. In Mr. Leekie's last letter one reading between the lines cannot fail to see the plaintive appeal for at least one other worker. The seed sown by Mr. Leekie is bearing fruit, lives are being reclaimed, and men who heretofore cared for nothing good are inquiring the way of salvation. Mr. Leekie thus speaks of his work: 'I met a young man who I am sure has something good in the future before him; he was converted in camp from reading a tract sent in one of the comfort bags; he told me he had just asked the Lord to give him favor in the eyes of his companions among whom he had lived a life of sin and lawlessness for six or seven years. He wanted to prove to them that Jesus was able "to save to the uttermost."' A WORD SUPPLEMENTAL. We have tried to give you a glimpse of the work undertaken and accomplished through our two missionaries, because we wished to enlist your practical sympathy in this gracious work. Will you not extend a helping hand to this missionary effort of Ontario White Ribbons? Kindly send all remittances to Mrs.

A. L. Britton, Provincial W. C. T. U. Treasurer, Gananoque, mentioning this paper.

'PRINCE DE MODENA.'

Portsmouth, April 27.—The case of William Brown, the son of a coachman, who, under the name of Prince Athrobald de Modena, married the former Countess Russell here some months ago, and who was arrested recently on a charge of having made a false entry in the marriage register, was resumed in court here to-day. The court room was crowded. Lady Scott, mother of former Countess Russell, was present. Mr. Williamson, barrister, in presenting the case for the treasury, stated that Brown was introduced to Countess Russell at Maidenhead, as Capt. Athrobald Studd. He represented himself as a son of the Austrian Emperor, and said he had been educated at Sandhurst. He wanted the marriage kept quiet, he said, as he would not come into his money until the 30th of this month. He described himself in the marriage register as being 32 years of age, a widower, and son of Franz Joseph de Modena. The prisoner, Mr. Williamson said, was really a footman, and his right name was Brown. Lady

Scott testified that Brown represented that he had an income of £8,000 per year. He said his father, the Emperor, was a wicked old man. After his marriage to her daughter they stayed at a fashionable hotel in the West End of London. He left them after a disagreement on Christmas day. Brown said after his arrest that he had hoped for a separation while he was away. Later on the prisoner told a detective that he had been dragged into the marriage. He had no idea of committing any offence. The prisoner was committed for trial at the June assizes.

WESLEY BI-CENTENNIAL

Toronto, April 28.—The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of missions of the Methodist Church, left Toronto yesterday for British Columbia, to enter upon a campaign in connection with the forthcoming celebration of John Wesley's bi-centennial, which is to be marked by a general revival among the Methodists from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the raising of \$250,000 for missions. Dr. Sutherland will stop off at Winnipeg.

