

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1900.

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

ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

Was Four Miles North of Johannesburg on Saturday.

GREAT BOER ACTIVITY.

Fourfold Attempt to Interrupt British Communications.

REPORTS FROM PRETORIA TELL OF SOME FEARFUL FIGHTING.

London, June 4.—4 a.m.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. Gen. French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts's messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles north-east of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday at 9.10 p.m., he was twenty-five miles from Pretoria.

Lord Roberts sent two despatches to the War Office. They are dated Orange Grove, June 2, the first being as follows: 'Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort.'

The Queenslanders captured on May 30 a Creusot with eleven waggons of stores and ammunition.

Commandant Botha, of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet and 100 prisoners, were taken in the fighting round Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade.

The 13th Yeomanry were attacked on May 29 between Kroonstad and Lindley. There were some casualties.

SPRIGG MEETS OPPOSITION.

The second despatch from Lord Roberts says:

'Owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines, I only to-day received a report from Colonel Sprigg that his battalion of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley on May 29. Casualties to follow.'

'The shops in Johannesburg are being opened and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town.'

The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein on May 26 by General Pretorius (military governor). The troops under General Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, and the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired, and the Queen was cheered. The name "Orange River Colony" was well received.

'Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria.'

CURRENT RUMORS.

From the other side there filters through Lorenzo Marquez a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable, but the following, purporting to be facts:

Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marquez on Saturday direct from Pretoria say the capital was preparing to surrender when they left on Thursday. The forts were dismantled.

The Boer guard at Komati Poort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners who were striving to reach neutral soil.

Immense Boer convoys of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Machadodorp with supplies for Lydenburg. Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion. The populace is dismayed and the British are expected hourly.

Some foreign attachés have arrived at Lorenzo Marquez to communicate with their governments for orders to leave, as they consider that organized war on the Transvaal side is at an end.

London, June 4.—1 a.m.—The latest despatches from Lord Roberts do not throw much fresh light on the situation in South Africa. The mystery of Pretoria is still unexplained, and the only interesting information is that the Boers had removed all their guns from Johannesburg with the exception of an antiquated six-inch Woolwich howitzer and two Krupp quick-firers before the town was surrendered to the British.

The Queenslanders have accomplished a smart piece of work in capturing from the Boers one of their Creusot guns and eleven waggons of stores and ammunition.

Lord Roberts does not attempt to account for the removal by the Boers of the bulk of their guns from the Gold Reef City, but possibly good use was made by the burghers of the twenty-four hours' armistice granted by the English field marshal to the local commandant.

Another Botha has fallen into the hands of the British, but he, too, is evidently not the Boer commander-in-chief. The one hundred prisoners captured

during the fighting around Johannesburg include some of the members of the Transvaal Irish brigade, and it will be interesting to see how these men will be dealt with by the British military authorities. Last night some excitement was caused in London and Manchester by a rumor that Johannesburg had been blown up and that there had been great loss of life, but nothing was known at the War Office to warrant the assumption that any such disaster had taken place, and the rumor is apparently groundless.

KRUGER'S DEPARTURE.

MEN AND WOMEN WEPT AS THE TRAIN DREW OUT.

Pretoria, May 30.—By messenger to Lorenzo Marquez, June 2.—At the request of the Transvaal Government 20 British officers who are prisoners here, proceeded to-day to Waterval station, where five thousand British prisoners are quartered. The officers were sent there to keep order among the men, who are very much excited over the approach of their comrades toward the capital. The remaining town burghers have gone to the suburbs to guard the approaches to the city. President Kruger, State Secretary Reitz, and other high officials left for Middleburg during last night (Tuesday). There was a solemn and affecting scene at the railway station. Men and women wept as the train drew out. The President was as calm as usual.

NEWS FROM PRETORIA.

BOER REPORTS TELL OF SOME VERY SEVERE FIGHTING.

Pretoria, May 30, via Lorenzo Marquez, June 2.—The rapid advance of the British towards Johannesburg was checked yesterday when fierce fighting, which lasted all day took place round Elandsfontein. The Bokburg and Johannesburg commands especially distinguished themselves, performing many deeds of valor. They were under Commandant Ben Viljoen and Commandant Deersken.

The East Rand Boer Artillery did fearful execution among the British. They had a 'Long Tom' mounted on a railway truck, which manoeuvred with extraordinary rapidity along the railway. This gun threw shrapnel a distance of six miles and its fire demoralized the British. It is stated here that the British casualties exceeded those of any previous battle of the war.

It is reported that President Steyn and General Christian De Wet have arrived in the vicinity of Kroonstad. A force of Orange Free State Boers are east of Bloemfontein. They are threatening the lines of communication of the British.

ADVANCE CHECKED.

The troops approaching Johannesburg from west of the Rand were repulsed to-day. They were forced to retire to Zurbekon, two and a half hours from Johannesburg, to await the arrival of the British from other directions.

One of the highest authorities of the republic before leaving here for Lydenburg was interviewed by a correspondent concerning the situation. He said that the next couple of days would decide the fate of the Transvaal. It would in that time either be completely defeated or have lost its independence or the British army would have sustained one of the greatest disasters that had ever yet befallen it. Humanity, he added, was about to be staggered in a wholesale manner.

Considerable alarm was caused here by a report which subsequently proved to be false that the Makapan and other Kaffirs in the Waterberg district had become involved in tribal fights.

Telegraphic communication with Johannesburg is still intact.

FOUGHT THREE DAYS.

Noon, May 31, via Lorenzo Marquez, June 2.—Ben Viljoen's commandos are passing through the town. They came in from the direction of the Rand. The men have been fighting for three days and they are worn out. The horses are also exhausted. The men are retreating. The artillery are going east and north and it is believed more firmly that no defence of Pretoria will be made.

Last night's 'Volksstem,' the official organ of the Transvaal, stated that Kroonstad and Bloemfontein were being threatened by the burghers and that there is a prospect that they will be retaken.

General De Wet, with eight thousand men, occupied Viljoen's Drift yesterday. His sole object is to cut and harass the British lines near that point.

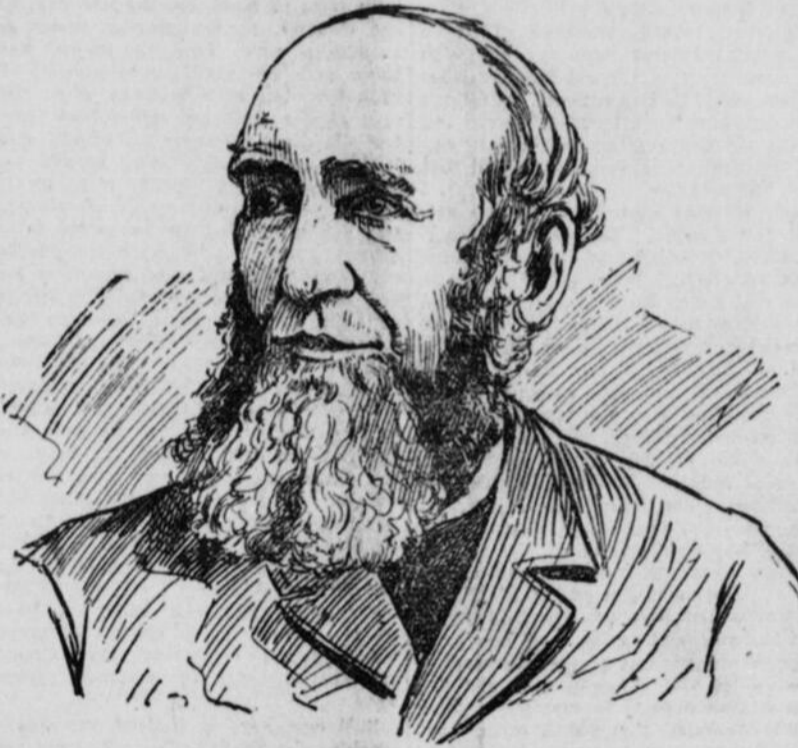
BOTHA STILL HOPEFUL.

Pretoria, Thursday, May 31, (noon), via Lorenzo Marquez, June 3.—Commandant-General Louis Botha arrived here a few hours after midnight. He was seen by a correspondent who questioned him regarding the condition of

affairs at the front. He said that he had been in the saddle for three days and three nights. There was fearful fighting on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday east of Orange Grove, three and a half miles from Johannesburg, which had proved disadvantageous to the Boers. General Botha declared that if the real fighting Boers numbered only

duced me to the heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them.

'Johannesburg is very empty, but a good crowd of people had assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being hoisted. A royal salute



THE HON. MR. BAIN.

half as many as the invading force the British would never have been able to get near Johannesburg, but panic and despondency were ruling among a majority of the burghers. The commissariat was disorganized and this increased the difficulty of his work enormously. Otherwise he was still hopeful.

Ten thousand burghers defend the approaches to the city. It is expected that a battle will be fought at Six Mile Spruit at any moment. The residents of the town have formed a special corps to protect property from looters. President Kruger has left Belfast for Lydenburg.

BADEN-POWELL'S WHEREABOUTS.

Numerous British mounted infantry patrols are approaching from various directions. Gen. Baden-Powell is reported to be on the Rustenburg road. It is also said that General French is half way here on the road from Johannesburg.

The Delagoa Bay Railway line is still intact but British scouts are reported to be south of Bronkhurst Spruit. There is tremendous excitement here and every one is hoping that the great strain will soon be ended.

PANIC PREVAILS.

Pretoria, May 31 (by favor of Richard Harding Davis to Delagoa Bay, June 3.—Since the departure of President Kruger and State Secretary Reitz for Lydenburg an extraordinary state of panic has prevailed here. The functions of government have been completely suspended. Yesterday's issue of treasury notes by the authorities is condemned by a majority of the public as being absolutely needless, as over a million gold sovereigns were shipped from here the same day for Lydenburg. There is a bitter feeling among the officials whose salary cheques for May, which were issued on May 29, were dishonored. This leaves the greater number of them with their families without means. Altogether chaos reigns in official circles.

A panic was caused yesterday afternoon by a report that President Kruger had ordered the commandeering of all the remaining coin and gold in the banks for government purposes. It was said that the banks were to be raided at midnight by a special commando. On the report becoming known the combined banks informed Chief Justice Gregorowski and the remaining government commission that any attempt to seize the gold would be met with armed resistance on their part. Many of the burghers residing in the city offered to assist the banks in resisting an illegal seizure of their funds.

ENTRY TO JOHANNESBURG.

OCCUPATION PASSED OFF SATISFACTORILY.

London, June 3.—A cablegram from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, May 31, but which was not despatched from there until 8.30 a.m., on June 1, has been received by the War Office. It says:—

'The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quite satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Krause, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town. Dr. Krause met me on my entrance to Johannesburg and rode by my side to the government offices, where he intro-

duced me to the heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them.

'At the end of the ceremony the eleventh and seventh divisions marched past with the naval brigade, the heavy artillery, and two brigade divisions of the royal field artillery.

'General Hamilton's column and the cavalry division and mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony.

'The troops looked very workmanlike and evidently took keen interest in the proceedings.

'The Fourteenth and Wavell's Brigades have been left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force is encamped north of the town on the Pretoria road.'

TIRED OF POLITICS.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DECLINES TO RUN AGAIN.

Hamilton, Ont., June 4.—The Hon. Thomas Bain, Speaker of the House of Commons, is the latest leading member of the Liberal party to decline to run again. In a letter to Col. Van Wagner, the president of the South Westworth Liberal Association, Mr. Bain said:—'After mature consideration, I feel it my duty to say to you as president of the South Westworth Reform Association that I will not again be a candidate for nomination by the Reformers of South Westworth at the approaching general elections for the House of Commons. Allow me to say that after the hearty support accorded to me by my friends in the past general election, it is not without deep regret that I have reached this conclusion, and entirely on personal grounds, and that I shall always retain a grateful recollection of the hearty support extended to me in the past, and to assure my friends that to the extent of my ability I will support any candidate placed in the field by the Liberals of the riding as the exponent of our principles.'

COURTNEY'S DISOBEDIENCE.

THE CASE AS IT OCCURRED—THE CORPORAL REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

A Kingston despatch states that as much interest and discussion has arisen by the arrest of Corporal Courtney, of A Battery, at Tete du Pont barracks for disobeying an order of his superior officer, the following explanation is given by an officer. On every twenty-fourth of May it is customary for the battery men to be given an allowance of beer or soft drinks to drink the health of Her Majesty or to do whatever they may wish with it. The men are generally marched up to the canteen in squads or sections under a non-commissioned officer. They may take the drinks or they may refuse, as they see fit. The drinking is just similar to that after the men have done special labor and are tired out. On the Queen's Birthday Corp. Courtney, who comes from Quebec, and has been in service for about four years, was told by Sergeant-Major Pierson to take his section of twelve men to the canteen, where they would be given a drink. All he had to do was to march the men up and see that each received his due. Nothing more was required of him than that he

BRITISH ARMS HAVE WON!

The Union Jack is Flying Over the Transvaal Capital To-day.

THE DESPATCH FROM LONDON IS OFFICIAL.

The News was Received in Montreal With Transports of Joyfulness at 8.45 This Morning.

Readers of the 'Weekly Witness,' who have watched eagerly the course of the events of the war, will rejoice to learn that the end is at last in sight. We stop the press this morning to announce that Pretoria has been taken. At 8.45 the telegraph ticking in the editorial room startled the operator with this message:

London, June 5, 12.30 p.m. It is officially announced that the British have occupied Pretoria.

The news was received with delight everywhere in the city. The flags were flying from hundreds of flagstaves, before very long, and the bright June weather was like electrical force in stimulating the fervor of the people. There had been much suspense as to the outcome of the fighting reported by the Boers at different points of the approaches to Pretoria. The dire threat of staggering humanity before the capital should fall was repeated by some Boer commandants, and people in British territories waited with suspense, though full of confidence, for the final word which now is welcomed with great thankfulness, especially by those who devoutly prayed that it would thus come. The details, it is hoped, will show that strategy, rather than hard fighting and loss of life, has won the day.

STORY OF THE ADVANCE.

BRITISH WERE STOUTLY OPPOSED AT SIX MILES SPRUIT.

London, June 5.—The War Office has issued the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

Six Miles Spruit, 8.30 p.m., June 4.—We started this morning at daybreak and marched about ten miles to Six Miles Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy. Henry's and Ross's mounted infantry, with the West Somerset, Dorset, Bedford and Sussex

should check off the men's names as they were supplied. But this Corporal Courtney refused to do, and told the sergeant-major that he would not carry out the order. He gave no reason for this action, and did not say that it was against his principles to do as ordered. At once the corporal was placed under guard, and the matter was reported to Captain Ducharme, at the time in command of the battery during the absence in Quebec of Major Fages. Next Monday a court of inquiry was held at the barracks, Captain Ducharme presiding. The case was considered, and it was decided not to apply for a regular district court-martial. The matter of punishment was left to the discretion of the officer in command.

A later despatch shows that Corporal Courtney, of A Battery, has been reduced to the ranks for disobeying his superior officer by Major Fages, commanding officer. The despatch goes on to say: Of course, the action taken was on a charge of insubordination, refusal to carry out the orders of a superior officer, but all Christian men will applaud the stalwartness of the corporal in declining to march the men under his control to the canteen to be served with beer in which to drink Her Majesty's health. His Daniel-like adherence to right and conscience, to refuse to countenance the custom, and to cheerfully accept whatever punishment his superiors might inflict, stamp him as a man of courage and decision of character. The judgment of his superior will be the means of stirring temperance men all over the country and a crusade against the canteen both in camps and permanent barracks will ensue, while parliament may be asked to reconcile public opinion in regard to the reduction in rank of the gallant corporal. Strong protests will undoubtedly go forward from many quarters.

Corporal Courtney is a sturdy Englishman of fine physique and good presence. He is about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. He was asked about the way he had been disciplined, but he had nothing to say. He would

companies of Yeomanry quickly dislodged them from the south bank and pursued them nearly a mile when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers had placed in a well concealed commanding position.

'Our heavy guns of the naval and Royal Artillery, which had purposely been placed in the front part of the column, were hurried to the assistance of the mounted infantry as fast as oxen and mules could travel over the great rolling hills surrounding Pretoria. The guns were supported by Stevenson's Brigade of Pole-Carew's division, and after a few rounds drove the enemy from their positions.

'The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank, in which they were again foiled by the mounted infantry and yeomanry supported by Maxwell's brigade of Tucker's division. As, however, they still kept pressing our left rear, I sent word to Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to our left to incline toward us and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back toward Pretoria.

'I hoped we would have been able to follow them up, but the days now are very short in this part of the world; after nearly two hours' marching and fighting we had to bivouac on the ground gained during the day.

'The Guards Brigade is quite near the southernmost fort by which Pretoria is defended, and less than four miles from the town.

'French, with the third and fourth cavalry brigades and Hutton's New South Wales Mounted Rifles is north of Pretoria. Broadwood's brigade is between French's and Hamilton's columns, and Gordon is watching the right flank of the main force, not far from the railway bridge at Irene station, which was destroyed by the enemy.

'Our casualties are very few.'

CAPE CONGRESS.

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO BRITISH CONTROL.

Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, June 4.—The Peoples' Congress opened here on Thursday. Of those present many were Dutch clergymen, commoners, and Bondites. Mr. De Villers, brother of Chief Justice De Villers, presided. Mr. Pretorius, a member of the Legislative Assembly, offered a resolution, declaring that, in the opinion of a majority of Cape Colonists, the chief immediate cause of the war was the unwarranted, intolerable interference of the ministry in London in the internal affairs of the South African republics. A member speaking in support of the resolution, said it would be impossible to hold out the hand of friendship after the war. The chairman advised moderation in all the speeches. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Other resolutions presented affirmed that if the republics were annexed the peace and prosperity of the country would be irretrievably wrecked, and in order to insure lasting peace and prosperity the settlement must include the restoration of unqualified freedom and independence to the republics, and the colonists be allowed a voice in the appointment of the governor of Cape Colony, thus obviating the necessity for keeping a standing army; as the republics would be prepared to assist the colonists to resist any foreign inroads in South Africa, unity would be insured and loyalty to Great Britain cemented.

A delegation was appointed to visit Great Britain, Canada and Australia, to explain the views of those represented at the Congress. Before the close of the Congress Olivus Schreiner, (Mrs. Cronwright) sister of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Colony, made an impassioned speech, in which she predicted that the South African republics would regain their independence.

AN ECHO.

(By Cora K. Wheeler, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

I'm but a voice to thee, I'm but a voice to thee.

The strong tenor notes floated in through the transom and filled the room. Edith turned her white, worn face towards me with a pleased look, then closed her eyes as though relief and rest had come in with the song.

'What a wonderful voice and what a strange little song it was! wasn't it, mamma?' Edith said, as after a time the voice at last ceased.

'It must be the young man in the corner room,' I answered. 'I heard Dr. Hall say this morning that he had undergone some operation of the spine that had proved a great success; and as for the song, Edith, I have it here in my hand at this moment. I was just going to read it to you when he began to sing it. It must have caught his fancy, as it did mine. It is in this new 'Philosopher.' Shall I read it now?'

'Please do not, mamma, I would rather just keep the verse. It seems to me that I never heard anything sweeter,' and Edith sang softly under her breath:

I'm but a voice to thee, I'm but a voice to thee, Out from the vast of the deep, And down from the vast of the sky, I bring my cry Through the chambers of sleep, Oh, wake and hear, for love has come late; Time is old and the world is grey, Under thy window I stand and wait, Agar, there, love, till the dawn of day, The perfume of breath from the roses blown, Is the incense I burn whenever thou art, I have made the voice of the winds my own, And the stars of the sky are the eyes of my heart.

I called her a romantic girl as I laid the magazine aside, but I blessed in my heart the voice that had changed the weary look of pain into the peaceful one I now saw.

It was only three days since the railway accident that had turned our California trip into this weary time of suffering in a Chicago hospital; but in spite of the terrible heat, which made the confinement so much harder, there ran through my heart a constant murmur of thankfulness that my darling had been spared to me, and that her broken limb was an accident from which we need fear no serious results.

Edith was very patient, but the days could not be otherwise than long, and I grew to bless the fortune that had placed our room next to that of the singer. Again and again as the days passed did the voice cast its charm over us. One of the nurses had asked that first night if it disturbed us, saying: 'He has no idea how plainly you can hear; I think he hardly realizes how far his voice carries, and then this wing had been unoccupied so long before you came. Poor young fellow! it has been many a long week since he has sung before.'

We had assured her the singing was a great pleasure, and Edith had added, 'Please do not tell him we can hear, it might spoil it all if he knew'; and the nurse had smiled and promised.

After she left, Edith turned to me and said, 'Mamma, you will call me a romantic girl again, but I want to keep that voice as something sacred; it has such a strength and help in it. Please don't even ask his name, mamma.'

I assured her, laughingly, that I would do my best to keep it a mystery, hence I never thought it necessary to mention when Edith admired her roses each morning that ours was not the only room thus favored. My florist would keep my secret, I knew, and I would have my little mystery to tell some day in the future, and have the comfort also of having expressed my gratitude in silent thanks.

One morning we listened for the voice in vain, and learned later that the young man had departed for his home. We asked no question as to where that home was, but kept it, as Edith had wished, a sealed little mystery, a voice only.

Not many weeks later Edith went back to the old life in which study and amusement were blended. Strong and well once more, pain and sickness were things of the past. Back into the old

life, but with a subtle, undefined change visible to my motherly eyes. I wondered sometimes that it seemed visible to no one else. Once or twice I did hear some one say that Edith Maxwell seemed older since her accident, or more mature, but to my anxious eyes the change seemed more than that. This quiet, dreamy girl, who seemed to care so little for the gaieties that fit so naturally into the life of the young was a new creature to me. My daughter was more unselfish, more loving than ever, but she was not the same happy, light-hearted girl who had taken her seat that June morning in the excursion train. Sometimes I thought that the glimpse of death had terrified her; that she could not forget the lesson learned so suddenly of the uncertainty of life, and then again as I heard the low, sweet voice singing half above its breath.

I'm but a voice to thee, I'm but a voice to thee.

I grew worried, and feared that some romantic fancy possessed the child, and half determined sometimes to try to uproot any such ideas by combatting their folly, but the common-sense of motherhood always whispered, 'If it is a romantic folly, it will pass away, words would only make things more real. It will be all different when George gets home.'

George Long was coming back from his two years at the German university; coming back, too, as his letters informed me, to make me ratify my promise, of two years before, that 'if both were unchanged, I would sanction an engagement between them.' But were they both unchanged, and did any secret misgiving cause the change in Edith? I tried as gently as I could to point out to her that she was still free, and now was the time to question her own heart, but she flushed so painfully and answered so readily, 'Of course I am not changed towards George, mamma,' that I could say no more.

I accepted an invitation from Mrs. Gregory, George's aunt, for Edith and myself to come to her summer home on the Hudson the last of May, that George might find all of his friends together. The Gregories were New York people, and almost the only relatives George had. We had never met them, but knew they were a large family. Edith had known them by name, but I had thought of them as seen in a childish group in George's album, and the first sight of the assembled family was a great surprise to me.

Miss Susie was nearly as old as my Edith, and Hugh a young man of four and twenty. Edith laughed at me when I told of my impressions, and made them all laugh with her at dinner, when she repeated my remarks. There were four children younger than Susie, Lulu and Charlie, fourteen and twelve respectively, and the twins—boys of nine.

From the first moment Edith felt at home with them all. She was like her old merry self than she had been for a year, and I thankfully laid my misgivings at rest as I watched her the two days before George's arrival.

'Such a dear family, isn't it, mamma?' she said as we were dressing for dinner the second day. 'It's provoking to think how little George ever said about them. He always lived here until he went to college, you know. Why, they are just like a story-book to me, mamma.'

I laughed as I turned to fasten her dress. 'You always wanted to belong to a large family, Girlie; I am glad they seem to make you one of them. Susie seems such a dear girl.'

'Isn't she! But do you know who is the mainpring of the family?'

'I'm afraid I haven't had the opportunity you have had to find out, my dear.'

'Well, it's that quiet Hugh, mamma.'

'Is it?' I asked, half incredulously.

'He seems to me very shy or reserved. His mother tells me he was an invalid for three years from an accident at college. She said he had undergone some severe operation, and that now they considered him cured, but he looks very delicate. He has just finished his medical course, and is practicing with their old family physician here. It seems to me he is always by himself in that wing-room, Edith, I have hardly seen him except at the table.'

'Perhaps he does stay by himself a good deal, mamma, but haven't you noticed that every one in the family makes a "bee-line," as Charlie says, for that wing-room if any thing troubles him. Why, last night Charlie hurt Lulu's feelings by telling a story about her breaking down last Decoration Day, and wouldn't stop when Susie tried to make him; Lulu jumped up after a moment and ran right across the hall to that wing-room. Susie began to scold Charlie, and just then Mrs. Gregory came to the window (we were all on the porch, you know), and said, "Never mind, Susie, Charlie didn't mean to be unkind, I know," and then this morning, when Mr. Gregory was so annoyed because the horses had got out when Charlie left the pasture gate open, didn't you hear Lulu tell Charlie that it was lucky for him that Hugh was home?'

'Yes, I think I did,' I answered, 'and I wondered why the child said it, for I had just seen Mr. Gregory go through the hall, and he spoke so quietly to Charlie about not forgetting again when he went to put his pony in with the other horses, that I thought him wonderfully patient, for he missed his train on account of the delay.'

'I know, mamma, for from what Susie told me, I judge he is quick-tempered and somewhat stern when the boys dis-

obey, and when Lulu said that to Charlie, Susie said, "Oh, Hugh will make it all right, Charlie. You forgot you had been forbidden to put the pony in when the horses are in the pasture," and then, I suppose, I must have looked surprised, for she laughed and said to me, "You'll find out, Edith, that Hugh is our family balance-wheel. If the cook spoils the dinner, he comforts mother, and if the coachman lames the horse, or the boys cut up their capers, he controls them, and saves all friction, and as for the rest of us—why, we all rush to Hugh's room the moment anything happens to us."

'He must have a strong character and a good disposition, Edith. You quite interest me in him. I'm glad you told me,' and after that I 'kept my eye,' as the old adage says, on this young man whom Susie had called the main-spring of the Gregory family.

Very little mention was made of Hugh's profession; George was the only one who made any of the old familiar jokes at the young M. D.'s expense, for George was among us once more—a George full of the old merry jokes and bright sayings we remembered so well, but for all that a George that was not quite our George. I wondered sometimes if anyone else noticed the change. The old easy assurance had developed into conceit, and the mirthfulness had taken on a coarseness that had never been there before, and the scoffing at all things holy, and the provoking superiority were traits that had not belonged to our George in the old days. These things were not noticeable the first day, nor the first week, but gradually during the month they took shape in my consciousness. A troubled look would cross Edith's face sometimes when George was talking, but she said no word that showed any change was visible to her.

There were other guests besides ourselves, two sisters, wards of Mr. Gregory, who had been at school in Paris, and had returned on the same boat with George. There was a constant whirl of gaieties for the young people, and the Austin girls seemed to care for nothing else; it seemed that Edith often went from no desire of her own, but simply because it was George's will. Many a time when the Austin girls were talking of Paris fashions and customs, and the notice they had received from this or that titled personage (conversation that seemed to engross all George's attention) I noticed Edith slip away. Often when Hugh Gregory was present I noticed him lay his book aside and devote himself to Edith, as though he thought her neglected, and gradually as the days passed, it came to be an understood thing that George should escort the Misses Austin and Edith and Susie fall to Hugh's charge. At first I saw Edith's color rise when the groups became separated at the steps or the wharf, but after it became the accustomed arrangement, she never seemed annoyed; in fact, never looked so innocently happy or seemed so animated as when, on their return from some expedition she flew to the library to settle some disputed point, for Edith and Hugh were congenial friends in the world of books.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LAURA SECORD.

THE HEROINE OF THE WAR OF 1812.

(Frank Yeigh, in 'Forward.')

Within a mile of Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side of the cataract, is a quiet tree-shaded village where the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought in 1814. The mainly-travelled road through the hamlet passes over a hill, on the summit of which the opposing forces fought desperately between sunset and midnight on a hot summer day in 1814. Now it is a peaceful God's acre, with long lines of trenches where the slain were buried, a few headstones of the soldier-dead scattered among those of the villagers, and a monument in the centre to the memory of the fallen. Near the granite shaft is a moss-grown headstone, within a rude paling, and the inscription reads:

Here rests LAURA, beloved wife of James Secord. Died Oct. 17, 1868, aged 93 years.

It is the story of Laura Secord's heroism I wish to tell—a tale familiar to Canadian school children—and to tell it I must go back in imagination to the early days of the century when the war broke out between England and the United States. A year later, the American forces, after capturing Fort George and Niagara town, met with a reverse at Stony Creek, a few miles from the present city of Hamilton, and retreated to the Niagara river, closely pursued by detachments of British troops, one under command of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, with only thirty regulars and as many Indians, and another under Major de Harren, with two hundred men.

General Dearborn, in charge of the American army, decided later to retrieve the defeat by recapturing the lost territory, and commissioned Col. Boerstler, with five hundred and fifty men of the 14th United States Regiment, to carry out the difficult task. The village of Queenston, nestling at the foot of the Heights, served as temporary headquarters where the new plan of campaign was formulated. Unfortunately, however, for the ultimate success of the expedition a Canadian militia-man, James Secord, who had been had-

ly wounded in the battle of Queenston Heights some months before, and who was allowed to remain with his family in his home in the village, overheard the talk of the soldiers. More unfortunately still for Dearborn and his plans Laura, the young wife of the crippled soldier, also learned the secret. The advance was to be made on the morning of the twenty-third of June, 1812. One can only imagine the night of restless anxiety passed by the husband and wife, but thought in the case of the latter turned into action. Before the day broke on the war-swept hill, the wife slipped out secretly, unheard by the sleeping soldiers, and met the sleepless sentinels, who, on challenging the early riser, was surprised to find a woman dressed in the simple homespun habit of the time, with pail on arm and milk stool in hand, making her way, as she claimed, to the nearby pasturage to milk a cow. True, the animal was there and the milkmaid pretended to milk her, but at a moment when the eyes of the watchers were taken from her she disappeared in the woods, and without an instant's delay headed for Fitzgibbon's camp, twenty miles away.

They were twenty miles of dangers and difficulties that lay before the courageous woman. The American sentinels occupied a radius of several miles, and these must be eluded. The village of Saint David's, three miles on her journey, was safely reached and passed, and the forest entered. The day wore on and she made but slow progress, with ever-increasing fatigue and hunger, and as the sun sank in the west and the goal was not reached, the heart of the daring messenger sank with fear of failure. The early summer rains had swollen the springs and streams to an almost impassable condition. As one looks to-day from the Heights on the fair scene of vineyard and farm, of fine homes and picturesque roads, it is hard to picture the dense growth of trees, the untamed wilderness, the almost trackless country of eighty-six years ago.

Still our heroine trudged on, finally reaching the Twelve-mile Creek, widened by the rains to a degree that seemed to bar further progress, but fortune had bridged it by a fallen tree, and the opposite bank was gained as the sun disappeared from sight. Climbing a hill that severely taxed her remaining strength, the gravest danger of all menaced the adventurous woman. Out of the forest, dimly lighted by the rising moon, sprang a score or more of Brant's Mohawk Indians. With ghostlike tread but with warlike yells they startled the wanderer, whom they regarded as a foe to be captured. Years afterwards Mrs. Secord wrote to a friend: 'The Indians all rose with one of their war yells, which, indeed, awed me. You may imagine what my feelings were to behold so many savages! With forced courage I went to one of the chiefs and told him I had great news for his commander; that he must take me to him or they would all be lost. He did not understand me, but said, "Woman! What does woman want here?" The scene by moonlight to some might have been grand, but to a weak woman it was certainly terrifying. With difficulty I got one of the chiefs to go with me to their commander—and thus Laura Secord reached the little encampment of friendly soldiers in time to give the needed warning.

In the meantime, Boerstler, not suspecting any revelation of his purposes, marched with great secrecy from Queenston to Saint David's, and from thence moved his little army of half a thousand toward a spot since known as the Beaver Dams, near Saint Catharines. Most of the distance had been passed during the night of the twenty-third when the advance guard, descending into a ravine, was suddenly harassed by an invisible foe. Attack followed attack in the same mysterious way until fifty-six of the invading force were either killed or wounded. Little did Boerstler suspect that the wife of the sick soldier-prisoner of Queenston was the indirect cause of these repulses. With the warning she gave, Fitzgibbon, as an old campaigner, up to all the tricks of war, threw out his little force along the line of approach and by their desultory firing and blood-curdling shouts, the impression was given to the enemy that a much larger force than really existed was impeding their advance. At the same time, a score or more of Canadian militiamen came to the rescue and attacked the rear of the American column, while de Harren was on his way with his force. During a lull in the early morning sortie, a British soldier suddenly appeared with a flag of truce—a white rag tied to a gun barrel, followed by the redoubtable Fitzgibbon and his one company of the old 49th Regiment. To all appearances Colonel Boerstler was entrapped beyond escape, and asked for a few hours' delay before surrendering. This was refused, for it was suspected that he had sent to Fort George for reinforcements, which were, indeed, already on their way, and which would have turned the tide of battle. An immediate surrender was demanded, to which the American colonel finally yielded. Still fearing that the relative weakness of his force might be discovered, Fitzgibbon spent sufficient time in drawing up the articles of capitulation to enable de Harren to reach the spot, and relieve him from the delicate and dangerous situation.

Thus, while the milkmaid of yesterday was resting from her arduous journey in a near-by farmhouse, guarded by a handful of redcoats, her plucky venture was bearing fruit in the capture of five hundred and forty-four officers and men, two guns, two loads of ammunition, and the colors of the force by half a hundred

whites and red men, and the timely capture in all probability saved the Niagara peninsula from another invasion and possible capture. This is why the Canadians call Laura Secord 'The heroine of the War of 1812,' and propose erecting a suitable monument over her dust in the graveyard of Lundy's Lane.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN ONTARIO.

The annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario for the year 1898 was longer than usual in making its appearance, but the large amount of useful and interesting information about agricultural matters which it contains, will no doubt be highly appreciated, not only by Ontario farmers, but by agriculturists everywhere throughout the Dominion.

The year 1898 was the second in the cycle of prosperous years after a number of years of more or less depression, which preceded 1897. One of the encouraging features brought out in the report is the fact that farming lands have begun to increase in value, after a period of twelve years of steady declension. In 1888 the aggregate value of the farm lands occupied in the province was \$648,000,828, and although considerable additions were being made annually to the area of occupied as well as of cleared lands, the aggregate value continued to decline steadily until in 1897 it was only \$554,054,552, being \$93,955,276, or very nearly fifteen percent less than it was eleven years before. In 1888 the value of farm building was \$210,054,395, or \$2,101,987 more than on the previous year; while the value of farm implements had increased from \$51,299,098 in 1897 to \$52,977,232 in 1898, and the value of the live stock, which was \$63,618,804 in 1897, had in the following year been increased to \$103,744,223. It will thus be seen that the wealth of the farmers of Ontario had been increased nearly eighteen million dollars in one year, but it was still \$66,475,491 less in 1898 than in 1880, when the aggregate value of farm lands, buildings, farming implements and live stock was \$989,747,911.

The rural area assessed in the Province of Ontario in 1898 was 23,392,584 acres, or 32,156 more than in the preceding year. Of this land there were 12,093,614 acres of cleared land, which is 140,533 acres more than in 1897. Of the cleared lands there were in 1898 2,708,043 acres in pasture or 49,798 acres more than in 1897. Out of every thousand acres of cleared land an average of 680 acres were occupied with the following crops: Hay, 188.8 acres; oats, 182.9 acres; fall wheat, 80.7 acres; peas, 68.6 acres; corn, 46.1 acres; barley, 33.8 acres; spring wheat, 30 acres; potatoes, 13.1 acres; rye, 12.7 acres; turnips, 11.7 acres; buckwheat, 11.5 acres; mangrel wurzel, 3.7 acres and carrots, 1 acre.

The average value of crops per acre in 1898 were as follows:—Fall wheat, \$16.66; spring wheat, \$12.22; barley, \$10.97; oats, \$9.43; rye, \$7.04; peas, \$8.15; husking corn, \$7.35; silo corn, \$23.56; buckwheat, \$6.03; beans, \$7.55; potatoes, \$37.26; mangrel-wurzel, \$49.59; carrots, \$43.42; turnips, \$42.70; hay, and clover, \$11.15. The total value of all the field crops produced in Ontario in 1898 is estimated at \$110,528,947, while the average value of these crops for the seventeen years, 1882-98, was \$110,264,645. The average price of wheat per bushel throughout the year, at twenty-nine of the leading markets, was 69.4 cents; of barley, 38 cents; of oats, 25.8 cents; of rye, 43.5 cents; of peas, 52.2 cents; of buckwheat, 38.2 cents; of beans, 70 cents; of potatoes, 41.1 cents per bushel; while the average price of hay was \$6.22 per ton.

There were in 1898, 611,241 horses of all kinds in the province, valued at \$38,659,806, or an average of \$63.25. There were 2,429 more horses in the year 1897 than in 1898, but the average price of horses in the former year was only \$58.84.

The milch cows in the province increased from 940,236 in 1897, to 965,021 in 1898, and all other cattle increased from 1,242,090 in 1897, to 1,250,920 in 1898. The total value of the cattle in the province was \$47,286,254 in 1898; or \$4,602,607 more than in the preceding year. The average value of the milch cows was, in 1897, \$26.13, which had been increased to \$28.28 in 1898, which goes to prove that a better class of cows are being raised as well as more of them. All classes of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are credited with an increase in value per head during the year, but geese and turkeys have a slight decrease in value per head, while other fowls made a considerable increase in value per head during the year. The aggregate value of the horses sold during the year was \$2,884,187. The aggregate value of the cattle sold in Ontario during the year was \$16,121,550, or nearly three million dollars more than in the preceding year. The sales of sheep and lambs during the year brought to the farmers of Ontario \$2,460,379, being \$77,792 less than was received from the sales in the preceding year. The hogs sold during 1898 were valued at \$11,852,535, or \$1,771,723 more than the hogs sold in 1897. The value of the wool crop in 1898 was \$1,030,811, or \$85,054 more than in 1897.

The average rate of wages paid in 1898 to farm servants was \$148 per annum, with board, or four dollars more than in the preceding year; still it is less than the average of the seventeen years ending in 1898. Wages without board was \$46 per annum, or ten dollars more

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many a Lover Has

turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Nothing so easily disturbs the delicate balance of love. A refined girl turns away from a young man with a disgusting breath. I know nothing more difficult to endure than a bad breath in a lover. The strangest fact about it is that a person who has it is not aware of it. Foul breath is caused by bad digestion. My friends, you who suffer from indigestion, just realize what your condition is. Your food ferments and decays, filling you up with impurities and noxious gases, which hasten forward age and decay. Any practiced eye recognizes your condition by your dull eyes, with their yellowed whites, your muddy skin and pimples, unwholesome lips and fetid breath. Try Karl's Clover Root Tea, and see if you will not feel new life surging in your veins! Your eyes will brighten, the whites clearing up and the iris sparkling; your headache and your pimples disappear—and why! Because you are all clean within!



Messrs. S. C. Wells & Co., 21 Colburn St. Toronto, Ont. GENTLEMEN: I used three packages of Karl's Clover Root Tea with eminent success. My face was covered with red pimples, my complexion was yellow and oily, caused, I believe, by long chronic constipation. I entirely recovered, and now have a clear, brilliant complexion. MRS. MARGUERITE MATTHEWS, Providence, R. I. We guarantee results, for we refund money if you are not satisfied. Sold throughout the United States and Canada, 25c. and 50c., and in England, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.

than on the preceding year. There is still a great scarcity of domestic servants and they received an average of \$6.00 per month with board, or twelve cents more than in 1897.

The chattel mortgages in force in Ontario on Dec. 31, 1898, numbered 19,809, representing an indebtedness of \$12,282,217, or \$1,099,078 less than the sum covered by chattel mortgages one year previously. Of the whole number of chattel mortgages, 10,631 were registered against farmers, and the amount of indebtedness covered by them was \$3,580,407.

In the year 1898 there were 1,187 cheese factories in operation in the province, which used up 1,374,309,482 pounds of milk supplied by 65,121 patrons, who were paid \$8,417,535. The County of Hastings takes the lead in the cheese-making department, its 96 factories having received during the year 122,163,622 pounds of milk from 4,396 patrons, who received as their share of the sales of cheese, \$785,756.

CURIOUS ACTION.

OTTAWA CITY COUNCIL REJECTS THE NEW FIRE BY-LAW.

Ottawa, May 22.—The City Council last night, by a vote of twelve to eleven, threw out the new fire by-law, which extended the fire area so as to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings and the piling of lumber in large quantities in the recently burned district of Ottawa.

Hull has passed a by-law, prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings, so that the anomaly is presented of the city, which has usually been regarded as least progressive, taking the best means of protecting itself from a repetition of the disaster which so recently overtook it, and the so-called 'progressive' capital of the Dominion calmly and deliberately inviting another catastrophe, for so sure as the Chaudiere district is rebuilt in wood so surely will it be again destroyed by fire.

One of the immediate effects of last night's action on the part of the council will probably be that the proposed \$200,000 station of the C. P. R. will not be built, but a cheaper structure erected instead.

Valleyfield, Que., May 21.—The collections in the churches of the diocese of Valleyfield for the Ottawa-Hull relief fund, totalled \$1,573.05. This does not include the provisions and clothing forwarded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER TREATED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

The New Constitutional Remedy Supersedes the Knife and Plaster.

Time was when everybody thought cancer was a local disease, that had to be cut out with the knife or pulled out by the plaster. Very few medical men or even laymen think that now. Too many cancers come back again after being cut out to leave any doubt as to the constitutional nature of the disease. The only way to cure it perfectly and permanently—except in the last stages, and even in these cases, it checks the disease and prolongs life and gives comfort and satisfaction to the afflicted.

If you are a sufferer or have a friend who is, send two stamps for full particulars to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence regarded as strictly confidential.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bad Blood Is a Bad Thing

It is responsible for most of the diseases from which humanity suffers. It causes scrofula, salt rheum, humors and many other troubles, including rheumatism and that tired feeling. But bad blood is made good blood and all these troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow your blood to remain impure. The wise course is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at the first indication of impurities.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine

CADBURY'S COCOA, ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Meyer & Co., 15 St. John St., Montreal.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

The Queen's weather for Her Majesty's birthday was a boon to hundreds of city people who have been shut up through the long winter and spring, in narrow ways, afar from river and field, and the delights of the country. The opening apple blossoms show pink and white, later by a week than last year, but giving promise of the old loveliness that gives distinction to the closing of May month. A fair girl, with a bunch of opening crab-apple blossoms, that had been in advance in a sheltered city garden, asks me to share the perfume as she took them from her belt—and as I looked at her, I thought of the poet's lines:

O sweet boughs—apple boughs, This is your carnival, Fruit time is good, but blossom days, Are time of hope, and time of praise; And when the blossoms fall, And blown along the orchard ways, Are lost, and trodden in at last, The sweetness of the year is past.

So this week we are enjoying the sweetness of the year, and as the blossoms of the fruit trees come, we must bid good-by to the flowers of our garden's pet, 'Magnolia stella,' that has been a picture of wonderful beauty during the past three weeks, its starry white flowers covering the shrub before the leaves start into growth, to cover the bare stems. This dainty magnolia from Japan had over one hundred large flowers at once on its leafless branches. But shrubs of this sort do not win my unbounded admiration, they are like a half-told story, with something held back that does not satisfy. In their manner of growth they remind me of some people who do not fail if any one is praised in their presence, to give a shrug of the shoulder, a lift of the eye-brows, and say, 'Ye-es; but'—which leaves a sense of dissatisfaction, something like the leafless shrubs. What matter that when you have had the blossoms the leaves will come to clothe and nourish the tree, what matter that there may be nothing serious behind the shrug—it is a half told story, and the tree or the speaker can only be measured by what is seen on the surface, and is, to say the least, imperfect.

Empire Day will always be remembered in a little school not out of sight of Mount Royal, when a young teacher with laudable enterprise, wished to keep her pupils in touch with the children of the Empire, and taught them patriotic songs and recitations for the day, the children donned Sunday frocks and jackets, the old weatherbeaten school-house was decorated with greenery and fair spring blossoms—even cherished house plants being despoiled in honor of the Queen. Parents and friends were invited, but not a gleam of patriotism graced the occasion—men were all too busy—one at his farm another at his merchandise. Ah, me, and can we wonder that the children will not stay on the farm? For they read of the thousands in the Arena, of the limelight views, the flag drill, and the marching and singing, while the band plays, and so they wander away to the lights and the music, while a little encouragement to make home and school life more attractive, might have averted the evil. But it was a lost opportunity.

THE FLORAL CLUB. 'Do you set out your house plants before May 24?' asked Mrs. Gardener. 'That depends on the season,' I answered. 'Some years it is safer to put them out a week before that time, than it is others a week after. A cold, backward spring like the present, with high, chilling winds, is apt to injure tender plants that have been housed all winter. In putting out roses, it is well to do so as early as the ground is prepared, for it is after they have bloomed in winter it is a good thing to have the leaves fall off and the plant start afresh. One of the most satisfactory of the tea roses is the new 'Santa Rosa,' which was sent to me two years ago, from California, by Luther Burbank, who is known as the 'Wizard of Horticulture,' from his many experiments, and good results in that work. The rose has bloomed all winter, and had some flowers till late summer last year. It is a rich pink in color, and the foliage is clean and fresh, always free from mildew. There is always something interesting in a new variety, especially of roses, and a free bloomer is valuable. Carnations that were set out some weeks ago are quite cheerful, they are not injured even by a little frost, and soon recover from the effects of removal.

COLOR IN FLOWER BORDERS. 'Nellie L.' wishes a blue border for her flower bed, and her sister wishes

pink, and asks what is the best for this purpose. Ans.—It is getting late for seed-sowing or Nemophila makes a very good edging for blue. But you had better purchase plants of lobelia or ageratum. China asters (dwarf pink) make a pretty border, or seed sown of Virginian stock. In this matter of color it is known that blue gives depth, and distance, scarlet defines, white gives light and air, while pink adds mistiness in the distance. Blue flowers seem to gain in brilliancy when seen in shadow, while yellow foreshortens space. Harmony in space is important, but must also be considered in respect to color effect.

WATER HYACINTH AND RICHARDIA.

'Carnation' writes of these plants, and asks why her water hyacinth did not survive the winter. Gas is certainly a great enemy to plant growing and transplanted from its 'native heath,' in the rivers of the South, it is no wonder it did not enjoy your artificially heated rooms. Out of doors it would survive in summer with light, water and air, and a light cool cellar is best for it in winter, provided it is away from coal gas, that has often destroyed these plants. But it must be taken in before hard frost does any injury. Your Richardia has grown too quickly, and should be hardened off. It will do in a window box out of the pot, if lifted with the ball of earth and set out on a damp day. But it is like a child that grows too fast, hardly taking its strength along with it. The tomato plant should do well in the position named. See 'Vegetable Garden,' in last week's 'Witness,' the same method will answer at your 'brick wall.' Write again and tell how the boxes progress. It is interesting to know of these miniature gardens.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE. 'E. F. W.'—It is too late to remove your Crimson Rambler now; but it will do better in a sunny position. Roses need plenty of food and plenty of sunshine, also good rich soil. I left one Rambler out of doors last season, and it is a poor-looking specimen now, although covered with earth during the winter. But your locality is better for them, and you should succeed in growing them to flowering plants though mine have never reached the height they do in the catalogues. It is a rose well worth patient cultivation, and is not a shy bloomer. A two year old plant should give you a few clusters this season, and then if you remove it early next spring, it will go on in a sunnier situation with greater energy; but it must be removed as soon as the frost will permit, and with as little disturbance as possible. Florists in Montreal grow handsome plants of this rose that are in bloom at Easter, and I was told of one seen in Philadelphia, six feet high, with hundreds of roses. These of course are grown in pots. Thank you for kind, appreciative words.

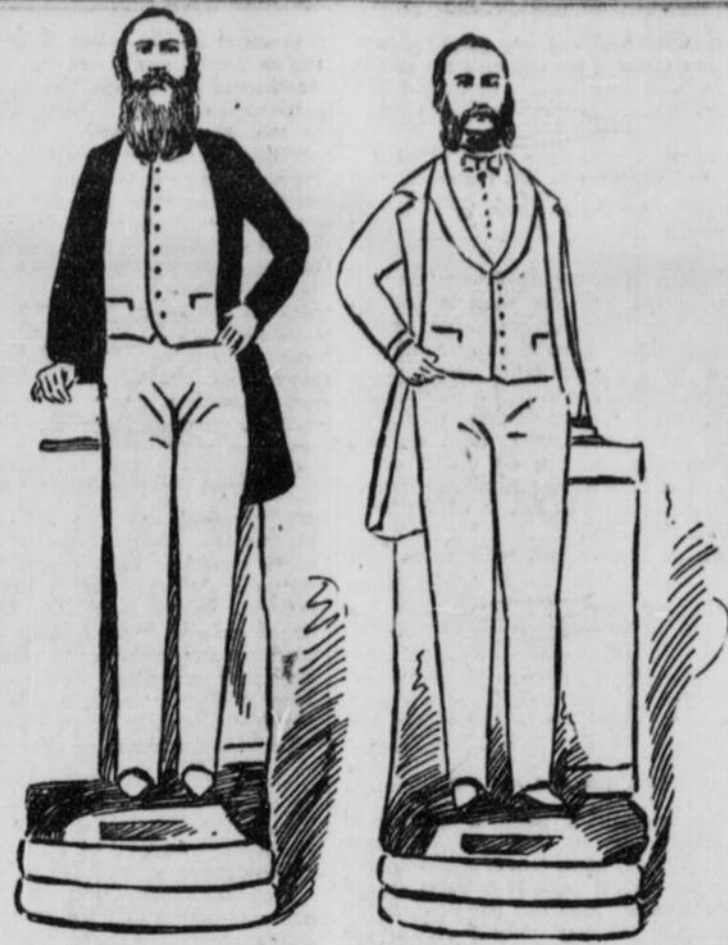
WORK IN THE GARDEN. Since the rain the weeds have taken a sudden start, so much moisture being near the surface, and whenever they are allowed to flourish, seeds will not come to perfection. In the vegetable garden hoeing must be attended to, and it takes less time to destroy the young weeds now than to wait till they have become strong and robbed the ground of its substance. If the soil is stirred during sunshine, all enemies will be uprooted and wither.

Cabbage and cauliflowers are 'lanted out.' They resist cold if not too intense. Watch for caterpillars, and dust while leaves are straight, with slaked lime in the early morning, or after a shower. If the plants have incurred it is almost impossible to reach the worms.

Tomatoes may be set out, but if I had only a dozen I should wait a few days yet. Corn is generally supposed to be planted when the plum trees are in bloom, or when the oak leaves are about 'the size of a mouse's ear.' Early beans have rotted in low land, and must be replanted, it is still time for the main crop, and it seems safe to sow seeds for cucumber, pumpkin and squash.

Currant and gooseberry bushes must be watched for the depredations of caterpillars, and if they are hatched, apply white hellebore, dusting it on while the leaves are damp with dew, or in solution. Years ago I had the soapuds saved on washing day for mixing the first application, and have never recommended Paris green for this fruit, though it is largely used by growers. If peas are early off the ground it can be used for celery as a second crop. Turnips can be sown late between rows of onions if they are wide, and will grow and sweeten until frost, and as the little black fly that troubles the radish and turnip has an instinctive dislike to onions they are safer there than alone. If a little study is given to planning a garden, it will yield good returns to the amateur, and there is really nothing better than having one's own flowers, fruit and vegetables fresh for the table. Spinach grows quickly, and can be pulled up to make room for late peas or beans, and a dozen or two strawberry plants set in a rich moist corner, will give a 'bonne bouche,' that has a flavor not found in the purchased fruit. If grape vines are on heavy land they are subject to mildew, as the roots cannot penetrate deep. The best soil is well-drained, sandy loam, where they can reach to permanent moisture. Pear trees need a very sheltered situation, and even if not winter-killed, they are subject to many diseases. If black smut appears on the branches, the first thing to do is to cut them off and burn as soon as discovered. Protect birds, as they are the best friends of the gardener, seeking their food in the insects that would destroy his plants. Do not spray trees while they are in bloom as the mixture is death to the bees, and in some places laws have been passed prohibiting it.

NITRATE OF SODA. 'Farmer.'—I have had no extended experience with this fertilizer. There is a large portion of nitrogen in barnyard manure, and two percent in bones. Nitrate of potash (saltpeter) was one of the earliest fertilizers used; it contains about thirteen percent of actual nitrogen. Its value is too great to permit of its use in agriculture, and a substitute has been found in the use of Chili saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, which contains fifteen percent of nitrogen. One of the best sources of nitrogen is sulphate of ammonia, made from the waste products of gas works. Nitrate of soda applied to growing crops is said to increase both size and yield.



TWO CHINA STATUES OF MOODY AND SANKEY, THE GREAT EVANGELISTS.

It will be remembered that in 1873 Messrs. Moody and Sankey visited England, Ireland and Scotland, and hundreds of thousands of persons were brought under their influence. So great was the success of the evangelists that all kinds of souvenirs of their visit were devised. Amongst them, the two life-like figures

shown in our photograph were extremely popular. They were made in glazed china, colored as nature, and were about eighteen inches high. The specimens here shown are in the famous china collection of Mr. Henry Willett, of Brighton, to whom we are indebted for their reproduction.—'Sunday Companion.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

A magazine of real importance for those who wish to keep up with the thought of the times in different departments is 'The International Monthly,' (Macmillans), whose editorial staff includes active professors in several American and European colleges. The May number contains an interesting number by Russell Sturgis, on 'Fine Art as Decoration,' in which he compares the artist's idealizing of the human form and even of animals and plants so that in his picture they seem to have a dignity and significance which they lacked in actual life, to the poetic treatment by which Shakespeare, for instance, makes his men and women stand out as real, and yet as something greater than the actual. Senator Wm. Lindsay, writing on 'Social Conditions in Kentucky,' says that Kentuckians are almost entirely of British descent.

Their characteristics and peculiarities are to be traced directly to the original population of the state and owe little or nothing to increase of population through emigration from the continental countries of Europe. In the cities and larger towns there are to be found emigrants from Europe, but the increase from that source has been comparatively small, and generally speaking, the people have not been affected either by foreign association or foreign blood. No state contains a more distinctly local and homogeneous population than the State of Kentucky. . . . The blood of the mother country nowhere flows in purer strains than in the veins of the Kentucky people. If to any extent they possess the virtues, or are subject to the vices of English civilization, these virtues and vices virtues and vices of the English people, those virtues and vices have come to them by legitimate inheritance.

There are also papers on 'Astronomical Photography,' and 'The need of state endowment for the advancement of medical science,' but the most remarkable is 'Modern views of matter,' by Professor Oliver J. Lodge, of Liverpool. Limiting the term 'matter' to 'material

bodies which are built up of atoms,' (thus excluding the 'ether,' which is supposed to permeate the material universe), Professor Lodge discusses at some length the relation of electricity to matter, brings up the question whether an electric charge can exist apart from matter, and 'does the explanation of the material universe consist in finding an answer to the question, what is an electric charge?' He thinks some of these questions are 'not yet capable of being answered.'

Nevertheless there are men in England, at any rate, men in the world, capable of answering them. Such men, if any to authority know them, should not be allowed to waste their time in looking over examination papers, or in tutoring even able undergraduates. They should be utilized by an enlightened nation and set to their own proper and appointed work.

WORKS OF ALEXANDER MCLACHLAN.

Under the title of 'McLachlan's Poetical Works,' (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), a stout volume of Canadian poetry with a very Scotch tone, has made its appearance. Alexander McLachlan, the Ontario bard, came from Scotland in 1840, but being then twenty-two years old, he kept in great measure, not only the language, but the thoughts, of the civilization best represented by Robert Burns. His sentiments are those of love for nature and appreciation of honest labor. He exults, as Burns might have exulted, in the 'aristocracy of toil,' which a new country made possible. A variety of themes occur in this collection of songs and ballads, as it includes poetical effusions covering a long period, (Mr. McLachlan died only in 1890), but the principal thoughts are connected with a consideration of the state of society.

The watches are weary, the nights long and dreary.

The stars of our boyhood are faded and dim; Our faith's sorely shaken, yet not all forsaken

We sit 'mid the shadows all ghastly and grim.

The terse and spirited diction of many

of these poems makes them a good expression of the feelings that inspired many of Canada's sturdiest settlers. The form of stanza, adopted from Burns, is sometimes remarkably effective, in Mr. McLachlan's hands, as in this instance:—

Wouldst thou have sorrows manifold, And prove that friendships can grow cold, And love itself be bought and sold Without regret; And feel the great world's god is gold? Go into debt.

We may call heartiness one of the first characteristics of Alexander McLachlan's work. It is that which makes it so pleasant to read. Even in his scorn there is something strong and cheerful, and the heartiness is still more obvious in his lines like these:—

My old school-master, upright John, Though to the world but little known, Was one who might have filled a throne.

Well would it be If only all earth's thrones were filled, And men were taught and trained and drilled

By such as he.

RELIGIOUS.

'Rand and the Micmacs,' is a short biographical sketch of the devoted Nova Scotian who translated the Scriptures into the Micmac tongue, with some specimens of his poetic efforts, both in English and Latin. The able linguist was a man of great elevation of character and quite in advance of the religious thought of his time and place. When his zeal in preaching is denounced as over-excitement, he says:—'In all ages those who follow the Lord fully are denounced as madmen. But shall I be cheated out of heavenly-mindedness and heaven by such puerilities?' Dr. Rand's work was latterly carried on independently of any society as a work of faith. His single-handed task has left striking results.

'Infidelity Disarmed,' by E. Stephens, is a review chiefly of Ingersoll's objections to Christianity, together with a number of disquisitions in prose and verse on other infidel or unorthodox writers. The style is well calculated to attract the class of readers who are familiar with Ingersoll, and to show them a better way. The portion of the book replying to Ingersoll has been commended by Dr. MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College, and Dr. Shaw, of the Wesleyan College, in this city. (Paper covers, Methodist Book Room, Toronto.)

'Twentieth Century Knighthood,' by the Rev. Louis A. Banks, is a small volume of addresses to young men in the author's usual bright and enthusiastic style. Full of anecdote. (Fusk & Wagnalls, 75 cents.)

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



TROUT STREAM MEMS.

By a Member. 'Got flies hopelessly fast in a tree branch. Dear, dear! How easily I climbed the very same after a bird's nest, but a few short years ago— Confound! Do believethat bull's out again! (Happily the bull was a harmless cow this time.)—Punch.'

AN UNSELFISH SUGGESTION.

'There!' said the young wife, proudly, as she deposited the plate carefully on the table. 'That's the first plum cake I ever made without any help at all by myself.' 'So it is,' exclaimed her husband, enthusiastically, looking it over critically, meanwhile. 'And as it is the very first, my dear, don't you think that, instead of cutting it, it would be nice to keep it for a souvenir? How would it do to have it framed?'

REASON WHY.

'In looking out of doors, do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and leaves?' asked an elderly gentleman of a little girl, whose horse he was visiting.

'Yes, sir.' 'Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?' he next asked, looking down upon the bright, sweet face with tender interest.

'Because ma has cleaned the window, and you can see out better,' she said.

AND THERE WAS COFFEE FOR TWO.

At seven o'clock in the morning two French duellists, who are to fight to the death at a place in the suburbs, meet at the ticket-office of the railway station.

'Give me a return ticket, as usual,' says the first duellist to the clerk, in a terrible tone, and with a ferocious twist of his moustache.

'I—I say, do you always buy return tickets?' stammers his opponent.

'Always.' 'Then I apologize.'



THE GOOD OLD RULE, THE SIMPLE PLAN.

'And what are you learning at school, Ethel?' 'History.' 'And how far have you got? As far as Queen Victoria?' Oh, much further than that!—'Punch.'

SLUDGE HAMMER BLOWS.

Arnos J. Sludge and Thomas W. Hammer are the names of the editors of a Western newspaper whose motto is:—'Nothing but sludge-hammer blows.' Georgia once had two editors, Frank Stanton says, whose names were Hay and Oates, and they took both on subscription.

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

Call—'Don't it worry you to think of your daughter on the Atlantic Ocean?' Old Lady—'Dear me, no! She can swim.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Sanitary Standard of Castoria is maintained by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Salisbury. THE QUEEN'S LATEST SIGNATURE. What are probably the most recent signatures of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Salisbury are now in possession of Mr. Emmanuel Ohlen. That gentleman has just received his exequatur signed by the Queen and the Prime Minister of Great Britain approving of Mr. Ohlen's appointment as consul for the republic of Peru. The accompanying cuts are facsimiles of the signatures, which are dated April 23, 1900. The document of appointment is dated February, 1890, and is signed by N. de Pirola, president of the republic, and by his minister for foreign affairs. Mr. Ohlen is also consul for Nicaragua.

The Boys' Page.

[Written for the Boys' Page.]

A Conspiracy

IN THE CITADEL OF CANADA

BY HAROLD SAXON.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Kruger frowned heavily at the mention of the hated garrison, but he remained silent, while poor Harry's eagerness increased with opposition, and he truly felt he would be losing the one great opportunity of distinction in life, if he could not accomplish this thing, which had grown from a mere vague wish to the dimensions of an object on which he had set his whole heart. He walked restlessly about the bastion, and finally came and laid his hand on Kruger's arm in a passion of anxiety and appeal. "The gun comes off the carriage, doesn't it?" he said. "Couldn't we at least get the gun out? The carriage would be nothing without the gun. I would give anything to do it."

"Yes," Kruger agreed absently, looking keenly into the lad's flushed, ingenuous face, "the gun can be separated from the carriage, of course." Then in a more friendly tone he continued cunningly, "Supposing I helped you and got caught, and had to cut for it, how do you expect me to get off across the border?" "Oh, of course, you have no money," said Harry slowly. "Well, I shall be getting my allowance to-morrow. It is only ten dollars, but you can have it all if you will only help me."

"Well, then, that's a bargain," said the soldier, brightening. "I don't want to know your plans if you have any, because it's safer that I shouldn't. But if you can manage to get into the Citadel I'll help you to carry the gun to the wall, and after that you'll have to manage it yourself."

"O thank you, thank you! If we succeed it will be glorious!" cried the boy, enthusiastically. "And whenever you get away you must come to New York. My father knows the President, and I am sure he would introduce you to him—especially as you are the nephew of another president." Harry's ideas were rather misty as to the legal and international procedure which he inferred would follow on the disappearance of the gun, but the exuberance of his imagination certainly ran riot to an extensive degree, and he might have compromised his father and the President still further, but the soldier cut him short.

"H'm," was all the comment he vouchsafed. Then "Donnerknall und Blitz! I wish you could get it, though," he exclaimed. "There's the trumpet, and I'm frozen to death jawing here with you. This is a frightful country for any one who has lived in the Transvaal. Well, I'll be on sentry on Saturday night, so

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. John Bonnell
The well-known shoemaker
of Truro, N.S.



Burdock Blood Bitters permanently cured him of Dyspepsia.

The above picture is a very striking likeness of Mr. John Bonnell, Arthur St., Truro, N. S., the well-known shoemaker of that town, at work in his shop.

Mr. Bonnell is one of those who have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters, and it is a confidence based on actual experience. Just read this letter that he recently wrote:

"Some five years ago I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, pain in my back, and sick headache, besides being very much run down in health.

"I am a shoemaker by trade, and sitting on a bench all day long is a poor cure for dyspepsia, as I do not get much exercise and bending over constantly interferes with the proper action of the stomach and bowels. I tried a good many different kinds of medicines, but they only relieved me for a time, then I would be as bad as ever. Hearing so much about the good Burdock Blood Bitters was doing I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking two bottles and a half I was completely cured, and best of all, the cure has been permanent, for to the present day I have not had any return of my old trouble and enjoy splendid health. (Signed) John Bonnell.

that's your time. But about the money—I'll want it beforehand, you know, in case anything goes wrong."

"I'll send it to you to-morrow, then." "All right, but you'd better not come round here any more. Do you know where the post-office is? Well, meet me there at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and if you don't come I'll know you've changed your mind."

"I'll be there. Don't forget about taking it off the carriage." "Taking what off the carriage? Oh, the gun? Yes, I won't forget. If you do the rest, you can leave the gun to me," and he laughed harshly.

Harry walked through the trenches in a brown study, pondering ways and means of carrying out his wild scheme. He had now walked several times round the fortress, and knew pretty well how the land lay. He thought there were two or three points at which an active boy, aided by a rope, could gain access to the interior square.

PART II.

That night, too restless to sleep, and feeling the need of a confidant, as well as an accomplice outside the walls after the event, he blurted out the whole story to his brother, much to the latter's amazement and contemptuous amusement.

"You idiot!" was his disdainful remark. "I guess you've been reading some dime novels lately. The idea of a boy climbing into a citadel and carrying off a gun! And Bob shook with a paroxysm of uproarious mirth."

"You needn't laugh like a hyena," said Harry angrily; "I tell you Kruger is going to get the gun out, and I am to hide it afterwards. I thought perhaps you would help me," he added, tentatively. "Of course, I don't think I could do it alone."

"I?" and Bob screamed afresh. "Well, Harry, you do beat all! You will live to be hanged yet if you start at this early age robbing fortresses, and that kind of thing. The soldier is either gulling you or he has a screw loose somewhere. Don't make a fool of yourself and get arrested for burglary. What arrangements have you made, may I ask, in case you are caught?"

"I won't be caught," rejoined Harry sullenly, "and, anyway, they couldn't shoot me if I was."

"Well, take my advice and leave the gun for someone else to bother about," said Bob, yawning, and only half believing his brother was in earnest. "But just the same, it would be an awful lark if it were possible to do it. Of course, it couldn't be carried off altogether, but it would be fun to tumble it into the ditch and leave them to find it next day. It would get into the papers, and there would be no end of yarns about it. Jehoshaphat! there is eleven o'clock striking, and to-morrow is the greatest day of the carnival." And a few minutes later Bob was snoring contentedly.

But his chance words had clinched the matter for Harry. If the whole affair were arranged, as he sanguinely thought it could be, he was sure Bob would join in, as he had acknowledged it would be a 'good lark.' The best thing would be to get Kruger himself, the shrewd and valiant Kruger, to suggest a plan to-morrow.

One of the chief events of the next day was an attack on the Citadel by the local volunteer corps and snowshoe clubs, and many amusing situations were witnessed, for a slippery crust of ice had formed over the snow, and the snowshoers continually slid back, as they gained the crest of a ridge, and their ludicrous mishaps were viewed with delight by the defenders and derisive shrieks from the spectators. During the mimic battle Harry had an inspiration. He was standing on the edge of the Citadel ditch, and here, of course, was the very place for his entrance. It was an angle not far from Mann's Bastion, where he had revealed his plot to Kruger; it overlooked the old French works, and what is known as the 'Cove Fields,' and was the most out of the way corner of the Citadel. The ditch was deep and wide, but half filled with snow from a tremendous storm earlier in the week. The leap down into it would be an easy matter, and equally easy to clamber up on the other side, while for the return a rope attached to a post which stood close to the trenches would furnish a ladder. If, now, Kruger only did his part, thought Harry, with buoyant confidence, the deed was as good as accomplished, and in spite of Bob's ridicule, it might even happen in some miraculous way that the gun could be transported even farther afield than the trenches. Whether the idea of carrying it home in a valise or a brown paper parcel rose before his mental vision, I am unable to say, but his imagination soared high during those days of illusion.

(To be Continued.)

How a Squash Plant Gets Out of the Seed.

Have you ever wondered how a plant gets out of the seed? Of course you have, because a bright boy wonders about everything he does not as yet quite understand. But did you ever try

to find out how and why plants grow? I do not mean in school, with the teacher

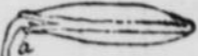


1. Germination just beginning.

to help you, but at home, by asking the plants themselves, which is what we call an experiment.

Suppose you try an experiment with the squash, and see what it will tell you. Get Hubbard or Boston marrow squash seed. Keep this paper and compare your specimens at the different stages with the cut of the plant at the same stage. Also make drawings of your own plant, and write down anything you notice. If you do this I should like you to send the result of your observations to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness'.

Fill a box or pan with warm loose



2. The root and peg.

earth and in it plant a number of squash seeds so that you will have enough to examine two or three times a day for several days. It is warm enough now to keep your box out of doors all the time; you may cover it with a pane of glass till the seedlings get started.

Examine a seed carefully before planting. The hard white substance inside is called albumen, and this is the first

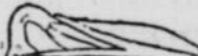


3. Third day of root growth.

food of the plant. At the stage when the seed is sprouting the albumen softens by the warmth and moisture of the ground and becomes a jelly-like substance.

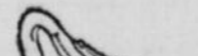
For the following drawings and observations we are indebted to L. H. Bailey, in the Cornell 'Nature-Study Leaflet':

A day or two after the seeds are planted, we shall find a little point or root-like portion breaking out of the sharp end of the seed, as shown in Fig. 1. A day later this root portion has grown to be as long as the seed itself (Fig. 2) and it has turned directly downwards into the soil. But there is another most curious thing about this germinating seed. Just where the root



4. The plant breaking out of the seed-coats.

is breaking out of the seed (shown at a in Fig. 2) there is a little peg or projection. In Fig. 3, about a day later, the root has grown still longer, and this peg seems to be forcing the seed apart. In Fig. 4, however, it will be seen that the seed is really being forced apart by



5. The operation further progressed.

the stem or stalk above the peg for this stem is now growing longer. The lower lobe of the seed has attached to the peg (seen at a, Fig. 4) and the seed-leaves are trying to back out of the seed. Fig.

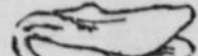


6. The plant just coming up.

5 shows the seed still a day later. The root has now produced many branches

and has thoroughly established itself in the soil. The top is also growing rapidly and is still backing out of the seed, and the seed-coats are still firmly held by the obscure peg.

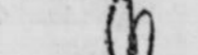
Whilst we have been seeing all these curious things in the seeds which we have dug up, the plantlets which we have not disturbed have been coming through the soil. If we were to see the plant in Fig. 5, as it was 'coming



7. The plant liberated from the seed-coats.

up,' it would look like Fig. 6. It is tugging away trying to get its head out of the bonnet which is pegged down underneath the soil, and it has 'got its back up' in the operation. In Fig. 7, it has escaped from its trap and it is laughing and growing in delight. It must now straighten itself up, as it is doing in Fig. 8, and it is soon standing proud and straight, as in Fig. 9.

There is another thing about this curi-



8. The plant straightening up.

ous squash plant which we must not fail to notice, and this is the fact that these first two leaves of the plantlet came out of the seed and did not grow out of the plant itself. We must notice, too, that these leaves are much smaller when they are first drawn out of the seed than they are when the plantlet has straightened itself up. That is, these leaves increase very much in size after they reach the light and air.

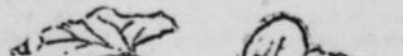


9. Squash plant a week old.

The roots of the plantlet are now established in the soil and are taking in food which enables the plant to grow. The next leaves which appear will be very different from these first or seed leaves.

These later ones are called the true leaves. They grow right out of the little plant itself. Fig. 10 shows these true leaves as they appear on a young squash plant, and the plant now begins to look much like a squash vine.

You are now curious to know how the stem grows when it backs out of the seeds and pulls the little seed-leaves with it, and how the root grows downwards into the soil. Now pull up another seed



10. The true leaves developing.

when it has sent a single root about two inches deep into the earth. Wash it very carefully and lay it upon a piece of paper. Then lay a ruler alongside of it, and make an ink mark one-quarter of an inch from the tip, and two or three other marks at equal distances above. (Note.—Common ink will not answer for this purpose because it 'runs' when the root is wet, but indelible ink, used for marking linen or for drawing, should be used.) Carefully replant the seed. Two days later dig it up, when you will most likely find that the marks are practically the same distance apart as before. The point of the root is no longer at the same place, however, but has grown on. The root, therefore, has grown almost wholly in the end portion.

Now make a similar experiment with the stem or stalk. Mark a young stem in several places, but the next day you will find that these marks are farther apart than when you made them. The marks have all raised themselves above the ground as the plant has grown. The stem, therefore, has grown between the joints rather than from the tip. The stem usually grows most rapidly, at any given time, at the upper or younger portion of the joint (or internode), and the joint soon reaches the limit of its growth and becomes stationary, and a new one grows out above it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Puzzles.

BEHEADING.

Behad the name of a country in Europe and leave distress; behad again and leave own; behad again and leave not without.

A WARNING PROVERB.

14-6-16-7-Part of a plant.
13-9-16-14-A range of mountains.
5-9-3-8-4-A running stream.
7-3-9-4-A tined instrument.
17-12-3-1-A collection of water.
7-9-15-16-4-A whim.
7-1-2-10-Floating ice.
11-10-15-9-A period of time.

WORD SQUARE.

1, A stratum; 2, a place of public contest; 3, a frothy substance; 4, to follow; 5, charges.

CONUNDRUMS.

Which aunt is most given to short journeys?
Which is the most unkind one? The most boastful one?

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Transpose a commander and make a merchant.
Transpose to close and make in this manner.
Transpose the earth and make an organ of the body.

SUBSTITUTIONS.

In the following verse one letter is to be taken from each word and a different one substituted.

A Smirit on nope end if trutel
A opirit oh beaute end mouth!
Shins stile the older flory;
Rhine shill the long end store
On boyous cads ant masses,
On girds apou thy sprat;
On perfum+ sirs a glowing,
On greed thinks plad wite crowing,
If all thy worle brown youne agoun
Do welocote on thy pay.

Answers to Puzzles of May 22.

PHONETICS.

Saucer (saw, sir).
Hawser (haw, sir).

WORD SQUARE.

COMET
OPERA
MEDAL
ERASE
TALES

Riddle—Print.

SOME TREES.

The sociable tree—Pear.
The tree nearest the sea—beech.
The tree for ships—bay.
The tall-tale tree—Peach.
The languishing tree—pine.
The chronologist's tree—date.
The tree that is warmly clad—fir.

BURIED AUTHORS.

Churchill, Davis, Hope, Winter.
One hundred can be made with four 9's in this way, 99 9-9.

Send answers to Editor Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness,' not later than Wednesday, June 13. The correct answers and the names of those sending them will appear in the following issue. If you cannot answer all of them, try as many as you can. Answers to some of the previous puzzles have been received from Lulu Smith, Port Nelson, Ont.; Jesse Mackenzie, Omaha, Nebraska, and Alfred Merle Bowker (aged eight), East Bolton, Que.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish to thank the members of the W. W. T. Club, Grande Ligne, for the very neatly written copy of poem asked for by Harold Lewis. As it was too long to be printed on this page, it has been forwarded by mail. Will correspondents asking for lengthy poems kindly enclose a stamped and addressed envelope, and they will then receive an answer by post sooner than they could have it by waiting till space would permit us to publish it.



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

Tuesday, June 5.

Problem 70.—Tourney No. 15. 'KRUGER AT BAY.' Black—5 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution June 26.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 67, Tourney No. 13, 'Bis Repetita Placent.' White K at K R 3; Q at K 7; Rs at Q 8 and Q B; Kts at Q R 5 and K R 7; Bs at Q Kt 3 and K R 8; pawns at Q 5, K B 2 and 4, and K R 6—twelve pieces. Black K at Q 5; R at Q 6; Kts at Q R 3 and Q B 6; B at K Kt 3; pawns at Q Kt 2, K B 2 and 6, and K R 2 and 3—ten pieces. Key move, 1, R—K 8. Variations:

- Black. 1 B x R or P 2 Kt—B 6 mate 1 B—B 4 2 Kt x B mate 1 B or Kt—Kt 5 2 Kt—K 6 mate 1 P—Kt 3 or 4 2 Kt—B 6 mate 1 P—B 4 2 Kt x B P mate 1 Kt—B 2 or Kt 2 Q—Kt 4 mate 1 Kt—Kt 5 2 Q x Kt mate 1 Kt—B 4, K 7 etc. 2 Q x P mate 1 Kt x P 2 R—B 4 mate 1 R—K 6 2 Q x R mate 1 R—Q 7 or 8. 2 Q—K 3 mate.

Correct from 'Portia,' Charlottetown, 49; FitzGerald, St. Catharines, 53; F. Macnab, Perth, 72; S. F. Shenstone, Toronto, 37; W. G. Whiteside, Toronto, 19; 'Report,' Bear River, 66; J.W.H., Portsmouth, 50, and Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, 69.

Criticism.—First class; must have take a good deal of study to compose.—Patterson. Composition lacks brilliancy, but indicates careful study.—'Report.' Not difficult.—Macnab.

Freeman.—Your answer to No. 66 is eight days too late. Anyway, Kt—B 4 does not solve the problem.

Canadian Championship.—We learn from Mr. A. K. Blackadar, of the Ottawa Chess Club, that the Annual Championship Tournament is likely to be held in that city during the first week of July.

A FINE WIN FOR CANADA.

In the correspondence match between Canada and the United States.

Game 59—Centre Counter Gambit.

Table with columns for Canada and United States, listing chess moves like P-K 4, P x P, Kt-Q B 3, etc.

Lord Wemyss writes to the papers criticising Lord Salisbury's commendation of Rifle Clubs. He claims that the Militia ballot is the law of the land, and is a much milder form of compulsory service than the Swiss model.

A one-year-old boy has been choked at Kettering by a crumb which got firmly fixed in his throat, and, according to medical evidence given at the inquest completely blocked the air passage.

The largest collection in any congregation throughout the Kingdom, in response to the Queen's appeal to the churches for the war fund, was eight hundred and two pounds from the New West End Synagogue, Bayswater.

An inquest was held recently on the body of a brass finisher named Owen Mulroy, belonging to Lambeth. Mulroy was sixty-five years old. He died from syncope, and his doctor stated that the deceased had the largest heart he had ever seen. The organ weighed twenty-three ounces instead of eleven ounces.

A fire, supposed to have originated from a spark from a railway engine, raged for some time on a common near Burley, on the borders of the New Forest. Aided by a strong wind the fire spread so rapidly that Lord Manners's house was in jeopardy. It was with the greatest difficulty that the fire was kept from the Bistern covers. Some three hundred acres were burnt.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Peterborough Station the other evening. A number of invalids from the front were travelling from London to Yorkshire, and on the journey one man became unmanageable, and, from his ravings, it was evident he imagined he was fighting over again the engagement at Spion Kop, in which he took part. He was with difficulty removed from the train and taken to Peterborough Infirmary, where he was detained. He belongs to the West Yorkshire Regiment.

A pleasing story of youthful pluck and promptitude comes from Swanage. Some Herston schoolboys, while playing on the golf links, lost a ball in a hedgerow. During the search which followed a lad named Webber was bitten on the wrist by an adder. A companion named Hoptruff, without a moment's hesitation, tied a handkerchief tightly round Webber's wrist, and proceeded to suck the poison out of the wound. Major du Boulay, who was on the links, was so pleased with Hoptruff's conduct that he has since given him a watch, a handsome money-box, and four shillings and sixpence in money as a present.

In Warwickshire recently a workman was walking along the side of a stream on the way to his employment, when he noticed a swan floating on its back with its head under water. With the aid of a long pole he got the bird to the bank, and on pulling it out found to his surprise that a large pike had the bird's head in its mouth. The fish, which was also quite dead, had apparently pounced on the bird when the latter dived, and as neither could extricate itself, the one was suffocated and the other choked.

There has been an immense boom in Dickens's localities during the last few months. It is now announced that the famous Bleak House, Broadstairs, is for sale, and a suggestion has already been made that admirers of Dickens should contribute the £3,000 odd and purchase the house for a Dickens Memorial and Museum. In spite of all the imperative calls on the generosity of the public there is little doubt that the money would be subscribed over and over again if it were publicly asked for. People admire other novelists; they love Dickens.—'Globe.'

A pretty story is told to-day of an incident at Court which shows how the Queen still possesses the royal memory for which all her family are famous, as well as the happy knack of always saying the right thing. When Lady William Cecil had made a curtsey and was passing on, the Queen stopped her to congratulate her and to ask most tenderly after her sister, Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and her little son, who was only lately born, and whose advent is the more welcome as Captain Drummond, who is one of the Queen's grooms-in-waiting, had hitherto only daughters, but no heir.

Robert Carroll, a street vendor, was summoned at Southwark Police Court, for 'unlawfully wearing a dress having the appearance of a uniform of Her Majesty's forces, in such a manner as to be likely to bring contempt upon that uniform.' He was selling small brooches in the street and was dressed in khaki jacket and trousers, and a brown hat similar to that used by the colonial volunteers now in South Africa. The judge asked defendant whether he had permission to use the uniform, and he replied, 'No, but I have a son in South Africa. It's not government clothing, but only like it, and I don't think I am doing wrong to wear it to get a living with.' He was let off with a warning.

More than a year ago the Court 'Hopeful Bud,' of the Ancient Order of Foresters, meeting at Blackwood, Monmouthshire, asked the German Emperor, through the German Ambassador, for a trophy of the chase to adorn their lodge room. In due course a reply was received, stating that the Emperor would



Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to backaches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bourchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

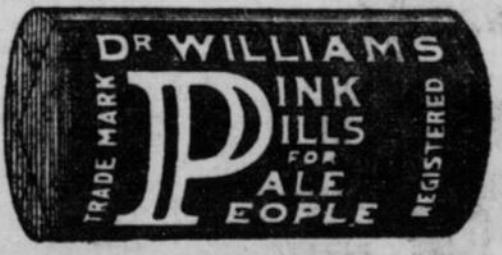
Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anaemia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

(Signed) J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving.



At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Snow fell in large quantities on May 12 last, in Lancashire.

Miss Florence Nightingale was eighty years of age on Tuesday, May 15 last.

The London County Council made a profit of five thousand pounds by selling horses to the War Office.

A lady who attended the Queen's drawing-room the other day lost a diamond pendant valued at fifteen hundred pounds.

Fresh butter is selling at sixpence per pound in the southern part of Lincolnshire, so great is the quantity produced on the farms.

A Thrapston pauper, having unexpectedly received a windfall, has refunded the guardians fifty pounds, the amount of her maintenance.

A bereaved husband near Christchurch finds himself £500 the richer by his wife's death. She had hidden the sum in the bedding.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is said to have remarked to a friend who saw him off from Southampton the other day, that it would be a long time before his face was seen in London again.

be pleased to comply with the request, and in fulfilment of that promise the German Ambassador has now forwarded the stuffed head of a wild boar killed by the Emperor during the past winter. The head is on an oak mount, carved with oak leaves and acorns, the emblems of the order, and a silver plate is inscribed—'From His Imperial Majesty, William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to the Ancient Order of Foresters in Blackwood, 1900.'

SCOTCH.

It is announced that the Duke of Rutland is about to sell his Highland seat, St. Mary's Tower, on Birnam Hill, Perthshire, immortalized in 'Macbeth.'

Scottish recruiting districts have sent to the army during the year over 4,300 men. This does not include recruits raised at the headquarters of regiments, battalions and batteries. Scottish regimental districts contributed 2,377. Glasgow was an easy first, Edinburgh second, Perth third, and Hamilton fourth. With 359 recruits Stirling was fifth.

and was a good way in front of Ayr, Aberdeen, Inverness, Fort George and Berwick-on-Tweed.

Mr. Alexander Bethune, of Blebo, in the parish of Kamback, the descendant of one of the oldest families in Fife, recently died at Castlandhill, Inverkeithing. Mr. Bethune, who was in his seventy-sixth year, was in his early manhood a lieutenant in the 42nd (Black Watch), and when the volunteer movement took shape in 1859 he was appointed a captain of the Cupar Corps. He was noted for his pedigree herd of shorthorn cattle, and as a county gentleman he took an active and independent part in public affairs.

Some folks who have the idea that our foes in South Africa are an uncouth people, not far removed from being savages, will get a shock on learning that Blair Lodge School, Polmont, has the distinction, or otherwise, of being captained by a genuine Boer. His father is a judge at Pretoria. His son, who is a smart-looking young fellow, and was in the school cricket team against Stirling County, was at home in South Africa

last October, when the war broke out, and would have been commandeered to fight for the republic, but he got a pass from General Cronje to enable him to return to Blair Lodge to finish his schooling. Cronje would probably now be glad of a pass from this young man if it would get him out of St. Helena.—Stirling Observer.

A SPECTACLE.

TWO NEW SAINTS ADDED TO THE CALENDAR AT ROME.

Rome, May 25.—There was a magnificent spectacle in St. Peter's yesterday on the occasion of the canonization of Jean Baptiste de la Salle, the founder of the Order of Christian Brothers, and Rita Di Casia, a nun of the Augustinian order. The interior of the vast Basilica was illuminated and adorned with costly hangings and the building was filled with a great concourse of people, including all the pontifical dignitaries, diplomats and the Roman nobility. Of the sixty thousand spectators, thirty thousand were foreign pil-

grims. Italian troops kept order in the square in front of St. Peter's, while the pontifical bodyguard was stationed within the Cathedral.

Pope Leo, attired in his state robes, was borne on the Sedia Gestatoria at the head of an imposing procession composed of the entire Papal Court, three hundred patriarchs, archbishops and bishops and four cardinals. A roar of cheering rose from the multitude on the Pope's appearance, but the applause was quickly hushed by the guards.

When the cortege reached the choir the Pope alighted from the Sedia Gestatoria, took his seat on the pontifical throne, and the cardinals and other ecclesiastics massed around him. The solemn ceremony of canonization then proceeded. The Pontiff, after the usual prayers, pronounced the canonization and intoned the Te Deum. At that moment the bells in all the churches in Rome rang out and the Pope solemnly blessed the congregation and returned to the Vatican amid the prolonged cheering of the large audience assembled, which then left the Cathedral and dispersed.

HOME DEPARTMENT

WHY DORIS TELLS THE TRUTH. Mrs. Kruger's Ways—Strawberry Ice-Cream—The Middle Daughter—Kind to Animals.

TRUTH AND HONOR WITH CHILDREN.
BY P. Q. R.

'I hate lies,' said my sister one day. 'Perfectly proper, Nell,' said I. 'Well, I really can see no excuse for a lie.'

'Can't you! I can. Unwarranted curiosity about one's private affairs. For instance, you must surely recall the time that prying Miss Staples asked you if you were engaged, before a soul knew of your engagement outside of our family. Do you remember what you said?'

My sister blushed: 'Yes,—I—lied.'

'You did, Nell; and it was a justifiable act, too.'

'I'm not sure of that. I think if such an instance should occur now, I could escape with neither confession nor lies.'

'Possibly—'

'I always did try to speak the truth,' continued Nell. 'But I believe I dislike lies much more since I have children. I do so hate to have them untruthful.'

I laughed, recalling some of little Frank's latest prevarications. 'Did you have such a siege of it with Doris?' I asked.

'Doris has had her time, but the motive in her case was a different one. Frank is ingenious, and originates a lie to gain some end, principally for the pleasure of his stomach. Doris is tempted by fear, or, rather, shame, because of some naughty thing she wishes to hide.'

'Do you mean that she still does it?' I asked in surprise, not having noticed anything of the kind in the five-year-old.

'Yes; occasionally; but I can generally get her to be perfectly truthful by not making too much of the offence she is trying to conceal. She understands now that I can endure the knowledge of any sin if she is straightforward in confessing it. It surprises me, however, that it should take so long to teach my children to be truthful.'

'Perhaps you are reaping the harvest of your lie to Miss Staples?'

'Don't,' said Nell, shivering. 'But, really I have tried so constantly never to be severe with Doris when she tells me of wrong-doing that I cannot understand why I must still handle her so carefully. Often I must coax the truth from her, but I never consciously let her go without getting her to tell me it all.'

'Both the children have good imaginations,' I said.

'Yes; but they rarely are untruthful from the impulse of that alone. A few times they have told me of events that I knew had not occurred; and I have said at the end, "That's a make-believe story, isn't it?" And they admitted it frankly, enough.'

'Then, too, don't you think children sometimes dream things that seem to them true?'

'Undoubtedly, we must make allowance for that.'

'Well,' I said, 'Doris and Frank trust you implicitly, Nell; and that will certainly make your task easier.'

'Yes,' said my sister, looking pleased. 'I think they do trust me, and they ought to. I have never consciously told either child the whitest kind of a lie. How could I expect them to be truthful, if they ever heard me say what was not true? As it is, I believe, when they are older, they will grow to love truth as much as I do. We often talk about fairies and brownies, and they understand these are creatures of fancy. And, perhaps, as something more of a reality, we have looked upon Santa Claus. For I want my children to have all the fun that others do, and I half believe in the jolly old man myself. But last Christmas Eve Doris said as I undressed her, "Is Santa Claus really or believing, mamma?" And what could I do? Was I to tell my child a flat lie merely to give her a little more fun?'

'I know well enough what you did,' I replied.

'Of course,' I said, "It's only believing, Doris, like the brownies." "Who gives us the presents, mamma?" Doris asked. "Oh, papa and mamma and friends," I answered. "But I want you to get as much fun out of it as if it were true. So, when you wake up to-morrow and find your stockings full, I hope you'll say, just as if it were true: "Goody, goody! Santa Claus has been here and filled our stockings!" "I will, I will," said Doris, laughing gleefully. And so she did.'

That night, as the children were eating their supper in the nursery, their mother and I sitting in an adjoining room, Frank called out,—

'Mamma, Doris jus' took anuvver spoonful of jam.'

'I didn't,' said Doris.

'There it is!' said Nell, getting up. Presently I heard her in the nursery, asking cheerfully,—

'Most through supper, children?'

Then the voices rippled on, evidently discussing different subjects. With some curiosity, I arose, and looked in through the door. Nell stood beside the little table, one hand gently stroking Doris's head. 'Would you like some more jam, Doris?' 'No, mamma.'

'She took'—began Frank.

'You needn't tell me,' said his mother. 'Doris will, I'm sure. Don't say anything that isn't true, darling; it would make me feel so bad. Did you take some jam?'

'Yes, a little.'

'Did you have all you wanted? Wouldn't you like some more?'

Then Nell kissed her saying, 'I'm so glad you told the truth, and immediately began talking of other things.'

My sister's comment on the matter later was this:—

'Of course, the principal thing is to get them to be truthful. Jam is entirely unimportant compared with truth.'

When, later, we went down to tea, we saw Doris's doll on a chair in the dining room. 'Don't let me forget,' said Nell, 'I promised to put Rosie in the playhouse before I went to bed.' Neither of us thought of the doll again during the evening.

That night I awoke from my first sleep at the sound of careful footsteps in the hall. I feared one of the children might be ill, and looked out. At that moment my sister was about to enter the nursery.

'Any one sick?' I asked.

'No,' said Nell, in a whisper, 'I forgot this,' holding up the doll.

'What time is it?'

'About half-past two.'

At breakfast Nell told me how she had waked suddenly in the night with the thought of the doll. 'I wouldn't lightly break my word to the children. Where an older person might understand an omission for good reasons, a child would lose confidence in you. Children are sharp observers and very critical. Once I hastily threatened to punish Doris if she did a certain wrong thing again. Not long after she repeated the offence; and, as I hated to punish her, I looked about for an honorable escape from doing it. She had hurt Frank. I said, if she would tell Frank she was sorry, and try very hard to be good to him in the future, I would excuse her that time. She did what I asked, and all seemed happily settled; but some time after, when I found occasion to tell the children how carefully one should keep his promise, Doris remarked, "You broke your word once, didn't you, mamma?" And I learned by a few questions that the little mischief had given me a black mark because of my leniency toward her that day. That taught me a lesson; and I have been more careful since to promise less, but to absolutely keep my word unless circumstances beyond my control make that course impossible. In such a case (which rarely happens), I explain the matter fully to the children.'

One afternoon, as Nell and I started off on a walk with the little ones, Frank said he had forgotten his whistle. 'If you want it, go and get it,' said his mother.

'Will you wait for me?'

'Yes; I'll wait right here.'

So the little fellow ran back to the house. I have seen children look behind to see if an agreement were kept, but it did not occur to Frank to feel any doubt. It was a sunny spot where we stood, and I suggested that we should cross the street and wait under a tree.

'You go with Doris,' said Nell. 'But I will stay here. Frank is so little that he might think that I had failed to keep my promise did I budge from the spot.'

Then, humorously, she drew with her parasol a circle about her in the gravel. We did not wait long for Frank. I said to him, 'You see mamma kept her word and waited for you.'

'Course her did!' said Frank. 'I would be 'shamed of her if her didn't!'

I carefully watched my sister through the remainder of my visit; and I never heard the slightest prevarication from her, although, now that my mind had been specially directed to the subject of truth-telling and the exact keeping of promises, I noted with horror the prevalence in other families of the apparent belief that no responsibility is to be attached to lies or breaches of honor with little ones.

I have heard mothers say, 'If you do that again, you can have no candy to-day.' And the box of candy would be brought by the delinquent and partaken of before my very eyes.

'Where is my baby sister?' said a little tot one day to his mother. 'I don't know,' said she. 'Perhaps God has taken her away. You know you struck her.' And the little sister was at the time enjoying her customary carriage ride in the care of the nurse girl.

'Does it taste bad?' said Doris, drawing back, as her mother was about to give her a spoonful of medicine.

'I don't like it,' said her mother. 'But perhaps you will not mind it. When I have to take it, I swallow it as quickly as I can.'

'No matter how desirable the end may seem,' my sister often said, 'no lies, no lies!'

Nell and I looked down from a window upon the children one day, as they played with little neighbors; and we heard Tommy, who lives next door, and is a year older than Doris, say:

'Let's come and ask your mother; she won't fool us.' And it seemed to me that

out of the mouth of babes Nell's praise was perfected.—The Christian Register.

MRS. KRUGER.

When Mrs. Kruger has finished her heavier household duties, she dons a black alpaca dress, settles herself comfortably in the little parlor, and darns socks until evening. President Kruger is a notable personage now, consequently those of our readers who may like 'the personal paragraph' will learn with interest that he is 'heavy on his socks.' Nearly every pair in his wardrobe has been 'heeled' by his industrious wife.

Then, when there are no more socks to mend, Mrs. Kruger may take it into her head to make herself a new dress or 'turn' an old one. Every dress that the good lady wears or has worn during the past few years was made by herself. Ladies who are in the habit of presenting dress-makers' bills to their husbands at frequent intervals will be interested to know that the wife of the President of the South African Republic has never had more than three dresses at any one time, and they are all black. She is satisfied with two hats, which, like the dresses, are made by herself.

The hat reserved for special occasions, such as visiting with the President, or going with him to church, is as well known in Pretoria as Oom Paul's invariable silk 'topper.' One of the lady's many good traits is her love of animals. She deprecates the fashion of wearing birds or feathers in feminine headgear, and has herself never been guilty of anything of the kind.

Illustrative of this tender heartedness is the following well authenticated anecdote: Plans were being prepared to erect a statue to the President, and when the drawings were completed they were shown to Mrs. Kruger. She was very much pleased with them, and expressed her admiration to the sculptor.

'But there is one thing I would like to suggest to you,' she said. 'The design is beautiful, and the whole plan pleases me very much, but there is one thing I would like if you can arrange it without a sacrifice of art, and that is when you design the President's hat you will leave a little hollow in the top from which the birds can drink.'—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May.



THE MIDDLE DAUGHTER.

In large families, I think a little special favor should be shown to the middle daughter, who often has to have her new things made out of her sister's old ones; the daughter for whom frocks are turned, and hats retrimmed, while the next older sisters walk out resplendent in the new purchases. A pretty ribbon, a dainty pair of gloves, a fresh parasol, something to make up for what she must go without, should be the portion of this girl, on whom fall many of the family burdens, while her seniors are going through college, and her juniors are the petted occupants of the nursery.—Margaret E. Sangster in 'Good Housekeeping' for May.

Surgery, says an exchange, is not for home practice as a rule, but there are emergencies and small wounds of children when a little knowledge may come in very handy. A famous surgeon gave to the writer the following method to extract a splinter from a child's hand: A wide-necked bottle is filled with steaming hot water nearly two-thirds up to the neck. Then place the sore where the splinter has entered over the mouth of the bottle, pressing it firmly over the skin to create suction. The steam from the hot water will allay the inflammation, and at the same time assist the suction of the bottle to withdraw the splinter. Usually the steam and suction will draw out a splinter that has been driven in so deep that nothing less than a severe cutting of the flesh would ordinarily extract.

It is an evidence of the far-reaching effects of the late disastrous fires that physical culture classes have taken up rope-climbing and descending, students hitherto unwilling or indifferent to this work being anxious to become experts. Girls are learning to hang by one and both hands, as well as to use a rope in climbing and descending. One class is learning how to dress quickly. The class declares that this greatly helps to form habits of order. Valuables, for instance, are put in boxes. In many ways these girls find that the discipline teaches them how to save time by keeping things where they belong.—'Outlook.'

WHY SHE TRUSTED HIM.

The lady of the house was standing in the vestibule, casting an anxious eye down the street.

'Are there no boys in sight?' asked a voice from within.

'Yes, plenty of boys on the street, but you know how particular I am about Pet. I should like to be sure that the boy who rides her will not be rough with her.'

Just then a sturdy young fellow of ten came whizzing by on a bicycle. It was not his own, but one that its owner was generous enough to lend to the boys who had none, and he was taking his turn while the other boys lay on the grass and played jackstones, wishing as he rode along, 'My! if I only had a wheel for my trip to the farm!'

Just then he suddenly straightened himself up. 'Ting-a-ling-ling!' rang out the bell of the bicycle sharply, and as he slowed up the other boys half rose and looked wonderingly. They could see nothing to ring for.

'What was it, Dick?' they demanded.

'Oh, nothing but a sparrow. I was afraid I'd run over it; the little thing stood so still right in front of the wheel.'

'Ho, ho! Rings his bell for a sparrow!' sneered the other boys as Dick dismounted. 'Mamma's litty, witty baby.'

'I don't care how much you make fun of me,' he replied good-naturedly, yet not without a red flush on his brow. 'I guess I wouldn't run over a sparrow, even, when I could help it by ringing or stopping.'

'Come here, please, Dick,' called a voice from the doorstep of one of the handsomest houses on the avenue. 'You are the very boy I want to drive a pony to the country and back. It is out on the Darlington Boulevard. Would you like to go?'

'Why, yes, ma'am,' quickly answered Dick. 'I have an errand out there, and was just dreading the walk.'

'Then I am glad you may ride. I was wondering if I could trust one of those boys to be kind to Pet, when I overheard about the sparrow. That made me willing to trust you.'—Junior Christian Endeavor World.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Missionary Association in London Dr. James Maxwell, of the Islington Medical Mission, said: 'If medical missions are essential abroad, they are certainly essential at home. If they are according to the will and mind of Christ, it is not the color of the patients that will determine their usefulness.' His address was filled with telling points and suggestive incidents that certainly determined the value of the medical mission agency for the north of London in any case.

An interesting paper in an English magazine, speaking of the religious life of the Queen, says that: In sickness or in health, in all times of sorrow and distress, and in the moments of greatest triumph, she has put her trust in God. The Bible has been the daily guide of her life, and prayer the solace of her darkest hour. . . . The Queen's Bible and Prayer Book, large and well-worn copies, have a special table assigned to them in the private sitting-room, whether at Osborne, Windsor, or Balmoral, and they accompany her on Continental journeys, and are placed each morning ready for her use when she is travelling by rail, or on board the royal yacht. . . . The Queen has always observed Sunday as a day of rest from business transactions.

In delivering the second Lees and Raper Memorial Lecture on Friday night last at St. James's Hall, Professor Victor Horsley spoke on 'The effect of alcohol upon the human brain.' In the course of his remarks Professor Horsley said that even with a small quantity of alcohol—a quantity which would be called 'dietetic'—there was a very distinct and depressing effect upon the highest centres of the brain. It was scientifically true that wine was a mocker. He wholly excluded alcohol as a diet. From the scientific standpoint, the contention that small doses of alcohol, such as people took with meals, had no deleterious effect, could not be maintained. From the scientific standpoint total abstinence must be their course if they were to follow the plain teaching of truth and common sense.

The annual meetings of the International Bible Reading Association in London attracted a crowd, as might be expected from an organization which added thirty thousand to its membership last year, and has six hundred and sixty thousand adherents who are reading its portions in ninety languages and in all parts of the world. A conference of secretaries made it clear that no Sunday-school can be considered complete without a branch of the association, and some interesting incidents of its working were given. In Burton-on-Trent, for instance, a blind lady puts the lists and hints into Braille type for herself and another sightless member, and a number of working men have framed a branch of their own and read the daily portion in their dinner-hour, calling it 'dessert.' At the public meeting Mr. C. Waters, who founded the society, gave some picturesque glimpses of its world-wide work, which was illustrated by a map of the world dotted with flags to represent branches, a number of youngsters who wore lettered sashes to indicate countries and colonies, and a very charming Swedish lady in Dalecarlian costume, etc. Herr Lehmann, of Cassel, gave an account of I. B. R. A. work in Germany, where it provides a much-needed stimulus to Bible-reading. From a branch in Saxony, where a Sunday-school had been closed by the police, the workers wrote, 'This union for Bible-reading and prayer no police can forbid.'—'Christian World.'



Cream of Tomato Soup—This, if properly made, is a most delicious soup, especially for summer. Stew the tomatoes (there should be sufficient to make a pint when cooked) with a sprig of parsley, a blade of mace, and a bay leaf, allowing them to stew for fifteen minutes. Strain, and add a teaspoonful of sugar. Put a quart of milk on to boil, and when boiling thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour, and one good tablespoonful of butter, which have been rubbed together. If ready to serve at once, take the tomatoes from the fire, and add the boiling milk to them. If it is not to be served immediately, let them stand on the fire separately till required and then mix, for if put upon the stove after mixing or allowed to stand any length of time, the soup will be sure to curdle. There will be no difficulty whatever in making this appetizing soup if this caution is borne in mind, never to mix the tomatoes and milk until the moment of serving.

A novel but simple soup is made of onions and oatmeal. It is easy to make, economical and much more savory than might be supposed. They who wish to experiment may fry two large cups of chopped onions with a heaped tablespoon of meat drippings or butter in the bottom of the soup kettle; when quite brown, add two cups coarse oatmeal, and this must also be stirred until well browned; it is the brownling or parching which flavors the soup pleasantly.—Now add sufficient boiling water to well cover, and let it boil at least a half hour, adding more boiling water should it thicken too much. Season while cooking with salt and pepper and at the last minute add a cup of hot milk. Have dice of fried bread ready in the tureen and upon them pour the hot soup.

AS TO STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries cream (self-freezing).—One quart rich milk, three eggs, whites and yolks, beaten separately, but until very light, four cupfuls of sugar, one pint sweet cream, or two cans of condensed milk. Heat the milk almost to a boiling point; add the sugar to the yolks and pour on the hot milk, a little at a time, beating all the time. Add the whites and keep stirring. Set all on the stove again, in a double boiler, or in a pan set in a pan of hot water. Stir while it boils, for fifteen minutes, when it should be as thick as boiled custard.

When cold, add the cream, beating it in slowly, and then the berries, stirring the mixture thoroughly. Put into a narrow covered pail, and set this in a larger one, filling in the space between with alternate layers of ice, pounded into bits, and rock salt. Mind, rock salt. No other is sure. Before covering the 'freezer' pail, the inner one, beat the custard for several minutes, at least five, with might and main—unless you can persuade James to do it for you, which will be far better, for two reasons: You will have saved strength, and made him think that he's indispensable, always a healthy sentiment to encourage.

Pack carefully, even over the top, with the ice and salt, then cover with several layers of carpet and leave it for an hour. Open, clean down the gathering film of ice from sides and top, beat all with a long handed spoon or ladle, as before (only longer) and again by proxy, if your proxy is on hand, cover thickly with ice, salt and carpet. If brine is accumulated, pour it off and replenish the ice. Leave it now for four hours, when the brine will have to be turned off again, and more ice put on; but you do not need to open the pail, until two hours later. Then lift it out, uncover, wrap in a large towel which has been wrung out of boiling water, turn it out on a platter which is longer than the pail, and it is ready to serve.—N. Y. 'Observer.'

officials, it was learned that he was to be taken away, and a great multitude thronged the railway station on his departure.

On this second period of exile his family soon joined him, but sorrow was to be their portion. In less than a year one daughter was taken from him by drowning and the mother and three children carried away by cholera, leaving the sorrowing exile alone with but one of his family, his son, remaining. His preaching of the Gospel continued during this second term of exile and many converts were won. At the end of the second term of four years the church numbered one hundred and fifty members, and has since grown to more than three hundred.

On his second return from exile Mr. Pawloff found that it was useless for him to attempt to longer preach the Gospel in Russia. He had become so widely known that his movements were under constant surveillance of the secret police, and so he at last decided in sorrow to leave his native land, and situated himself at Tultscha, in Roumania, just over the border, where he has been joined by many Baptists who have suffered from exile in Siberia.

Mr. Pawloff has recently been visiting the Russian Mennonite and Baptist Churches in America, and assurances of support have been given which will enable him to carry forward with vigor the great work which he is still able to do in Roumania. He speaks Russian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Turkish and German, but converses only with some difficulty in English. He is preaching the Gospel, and bears upon his body the marks of the Lord Jesus.

AN UNFINISHED STORY.
(Miss Moreton, of Pekin, in 'L. M. S. Chronicle'.)

Nearly twelve years ago there arrived one day at one of the London Missionary Society's stations in Pekin a woman carrying a baby in her arms, enquiring for the lady teacher's house. She was at once taken to the wife of the pastor, to whom she told her simple story. It was that her husband had become a Christian, put away his idols, and received baptism, and was anxious that his wife should share in the blessings of Christ's salvation. Business had called him away from the city, but before going he had urged his wife to seek out the missionaries, and put herself under their instruction; 'so,' said she, 'I want you to teach me to be a Christian.' Although utterly ignorant, as all heathen Chinese women are, she proved a diligent and earnest scholar. Every Sunday she was in her place at the chapel, and at the enquirers' week-day class she always appeared, bringing with her an old lady to look after the baby and pick up what crumbs of fruit she could while the mother was attending to the Bible lesson.

Time went on, the father returned home, and mother and child were baptized, the little one taking the name of Mary. By and by another girl was added to the family, and she was named Martha. Mary was very bright and quick, and learnt to sing hymns and repeat verses of Scripture, and the home was often brightened by the sound of her song and prayer. Of course all this could not go on without the neighbors' attention being much drawn to the family, and they had to bear a good deal of petty persecution; but Mrs. Taiu was by nature of an independent turn of mind, and by the grace of God was enabled to pass through the trial unscathed, and all the stronger and brighter for it.

Mary was always eager to learn, and

A PERSECUTED STUNDIST PASTOR ('Faithful Witness.')

Pastor Vasilii Pawloff was lost to sight, and it was only known that he had been exiled by administrative process to Siberia. Few men in modern times have endured more, suffered more, or sacrificed more, for the Gospel of Christ. He is but forty-four years of age, but the varied experiences of his life, if fully told, would make a story of thrilling romantic interest. A native of Tiflis, in Transcaucasia, he was converted and baptized at the age of sixteen; persecuted by his parents at first, and trained for a preacher of the Gospel at Hamburg, Germany, under the personal direction of the late Pastor Oncken, by whom he was ordained. He afterwards returned to Russia and spread the glad tidings of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ throughout the regions of the Don and the Volga, and over the Caucasian mountains to the borders of Persia and the Caspian Sea. Hundreds of converts were won to the Lord Jesus, and many churches were established by his labors.

By his arduous and extended and successful service he became widely and well known to the Russian officials, who watched him with jealous eyes, and in 1887 he was suddenly banished from his home and sent to Siberia, simply for the crime of preaching the truth as it is in Jesus. Even in that land of exile he continued to preach the Gospel during his first term of four years. At its conclusion he returned to his home in Tiflis. But a few weeks after his return he was called before the officials and commended to sign a document pledging himself to preach no more. He refused, and was arrested without process of law and thrown into prison. For some time his friends knew not what had become of him, but at last learned that he was in the prison at Tiflis. Soon he, with another, was taken by secret ways to the station to be again transported to Siberia. Notwithstanding the care of the

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LADIES' BLOUSE SET
No. 3.

With three blouse pins, one pair links and one stud, fine rolled gold plate, latest fashion. About twice the size of illustration.
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soon as she was long enough she was admitted into the girls' boarding school, which she made good progress in.

By-and-by Mr. Ts'u, whose business (a shop) had for a long time been depressing, found it advisable to give it up, and take his wife back to her native home, upwards of fifty miles west.

A short time before I left Pekin, Mrs. Ts'u, who had to come to the city on business, brought her eldest girl, hoping to leave her in the school, and it was with real heart-sorrow that, owing to changes in the management of the school, and to her inability to find a suitable home for Mary in the holidays, we had to let her go back home with her mother for the present.

MINISTERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell says with emphasis: "The best men are wanted to occupy pulpits or start new causes at the Cape. Men who are failures at home will do no good out here, for the expectation that anything will do for the colonies is a great mistake. In the most out-of-the-way places are to be found characters of a quality that demand the best. University men are thick on the ground, but they are willing to dispense with the conventional restrictions which restrain them from roughing it at home. They are willing to listen to any man, be he Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregationalist or Methodist, provided he preaches, but if he cannot they will stay away. Here church-going is laxer than at home. There are no conventional sanctions making it proper to go to a place of worship and improper to abstain, so if the preacher gets a hearing he must have a message. There is a great opportunity for men willing to give themselves to the work of training citizens for the Africa that is to be. At Caledon square, Capetown, for instance, I noted that the congregation was two-thirds men, and a numerical majority young men. The sight impressed me greatly. The ministers of Cape Colony are doorkeepers to the Empire. Most of them are sent out from home, and I can conceive of no finer sphere for a man conscientiously desirous of doing his best for the service of God and his fellows than is presented by this land of many problems."

COLPORTAGE IN KOREA.

The history of Bible Society work in Korea has never been told, and possibly never will be, for facts are hard to get; but the following story, related by a native, is full of interest from many points of view, and shows how providential has been the care watching over the workers since its beginning. Mr. Ross is the elder of two brothers; both living in Wanghai Province, and doing a remarkable work there. Some years ago they were colporteurs of this Society, under the superintendence of Dr. Ross, of Mukden, Manchuria. After Mr. Ross, the elder, had been at work for some time, he announced his intention of returning to Korea. The story is told in his own words: "Very well," said Dr. Ross; "but, you must do something for Korea." He gave me some books. Then he and Mrs. Ross prayed for me and with me, and I set out with my pack upon my back. Oh, but it was a hard journey! Presently my feet got sore, and I put down my load to see what was wrong. I found a big blister on my foot, and sat down and tried to cool it as best I could. While sitting there, two Koreans came by and asked me where I was going. It turned out that we were all going the

same way, and they offered to help me with part of my load. They were horrified, however, to find that I was carrying books. They asked me if it was not very dangerous, but still they helped. When we got near the western border of Korea we stopped for the night, and in the morning, just as we were about to start, up rushed my two companions in a great state of excitement, and urged me to fly. The inspector of customs is coming along. "You had better slip off at once. Go further up the (Yaloo) river, and cross the border whenever you can get a good chance!" I replied that I had nothing but good books, and therefore had nothing to fear; but they refused to have anything further to do with my load.

However, we soon met the inspector, and were called before him. My two companions, having no load, were at once released, and waited outside to see what would happen to me. The inspector then said: "What is your name?" "So San Yan." "Where do you live?" "In Wiju."

"Have you anything contraband in your pack?" "No."

The pack was opened, and immediately the yamen runner, seizing the books, held up two handfuls, crying out, "Foreign religious books!" The inspector ordered the books to be placed close beside him, tied up, and sealed.

"How is it, Mr. So," said he, "that you said you had no contraband goods?" "These are simply books that teach men to do right, and I could hardly think of them as contraband."

He then said, "Well, this is the first time you have been found introducing contraband goods. Perhaps you did it in ignorance. You will be pardoned this time; but, your goods are confiscated. Don't let us find you at this again, and, in order that we may keep track of you, give me your address in Wiju."

I gave my address and went out. My two companions were extremely surprised to see me, and had been certain that I would get a beating at the very least. We reached Wiju in safety. I had been there a few days when I was told that a gentleman wanted to see me. He was asked in, and, to my great surprise, it was the customs house officer in civilian dress.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 17, 1900.

THE FEEDING OF FIVE THOUSAND.—AND—John vi., 5-14.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. vi., 11. This miracle of making one small loaf of bread sufficient to satisfy the hunger of more than a thousand people, was the text from which our Lord preached his third great recorded sermon. The consideration of that sermon will come before us hereafter. Now we are to look only at the occasion of it, that we may better understand the interpretation.

The time when this miracle of feeding occurred was in the spring next preceding that in which our Lord was crucified. The Passover Feast was near at hand, and caravans from all parts of the country were beginning to move on towards Jerusalem to attend it. Thus Capernaum, lying on the route of many of these caravans, was unusually full of strangers. Every one had heard of Jesus, and not unnaturally, they improved the occasion of being in the city where he dwelt, to see and hear him as often as possible, for he was evidently then at home. During the preceding months 'the twelve' had been preaching through the cities and villages of Galilee. For many months also John the Baptist had been closely confined in the citadel of Machaerus. But now he had been beheaded, and his sorrowing disciples, having buried his body, at once went, to Jesus, and told him all that had occurred. (Matt. xiv., 12.) At about the same time 'the twelve' returned from their preaching, and told him all things, both what they had done and what they had taught. (Mark vi., 30.)

But the crowd pressed upon him so constantly, because they had seen his miracles which he did on them that were diseased' (v. 2), that 'they had no leisure so much as to eat.' (Mark vi., 31.) To obtain the necessary rest and opportunity for conference with his disciples, Jesus withdrew from the city with 'the twelve.' But they did it 'privately.' (Mark vi., 32.) Securing a vessel, possibly a fishing boat belonging to Andrew and Peter, or to Zebedee and his sons, without letting any one know when or where they were going, they set sail diagonally across the upper end of the Sea of Galilee, and landed near the little town of Bethsaida-Julias. This was not the home of Andrew and Peter and Philip. (John i., 44.) That was on the other side of the sea, and near Capernaum. This town, however,

was situated on both sides of the River Jordan, where it entered the sea.

On landing near this town, Jesus and his apostles moored their boat to the shore and retired 'into a mountain' (verse 3). When they left Capernaum, although they did it 'privately,' yet some of 'the people saw them departing, and many knew him.' (Mark vi., 33.) At once the fact was spread abroad, and a great multitude was gathered together to follow 'him on foot' (Matt. xiv., 13), evidently supposing from the direction the boat had taken that they would find him on the northern or the north-eastern shore of the sea. When they found the empty boat at its moorings, they rightly judged that those who came in it could not be far off. So they waited until Jesus 'came out' of his retreat (Mark vi., 34), or down from the mountain, with his companions. As soon as he saw this waiting multitude, he 'was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd.' (Mark vi., 34.) 'And he received them, and healed them that had need of healing.' (Luke ix., 11.)

This continued until 'the day began to wear away.' (Luke ix., 12.) But when it 'was now far spent' (Mark vi., 35), 'and when it was evening' (Matt. xiv., 15), the disciples began to be very anxious concerning the multitude. They were from five to ten miles from Capernaum, and the town of Bethsaida was some distance off, for the place where they were gathered together was an open plain outside of the town, and at the foot of the mountain. There they had stood in rapt attention, without food or rest for many hours. So 'the twelve' with one voice urged Jesus to send them away before it was dark, that they might 'go into the towns and country round about, and lodge and get victuals.' (Luke ix., 12.)

Instead of falling in with their suggestion, he—knowing 'what he would do' (v. vi.)—astonished them by saying—'They need not depart; give ye them to eat.' (Matt. xiv., 16.) Expecting themselves to return to Capernaum before night, they were evidently unprovided with food, and therefore could see no way of supplying the multitude, except by sending to some neighboring town and buying what they could. So they asked in all sincerity—'Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat?' (Mark vi., 37.)

Turning to Philip, as if to one who was especially familiar with the resources of the neighborhood, Jesus said to him—'Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?' (v. 5.)

This it is said he did 'to prove him,' and through him all of the others—as if it were to see whether the best-informed of them all would instinctively refer so difficult a problem at once back to him for solution. But Philip, slow and calculating, and thinking more of the amount of food required than of any difficulty in obtaining it, answered—'Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that everyone of them may take a little.' (v. 7.)

Then Jesus apparently turned to the whole company and said: 'How many loaves have ye? Go and see.' (Mark vi., 38.)

Soon Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, returned with the announcement: 'There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?' (v. 9.) And the rest joined in the report, saying:—'We have no more but five loaves and two fishes, except we should go and buy meat for all these people.' (Luke ix., 13.)

Thus their utter inability to do of themselves what they were commanded to do, and which they would have been only too willing and glad to do, was impressed upon them by their own investigations, and acknowledged by their own confession. But when they were weak, then were they strong. For at once Jesus said of their loaves and fishes: 'Bring them hither to me.' (Matt. xiv., 18.) So they secured them from the lad, and gave them to him. Then, at his direction, they arranged the whole company in orderly ranks by hundreds, and by fifties, and made them 'sit down by companies upon the green grass.' (Mark vi., 39, 40.) Taking 'the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven,' Jesus 'blessed them' (Luke ix., 16), 'and when he had given thanks, he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down.' (v. 11.)

Thus, Jesus's command—'Give ye them to eat'—was literally obeyed. But it was not by any wisdom, or wealth, or power of their own. For the number fed was 'about five thousand men, beside women and children.' (Matt. xiv., 21.) It was a great multitude, and the lesson was very impressive.

But this was not all. Not only was the hunger of this multitude perfectly satisfied, but the labor of the disciples was unexpectedly and abundantly rewarded. When their work was ended, Jesus said, 'Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.' (v. 12.) These 'fragments,' however, were not the pieces carelessly dropped here and there in the distribution, or those left on the ground unconsumed, but they were the untouched broken pieces of the original loaves which had not been needed. When they were gathered together they filled 'twelve baskets full,' (Matt. xiv., 20)—a basket full for each one engaged in the work.

How passing strange would it have been if any one of the disciples had refused, or even hesitated, to enter into the work of distributing what his Lord had so graciously provided! And how more than strange would it have been if any one of that multitude had refused to

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eat! And yet how often do we see both of these strange things to-day! HOME READINGS. M. Wilderness.—Ex. xvi., 1-18. T. Mountain.—John vi., 1-15. W. Withdrawn.—John vi., 15-25. T. The Loaves.—John ix., 26-50. F. The Words.—John vi., 60-71. S. The Wise.—Prov. ix., 1-12.

TOPIC June 17, 1900. ABIDING IN CHRIST. John xv., 1-10.

'That ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work and increasing in the knowledge of God.' (Col. i., 10.)

It is indispensable that the work within keep pace with that without, for secret fellowship with God is far more vital than public service. Yea, the success of the latter is absolutely dependent on the maintenance of the former. A powerful ministry springs from lonely fellowship with God, and, depend upon it, our lives will be like Christ in exactly that same degree as we are with Christ, for only 'the expulsive power of a new affection' can shatter self and free from sin and thralldom.—Hugh D. Brown. Christ Jesus is willing to be the companion of my life journey until I reach the heavenly home. Blessed the man whose heart burns within him from the constant presence and inspiration of the Saviour! Having Christ with him, the believer's life journey will be a safe one. He need never miss the right road. He will never be led astray. Christ knows the whole pathway thoroughly from the 'City of Destruction' to the city of the Great King; and wherever Christ directs us to walk, there we ought to go. It matters not that we cannot see the end from the beginning. Christ sees; that is enough. Here that walketh with Jesus 'walketh surely.'—Theodore Cuyler.

ABIDE IN ME. As some rare perfume in a vase of clay pervades it with a fragrance not its own—So, when thou dwellest in a mortal soul, All heaven's own sweetness seems around it thrown. The soul alone, like a neglected harp, Grows out of tune, and needs that hand divine; Dwell Thou within it, tune and touch the chords, Till every note and string shall answer Thine. Abide in me; there have been moments pure, When I have seen Thy face and felt Thy power; Then evil lost its grasp, and passion hushed, Owned the divine enchantment of the hour. These were but seasons beautiful and rare; Abide in me—and they shall ever be; I pray Thee now fulfil my earnest prayer, Come and abide in me, and I in Thee. —Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

'If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.' Abiding in Christ and having his words abiding in us teach us to pray in accordance with the will of God. With the abiding in Christ our self-will is kept down, the thoughts and wishes of nature are brought into captivity to the thoughts and wishes of Christ; like-mindedness to Christ grows upon us, all our working and willing become transformed into harmony with his. There is a deep and often-renewed heart-searching to see whether the surrender has indeed been entire; fervent prayer to the heart-searching Spirit that nothing may be kept back. Everything is yielded to the power of his life in us, that it may exercise its sanctifying influence even on ordinary wishes and desires. His Holy Spirit breathes through our whole being; and without our being conscious how, our desires, as the breathings of the Divine life, are in conformity with the Divine will, and are fulfilled. Abiding in Christ

renews and sanctifies the will; we ask what we will, and it is given to us.—Andrew Murray. We, who belong to Jesus Christ, stand vitally related to a head whose interests and whose energies are, indeed, wide, deep and various; whose 'tender mercies are over all his works.' When he walked on earth he scattered round him daily proofs of his sacred sympathy with not only the eternal, but the temporal needs of man; with the sorrows of not the many only, but the few; with the needs of the weakest and of the lowest of the fallen. He was loyal to the home of Nazareth; happy in the home of Bethany, and weeping beside its grave; divinely kind at the marriage of Cana; attentive in his deep weariness to the hunger of the multitude in the midst of the agonies of the Atonement; always and everywhere 'having compassion of the ignorant and them that were out of the way,' detached in an absolute sense from the bondage alike of man's plaudits and of his revilings, and yet open to every appeal for love and mercy. Such was, and is, the Head. In our union with him lies at once the law of our life as a life of love and duty, in the world of concrete circumstances, and the hidden power to carry out that duty, and to feed, so that it shall be ever burning on the altar, that fire of love.—Handley C. G. Moule.

A GREAT SUCCESS. HOW THE EMPLOYEES OF THE C. P. R. SUBSCRIBED OVER \$12,000 TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND—A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

When the patriotic feeling all over the Dominion was at its height, and great corporations were subscribing large sums of money for the benefit of our Canadian soldiers who had gone to the front, it occurred to Mr. Robert Miller, station agent of the C. P. R. at the Windsor street station, that as the company, in its executive and corporate capacity, had given the handsome subscription of fifteen thousand dollars, it would surely be in order for the employees of the vast system, numbering some twenty-five thousand men, to add their mite at the moment when every breast swelled with patriotic feeling. Mr. Miller had been a volunteer soldier himself, and took a keen interest in the welfare of the force who volunteered for the front. On the spur of the moment Mr. Miller drew up a circular addressed to the great army of employees, pointing out that while all could not go to the front, many, he doubted not, felt like showing their loyalty by aiding the general fund which had been organized for the purpose of providing necessities for the families and dependents of those who had volunteered. Mr. Miller ventured to suggest that each employee might subscribe one-half of one day's pay. Before issuing the circular Mr. Miller gathered about him a committee representing the system in its various sections. The circular was sent on its way. No pressure whatever was exercised. Every subscription given was offered with a free grace. It was found that the men all over the system were willing to subscribe, but necessarily some time was taken up, as the distances were so great and the men were very much scattered. The action of the employees was favorably commented on by the English press, while even Continental newspapers pointed to the fund as testifying to a wonderful patriotic and loyal feeling on the part of the people of Canada. The fund is now closed, and amounts to the handsome sum of \$12,033.64. This has been made up as follows: Lines east of Fort William ... \$6,829.55 Lines west of Fort William ... 5,204.09 Shops and stores (mechanical dept.) ... 2,686.23 Trackmen and extra labor ... 2,131.09 Officials and clerks ... 1,717.94 Stations and freight sheds ... 1,410.54 Drivers and firemen ... 1,350.71 Conductors and trainmen ... 1,374.83 Bridges and buildings ... 681.42 Telegraph ... 344.58 Sleeping and dining cars, hotels, river and lake steamer ... 295.94 Total ... \$12,033.64 These figures represent practically the full one hundred percent on a half day's basis at this season of the year. From

LADIES' BLOUSE SET No. 1. Three large studs, one small stud, and cuff links of fine rolled gold plate of pretty design, and will be found a durable and useful set. They are about twice the size of illustration. GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for two NEW subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. For sale, postpaid, \$1.15.

the president to the water boy on an extra gang subscribed. The various officials—that is to say, foremen, section foremen and the like—saw to it that each employee received a circular, but beyond that nothing was done to push the project. That the return was so large, and the action of the men so spontaneous, is remarkable, considering that, owing to separation by long distance, there was necessarily lacking that contagion of contact which, in such matters, is reckoned of prime importance. Mr. Miller had able associates, who joined with him heart and soul in furthering the project, but the happy inspiration was his own, and he deserves credit for it, the more especially as the result is such a substantial addition to the general fund.

A charming little touch of human nature came out in connection with the progress of the fund. In a lonely little place called Streetsville Junction, Ont., there was a little girl aged eight years, named Annie Hyland, whose father had received a circular, and who had responded with a subscription. The matter was talked over in the house, no doubt, in Annie's hearing. The latter had saved up fifty cents to buy a doll, but when she thought of the soldier boys fighting away out there in Africa, she felt that she must forego her own pleasure for the sake of doing good, and so she wrote the following letter to the managers of the fund: Streetsville Junction, Ont. To the Patriotic Fund: I have fifty cents saved up for Santa Claus to bring me a doll, but my pa is sending a subscription to the fund for the widows and orphans. I won't mind my doll now, but I will send my fifty cents to buy a doll for some soldiers' little girl fighting in South Africa. ANNIE HYLAND. Aged 8 years.

Now, when the committee met and read this note, they first of all cleared their throats and then they registered a mighty vow that Annie Hyland should have the best doll in Canada. In due course a doll was bought—such a beauty—almost human in size and aspect—and the following letter was sent to Annie herself: Windsor Street Station, Montreal, May 30, 1900. Dear Little Annie,—Your letter and subscription to the C. P. R. employees' patriotic fund were duly received. There has been a delay in replying, as we waited for a meeting of the whole committee, so that they could see what a little patriotic girl had done to help our absent soldiers. The members of the committee feel sure that they would have received a great scolding from Santa Claus had they not shown in some way how pleased they were to receive your letter and subscription. So they, with a few others, made a private subscription and got this doll to replace the one you were so willing to sacrifice for the sake of some little girl who must be anxious for her dear papa, now in such great danger in far away South Africa. Please accept it with our best wishes. Yours, sincerely, ROBERT MILLER, For the Committee.

To Annie Hyland, Streetsville Junc., Ont.

LEFT A FORTUNE. Tangier, Morocco, May 30.—Ahmed Ben Mussa, the late grand vizier, left a fortune of £1,000,000, which was stored in the fortress of the palace at Marakosch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness' will be as follows:—

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The 'Weekly Witness' one year..... \$1.00
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'In His Steps'..... 10
'Sea, Forest and Prairie'..... 50
Reprinted Stories'..... 25
The Ram's Horn' one year..... 1.50
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All for \$2.65.

The 'Daily Witness' to end of 1900 for only one dollar to new subscribers. Here is an opportunity to have the 'Daily Witness' from ten to twenty-four pages these stirring times.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S BUST.

The white marble bust of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ordered by a group of personal friends of the Premier, and sculptured in the studio of Mr. Paul Chevre, author of the Champlain monument, has just arrived in Quebec.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900.

The fact that rain has fallen abundantly in parts of the famine district of India, and that in those regions, at least, the end of the famine seems to be in sight, ought to encourage, rather than discourage, the sending of aid.

It is to be hoped that the report by Dr. Labege, city medical health officer, that Montreal is now quite free from smallpox contagion, will be given as wide circulation as the announcement of the appearance of the disease obtained some weeks ago.

By taking possession of the Orange Free State as conquered territory, and without going through any formalities of a surrender by the late government on certain agreed terms, the establishment of British authority will be absolute. The Colonial Office will, therefore, be in a position to adopt such measures as may be required for the peace, order and good government of the Orange River Colony, free from hampering conditions which, in case of a surrender, would have the force of common law forever.

The refusal of the freedom of the United States to the two recently liberated Phoenix Park murderers was the best use to which the exclusion law under which it was done has ever been put.

Newspapers in the United States are expressing their wonder and admiration at the business-like celerity with which justice is administered in Canada, taking for their text the trial of the Welland canal dynamiters.

that wealth and high station do not shield wrong-doers from punishment.

The recorded majority in the councils of the Orange body to exclude saloon-keepers from that fraternity is a most hopeful omen. Ten votes were lacking of the two-thirds vote necessary to secure the reform, but, in view of the obvious disfavor in which they are held and the prospect of formal ostracism at an early date, it is not likely that, profitable as the relationship may have proved in days that are past, many saloon-keepers will be found applying for membership.

We have no doubt that Canadian ladies will respond with the utmost alacrity and zeal to the patriotic desire expressed by Lady Jephson, herself a Canadian, that Canada should not be found behind the other colonies which are to be represented at the approaching bazaar in aid of Princess Christian's Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Provincial prohibition to the extent which the law allows, is, it seems, to be tried in two of the provinces, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The Manitoba measure to be introduced by Mr. Macdonald's government, as stated by our correspondent, is as complete as the province is free to adopt.

We have always been determined upholders of military discipline. If we have had any fault to find with our military system in Canada it has been that subordination is far too little understood from the political colonel down. There is, however, certainly a limit to what a soldier is morally bound to do in obedience to his officer's command, and we are mistaken if the conscience of Canada will not exculpate the soldier who was willing in the spirit of the martyrs of old to suffer imprisonment and obloquy in vindication of the right of the soldier to keep his temperance pledge.

When a great fortune has been accumulated in the manner by which the late Jay Gould piled up his millions, the world is inclined to take the moralist view that those who have the control of it are responsible to society for its administration in a wise, public-spirited manner.

There is nothing in human conduct which tends to stimulate popular discontent more than the display of ostentatious luxury by people who have suddenly become possessed of great wealth. The astonishing way in which the Count de Castellane is flinging away the money obtained by his wife as her share of her father's estate has set even extravagant Paris aghast.

WAS HE RIGHT?

The explanation given to our correspondent of the imprisonment and degradation of Corporal Courtney, of A Battery, at Kingston, seems to us to conceal the real merits of the case, which is probably more practically put in the rough and ready military phrase of the Associated Press telegram, namely, that he has been degraded to the ranks for declining to parade his men at the canteen for drinks.

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In another part of this paper we print that portion of Lord Salisbury's address before the Primrose League in which he spoke of the possibility of a foreign invasion of the United Kingdom and the necessity of securing the national safety by having the male citizens of the whole country instructed and practiced in the art of rifle shooting.

of religious liberty in the army forever. Corporal Courtney has certainly committed a formal breach of discipline, but he has done so in obedience to a higher moral law. It will, therefore, be the path of wisdom on the part of our Militia Department to see to it that Corporal Courtney is speedily reinstated and that the officer who required of him an act which he had pledged himself not to perform, or which he had a moral right to pledge himself not to perform, be reprimanded in a way that the whole country will understand for the future that a man can be both a pledged temperance man and a soldier.

CHINA INVADED.

There is something suggestive about the invasion of the awful capital of the Chinese Empire by an army of three hundred and fifty, less one. In the school books of our youth Peking was the greatest city in the world, bar none. It was not only unsurpassed in population but terrible in the strength which had rendered it for so many centuries the centre of solid and impregnable power over a vast and unwilling empire.

RIFLE CLUBS AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The war in South Africa has demonstrated that modern weapons have at least doubled the effectiveness of defence as compared with attack. Instead of a numerical superiority of three to one an attacking force to overcome a force as well armed and equipped as itself behind field defences needs to be in the proportion of six to one.

to one an attacking force to overcome a force as well armed and equipped as itself behind field defences needs to be in the proportion of six to one. And this advantage results almost altogether from the effect of modern magazine long-range rifle fire from entrenched or otherwise protected forces. The effect of artillery fire, even of lyddite, at least in the open—its effects upon fortifications has yet to be demonstrated, but probably will be within a month—is moral. It upsets the nerves, but it does not slay. And curiously enough the large one-pound quick-firing Maxim, the 'pom-pom' as it is called, is most effective in this work of demoralization.

Ordinary observers who have followed closely the events and progress of the war in South Africa have probably changed their opinion at least twice as to the feasibility or practicability of attempting to have even an army of regulars or volunteers trained to a sufficient degree of skill in rifle shooting to make them effective against an army of hunters like the Boers. When we saw armies of infantry do what no other civilized army in the world would do, advance for hundreds of yards across a no-man's-land zone against a deadly stream of lead poured forth from rocky hillsides by an absolutely invisible foe; when we saw the survivors continue to advance though their comrades were mowed down in swathes until only a twice deflated force reached cover or got within bayonet length of the Boer forces only to time to see them take to their horses and gallop away to another kopje or range a mile or two back, with the result that the work had to be all done over again, we probably came to the conclusion that such hunter warriors could not be matched with target range rifle shooting. These Boers were only doing what the had done all their lives, namely, stalking, ambushing, hunting down and shooting their prey at long range. All the art of crawling up unperceived, of hiding behind boulders, of getting into a position from which they could easily retreat, of enticing their prey, of ambushing it, of judging the ranges and distances in different kinds of weather, and finally of shooting straight and with coolness and nerve, all come of years of experience and practice in hunting game over the same country, of massacring Kafirs in all parts of the land under similar conditions. Those who understood the immense advantage of all this, together with individual powers of initiative and independent action possessed by the Boer over Tommy Atkins, argued for

ably that it was not possible for soldiers under civilized conditions to be trained and practiced by target range shooting to fight on anything like fair terms such a hunter race as the Boers. We consoled ourselves as well as we could after reaching this conclusion with the consideration that the Boers were, after all, the last of the half-civilized hunter peoples, and that we should overcome them by force of superior numbers in the end. But we should see that they never got a chance to arm themselves again for war, and that the next generation, living under the new conditions, would cease to be hunters and have as little of the skill of their fathers as we ourselves have. This, we say, is the conclusion ordinary observers first came to in watching the war. But probably they have again changed their minds, in part at least, as they never thought to have done.

This second change of mind has been wrought by the altogether different results which have attended the operations of the colonial forces in this war as compared with the operations of the regulars. At first the colonials were kept in the rear to be out of the way of the regulars, because it was supposed that the regulars would do well with professional skill what the colonials would do poorly, like amateurs. After Lord Roberts's advent the colonials were put in the front, probably partly with the idea of 'taking the conceit out of them.' Instead of that, they have made the whole Empire proud of the splendid effectiveness with which they have fought against the Boers. It was first recorded by the London 'Times's' correspondent as early as the Sunnyside affair, that the Canadians were not only steady and took advantage of cover with extraordinary skill, but that when they and the Queenlanders began returning the Boers' rifle fire, the colonists' fire resembled that of the Boers; it was fired at a mark, was aimed accurately, and, to the astonishment of the 'Times's' correspondent, accustomed to the inadequate effect of the regulars' rifle fire, it seemed to silence the Boer rifle fire like magic. At Paardeberg the Canadians were sent into advanced trenches in the last day to fire a rifle duel at short range against the Boers, similarly entrenched, so great was the confidence in their skill. Happily, the duel was quickly terminated; the Boers began firing their rifles at random over the tops of the trenches, without putting up their heads to aim, and before the Canadians began serious work Cronje, hearing of their position, surrendered. At Leeuw Kop, at Sanna's Post and elsewhere the results were similar. Nor were they different in the case of the Australians and the Cape volunteers. The Cape forces under Brabant worsted the Boers in every encounter, driving them hurriedly out of Cape Colony, and at Wepener a few hundred fought thousands of Boers for days, after a somewhat modified Boer fashion, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy and effectively checking his raiding campaign. In Natal the Natal volunteers distinguished themselves in exactly the same way by their successes. Whole regiments of regulars have been captured by the Boers under circumstances similar to those in which Colonel Dalgety's force defended themselves successfully. The defenders, for the most part, of Kimberley, and altogether, almost, of Mafeking, were colonial volunteers, as the relieving forces also were. Boer prisoners have all had the same story. They feared the colonials because the latter fought effectively and shot straight; while the regulars took little care to do more than fire somewhere in front of them and to fire as often as possible within a given time.

It is the difference between the effectiveness of the rifle fire of the colonials and of their better eye for cover and greater skill in making use of it, but principally the first, which constitutes the superiority of the colonial over the regular in this present war against the Boer marksmen. Now the Canadians who went to the Transvaal were not hunters or men accustomed to shooting in the woods or plains; those of the first contingent were mostly clerks, mechanics and young farmers. But many of them had used rifles at the targets and had been accustomed to fire only at a mark and with the idea of hitting what they aimed at. Their idea of shooting was not to defend themselves by volleying at nothing in particular, as men do in fighting sham battles. Their effectiveness was therefore owing largely to target rifle practice, and this seemed to be a greater advantage than any one would suppose, even when unaccompanied by the skilled judg-

ment as to unmeasured distance. Of course their greater intelligence, their greater self-dependence, their more ready adaptability stood them in some degree in good stead of experience and practice in hunting and shooting on the plains and in the woods. Their effectiveness as fighters proves the enormous value of rifle practice at the butts, and of familiarity in the handling of a rifle as a weapon to be aimed carefully at an object, not of a machine to be fired rapidly at random when objects appear far beyond range. Lord Salisbury was right therefore in telling the people of England that they must, to be secure, learn the skillful use of their rifles as their forefathers learned the use of the long bow. The Prime Minister said that no cottage in the United Kingdom should be out of reach of a rifle range and to that end rifle clubs everywhere should be formed. In Canada there should be no trouble about securing ranges near every town and village, out of hearing, perhaps, but not out of reach of the schools. We think every boy who attains the age of thirteen or fourteen should be carefully instructed by his father or male guardians or his school teachers, and that to that end there ought to be small public rifle armories and ranges with ammunition to a certain amount for each youth and man of the school district might be supplied by the government at cost or perhaps at less. Boys will be ready to practice more than is necessary. Once a week or perhaps a fortnight would be enough and not more than ten shots to be fired on each occasion. Then the caretaker of the armory should be required to teach the boys to clean the rifles carefully after use, and to do it regularly. If a man learns the use of the rifle in his youth he will grow rusty for want of practice but he will, when called out, soon rub off the rust. Most boys would be glad to spend one or two Saturday afternoons a month in the sport of rifle shooting. In later life we of Canada are too busy to learn to shoot, though we may indulge in it occasionally as a sport if we have already learned.

A METHODIST ERA.

The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the principal Methodist Church of the United States, just finished, has been a most notable one. The table bearing the marks of the tattoo of the chairman's gavel, which the liveliness of the proceedings rendered necessary, sold yesterday for five hundred dollars. The Conference, though the struggle was an earnest one, refused to adopt the recommendation of a committee to rescind the legislation requiring ministers to proceed against members addicted to certain specified amusements such as dancing, games of chance, theatres, circuses and horse races. These specific prohibitions date back, it is said in the book of discipline, only to 1872. The old rule simply forbade 'the taking of such amusements as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.' Of course, the pastimes above mentioned were at all times well understood to be under the ban of the Church and to be distinctly, though not distinctively, referred to by the clause quoted. Indeed, no explicit instruction was thought necessary till these usages began to find defenders in the Church and the discipline with regard to them was largely neglected. One of the arguments used in favor of rescinding these specific instructions is that they have not had their intended effect of securing the enforcement of the discipline; in other words, that some of these practices have come to be treated with tolerance so far as actual discipline is concerned. The other great matter which came before the conference was the itinerating system, which was simply abolished. A pastor may henceforth abide with a congregation as long as the pastor, the congregation, the district superintendent and the bishop agree to think desirable. For, though the last-named is absolutely the only authority in the matter, each of the others has a practically potential voice. It is not for us to say anything on the merits of this change as an act of internal economy, but it is of significant interest as a step towards the assimilation which cannot cease to go on between great religious bodies living together among similar peoples and with absolutely similar ends in view. The differences, whether of thought or of outward form, which keep the existing denominations apart must continue to diminish until they cease to be able to maintain the schisms based on them. Then, and not till then, will it be desirable for the separated bodies to

unite. But the consummation is nearer than seems. In matters of opinion it is notorious that there are far deeper lines of cleavage which run through all existing denominations than those which separate the different bodies from each other. But while it seems certain that we are within measurable distance of the end of many of the separations which now divide the Church, it is not so certain that we are near the end of separations, as other differences may arise of a more living sort than these which have largely become dead issues.

CENSUS TAKING.

On Friday the official enumerators began taking the census of the United States, which will be concluded in two weeks in the cities, and in the rest of the country by the end of the month. There are different ways of taking the census in different countries, a fact which renders the work of comparative international statistics both difficult and unsatisfactory. The 'de facto' system which prevails in Great Britain is the only honest one. We have always suspected that it is simply because it cannot be manipulated that it has been departed from by other countries, including the United States and Canada. When the enumeration is taken 'de facto,' every man, woman and child is recorded in the returns at the place where he may actually be on a certain day. According to the 'de jure' system, on the other hand, all persons are counted at their homes or places of permanent residence. Under this plan many people are sure to be enumerated twice, while some few are not counted at all. To avoid the latter error, which is microscopic compared with the other, the United States census authorities give official notice to persons likely to be absent from home to take 'reasonable precautions' against their being omitted. They are warned that if they are not counted in the locality where they live, they will be misrepresented to that extent and, in some cases, this misrepresentation may be enough to affect the representation in Congress of the state to which they belong. Accuracy under such a system of enumeration as this is obviously impossible and can hardly be said to be aimed at. Its application in Canada has caused glaring misrepresentations in every census taken since Confederation. Thus, all those people who had gone from this province to the United States, principally to the manufacturing towns of New England, the great majority of whom had settled there permanently, have been regularly set down and counted as part of the resident population of the counties from which they had emigrated. The heads of the census department, however, maintained that these people all intended to return to Canada, and, therefore, they belonged 'de jure' to their native place. In this way the Canadian census has always counted a considerable portion of the population of New England as if they were at home in this province. The effect of this on parliamentary representation, not only in Quebec, but in all the other provinces under the British North America Act, shows how the 'de jure' system can be made to serve political purposes.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

The Dry Goods Association of Toronto represents, we are confident, the unanimous opinion of the whole dry goods trade of the Dominion, in regard to the settlement by compromise of cases of fraud against the customs. The inequity and unrighteousness of such a course on the part of the government is obvious and the evil effects which follow such a course of compromise were strikingly manifested some years ago when the wholesale trade of the Dominion was honeycombed by such practices, which became almost open. There is reason to believe that the wholesale trade of Canada—the regular old established trade—is wholly honest and sound to-day. But there are foreign agencies which care little or nothing for a high reputation in Canada, which do not carry stocks or own any property to speak of in the country, and which therefore feel less responsibility, which need to be sternly dealt with. They injure the honest, sound trade of the Dominion by dishonest competition, and demoralize business as well as defraud the revenue. The demand of the Dry Goods Association that the government shall not compromise cases of fraud, but shall prosecute them to the end in the courts, is only a demand for justice and righteousness. And if settlement by compromise were done away with and the extreme penalty exacted in every case, even to the ruin of the businesses of those who defrauded, it would be the least cruel course in the long run.

There has been an improvement in the proceedings of the government in these cases of fraud of recent years. There are now, we understand, no cases of secret settlement by compromise or otherwise. That was a great evil. The dragging of frauds committed by a business firm to the light involves the just penalty of public discredit and dishonor.

BOERS AS SETTLERS.

Railway companies whose lines traverse the Southern States are reported as having started a scheme to induce the Boers to emigrate thereto, where they will be given 'a wide field in redeeming the swamps and lowlands.' No doubt the South needs hardy immigrants to cultivate the lowlands where heretofore every attempt to provide white labor has proved a failure, but the idea of getting Boers for laborers could only occur to men who know nothing about them. The Boers are not and never were laborers, and will be vastly astonished at the proposition to come to America as such, should it be suggested to them. In their own way the Boers are animated by precisely the same idea as that which prompts the railway companies to look for men to redeem and cultivate the swamps and lowlands of the south. They desire to live without laboring and to make other people work for them. For that they trekked into the wilderness, fought many bloody wars to compel the natives to toil for them as slaves, and, when slavery was forbidden by the British, they still made the negroes work under various pretexts, while they lived in idleness or as occasional hunters. A correspondent of the New York 'Evening Post,' who has penetrated to Pretoria, is extremely struck with the similarity between the people of that town and neighborhood and those of the Southern States. There are the same tattered blacks with broken-down mules, carts and harness, and the same slouching whites with uncombed beards, shapeless clothes, unblacked boots and every variety of flapping felt hats on their heads that one could find, say, at Asheville or anywhere in the uplands of North Carolina and Tennessee. The same conditions seem to have produced the same effects on the whites in both places. There are no men on earth more unfit for the strenuous industrial life of America than the Boers.

Efforts on the part of concerns interested in the progress of the Southern States have been continuous ever since the close of the war of secession, but have met with failure owing apparently to the incapacity of white men to perform the labor required. Thousands of Northern farmers have bought land in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and other Southern States and after a few years' trial, have been glad to escape back to the north, even though they had to begin life all over again. The usual way of stating the case is that 'white men cannot do outdoor work in that climate and the negroes will not. With the exception of the swamps and lowlands, the soil is poor and has been cropped into barrenness by tenant negroes since the war, if not by thrifless planters before it. These lands are now little better than large game preserves, where negro families dwell here and there, or in tumble-down villages. They cultivate a little corn and tobacco, raise a few hogs, grow enough peanuts to buy a few clothes, and pay a nominal rent. Most of their time is spent in the pretence of fishing with hook and line or roaming the woods after rabbits with an old army musket. If the Boers could be induced to go there they would compete, as the present 'white trash' do, with the negroes in living the same kind of life.

One of the southern railway magnates ventured the statement that the Boers are desirable because they are accustomed to deal with subject races. They would, however, find the American negro in a different condition from the South African. He is a voting citizen, with his church and school, thoroughly independent, and, where in a majority, he carries everything with a high hand. The Boer and he would never get along together. The United States, no more than Great Britain, would give the Boer the privilege he demands of walloping the niggers at his pleasure. With the exception of perhaps a few of their leaders, the Boers will not leave South Africa. Some of them may trek to German West Africa (Great Namaqua and Damaraland), but if they do, a dismal surprise awaits their arrival. Their pet aversion, Mr. Rhodes, has secured for a company of his organization wide powers of exploring for and exploiting the

mineral lands of that country, which are supposed to be rich in copper. The German Colonial party is furious over 'the surrender,' as they call it, to Mr. Rhodes of the most valuable lands of their colony, but the Emperor, who thinks the Germans will never develop the resources of the colony by themselves, is firm in his support of Mr. Rhodes, who is expected to construct the railway from the West Coast to the Capetown and Bulawayo railway, and thus tap for the benefit of German West African commerce the trade of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The latest despatch received from Lord Roberts was sent from Orange Grove, which is about seven miles north of Johannesburg. Everything was quiet in and about Johannesburg, people were surrendering their rifles and ponies and the officials of the government departments had agreed to go on with their work, the shops were being opened and the engineers and firemen connected with the mines were looking over the shafts and machinery and preparing to reorganize their staffs. It is evident that at Johannesburg it is believed that the flood of war has swept past the city and abated for good, and that there is little apprehension of any future success of the Boer which will endanger the safety of the Golden Reef City. General Roberts, however, reports that he left a whole division, the fourteenth brigade (Maxwell's), and the fifteenth brigade (Wavell's) which constitute the seventh division, that of General Tucker, to guard the city, while the rest of his forces advanced on Friday to Orange Grove, the position which at least a portion of them still occupied on Saturday. All the cavalry and mounted infantry forces under General French and General Hamilton were some distance in advance, just where Lord Roberts does not report.

From Pretoria it is reported, through Lorenzo Marquez, that a British cavalry force is at Irene, a small town on the north bank of Henoops Spruit, ten miles south of Pretoria. It is said that Boer forces to the number of ten thousand occupy a strong position on Six-Miles Spruit, that distance south of Pretoria, and that they will fall back first upon the hills immediately south of the capital and then upon those north of it before finally retiring and allowing the British to occupy Pretoria. There are forts on the hills, both north and south of Pretoria, which were exceedingly strong and well equipped, but evidently trustworthy reports state that these forts have been dismantled and the guns removed and that there will be no attempt to fight them. It is not improbable that Lord Roberts will manoeuvre the Boers out of Pretoria as he has been able to do from each successive position held by them north of Bloemfontein, almost without fighting. At Irene the British cavalry are only about ten miles south of the railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay and it is reported by refugees that British patrols have already been seen south of Bronkhurst Spruit Station, thirty-five miles east on this line. This may be the advance of General Hamilton's brigade or that of General French with the purpose of cutting off railway and telegraph communication between the Transvaal capital and President Kruger, and his government and forces at Middelburg and Lydenburg or wherever they are. The latest report from Pretoria is that President Kruger has departed, carrying with him all the treasury gold, over a million sterling, and leaving all Transvaal official salaries unpaid and a fresh issue of Transvaal government paper for currency, worth, of course, nothing, not even as a curiosity. President Kruger had, according to the latest despatch as to his whereabouts, left Belfast, a station on the railway a few miles east of Middelburg, and about a hundred and twenty miles from Pretoria, bound for Lydenburg.

General Botha and General Lucas Meyer, the most skilful and energetic of the Boer commanders, were on Thursday at Pretoria rallying the Boers of the locality to fight in defence of the capital, and it is said that their appeals were successful, and that stern resistance will be met by the British south of Pretoria. General Botha had to admit, however, that the Boer forces had been badly defeated in the recent fighting around Johannesburg, and that they were badly demoralized. They had lost a Creusot gun and many waggons of ammunition and stores, which were captured by the Queensland-

ers. Evidently he does not believe that there is much fighting spirit left. Pretoria there is much fighting spirit left.

The Boer reports that General De Wet, with 8,000 men, had captured Viljoen's Drift, over the Vaal river, and was about to cut Lord Roberts's railway and telegraph communications at the railway crossing over the river, a few miles north-east, have probably some foundation. But the despatches are dated Pretoria, May 30, that is, Wednesday last, and on Saturday last Lord Roberts's despatch from north of Johannesburg was sent through all right, so that up to that time the Boer general had failed in his mission. Another despatch to the effect that General Christian De Wet and Mr. Steyn, with some thousands of Boers, were nearing Kroonstad with the same object, is also dated Pretoria, May 30, so that their raid also seems to have been checked. It is just possible that Lord Roberts's silence may be owing to their success since Saturday, but more probably Lord Roberts is engaged in conducting his advance operations against Pretoria. In any case, however, the severing of his railway communications could not greatly injure him, as he has had time to get sufficient ammunition and stores to the front, and at Johannesburg and Pretoria there is no lack of food. The Transvaal crops have been magnificent this year.

Moreover, overwhelming British forces are closing in around Pretoria. General Baden-Powell is reported to be advancing along the road from Rustenburg to Pretoria, apparently unopposed. Rustenburg is about sixty miles west of Pretoria. Another British force, probably Lord Methuen's, was reported on Friday to have been within two hours' march west of Johannesburg. Then, General Hunter's division of about twelve thousand men are advancing east from Lichtenburg to Klerksdorp, from where a railway runs 101 miles east to Johannesburg. General Carrington's force must also be marching south from Fort Tuli upon Pietersburg, whence a railway runs 145 miles south-west to Pretoria. The British prisoners, numbering over four thousand now, are imprisoned at Waterval, a few miles north of Pretoria, on this line of railway. It is to be feared that the Boers in their withdrawal from Pretoria will be able to take the prisoners with them, and that this prospect is nerving them to attempt to escape and join the British army, now only a few miles away from them.

In the meantime the Boer forces in the Orange River Colony have apparently had some slight successes in their opposition to General Rundle and General Brabant. Gen. Brabant has lost one small patrol after another until about sixty of his officers and men are missing. He has, according to latest despatches, however, cornered the Boer force opposed to him on the Basuto frontier, near Ficksburg.

General Rundle engaged the Boer forces a few miles east of Senekal, a town about 50 miles south-east of Kroonstad, and they seem to have repulsed him, inflicting a loss of 32 killed and 150 wounded. Their own losses seem to have been considerable, including the disabling of their commandant, De Villiers. General Rundle retired to Senekal, but as a result of his attack the Boers had to be reinforced by another commando, which had caught a force of British yeomanry near Lindley under Colonel Sprigg, thus relieving Colonel Sprigg and enabling him to retire apparently from Lindley toward Kroonstad. Colonel Sprigg's casualties seem to have been considerable. Better success attended the dragnet march of General Colville and the Highland Brigade from Ventersburg, 75 miles north-east to Heilbron, which this British column reoccupied last week. On the whole, the Boer operations in the Free State were a failure, and Generals Colville, Rundle and Brabant are likely within a few days, by cooperation, to drive them back to the north-eastern corner of the State.

There is no word from Natal, where, it is supposed, General Buller is now pushing his campaign energetically.

SUCCEEDS GEN. HUTTON.

Ottawa, June 4.—Your correspondent is in a position to confirm the report cabled from London as to the choice of Col. Richard O'Grady Haly, C.B., D.S.O., as a successor to Major-General Hutton, in the command of the Canadian militia. The appointment will be officially announced here in a day or two.

SECURING THE EMPIRE.

LORD SALISBURY'S FAMOUS ADDRESS.

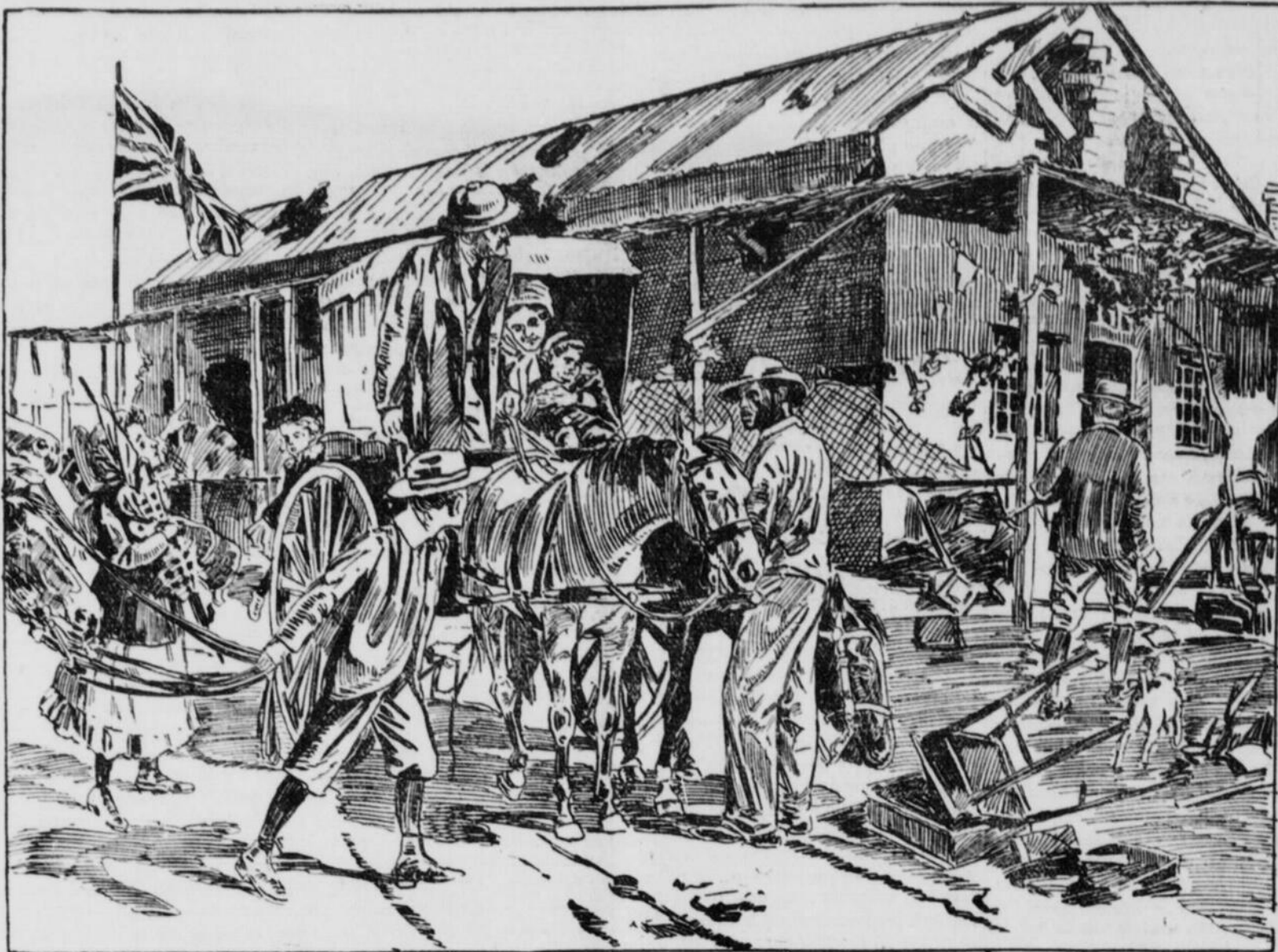
At the annual meeting of the Primrose League in Grand Habitation, held on May 9, in the Albert Hall, the grand master, the Marquis of Salisbury, said: My Lord Gienesk, ladies and gentlemen,—I have now to welcome you to what I suppose is, whatever calendar you may adopt, the closing meeting of the century. It is curious to reflect for how small a time the Primrose League has been in existence and yet what wonderful work it has done.

THE NEW IMPERIAL SENTIMENT.

There is no incident in the history of opinion so striking as the sudden change which has taken place during the latter half of the century in the view which the people of this country take in regard to the Empire which they possess. (Cheers.) There was a time when they thought little of it; nay, when they absolutely repelled it as a burden. The points on which the reaction began were the disaster of Majuba Hill and the subsequent disaster that brought with it the death of Gordon at Khartoum. (Hear, hear.) Those two events, taking place between the years 1881 and 1885, awoke the people of England to the dangers they were running. About the years 1883 and 1884 the turn in opinion which then began assumed a vigorous and acute form and the current of Imperial enthusiasm from that day to this has run higher every year. The death of Gordon has already been avenged. (Cheers.) The savage empire which crushed the Egyptian Government of that time, and in contending with which he met with his heroic death—that has been swept away utterly, so that no vestige of it remains (cheers); and all the wide territories which the Mahdi ruled with barbarous and atrocious cruelty have now been brought within the civilizing influence of the British Government in alliance with the Government of Egypt. (Cheers.) That great blunder at least has been erased. There was another blunder, another humiliation, even greater than that of Khartoum—the humiliation which is connected with the name of Majuba. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps it is too soon to say that that great humiliation has been erased or that that great wrong has been avenged, but we feel that we are on the road to accomplish that. Under the brilliant guidance of Lord Roberts (cheers), two hundred thousand English soldiers—a larger army than has ever before been sent across the same expanse of sea—are engaged in reducing to the obedience of the Queen the territories which ought never to have been released (cheers), and in restoring to South Africa the only chance it has of peace, of development, and of tranquillity. (Cheers.)

THE ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN POWERS.

It is not necessarily because in themselves they are more important, but if you look around you will see that the elements and causes of menace and peril are—though slowly—accumulating, and may accumulate to such a point as to require our most earnest and active effort to repel them. I am rather nervous in using words of such meaning, lest I should be thought to indicate that anything is known to the Foreign Office or to point out any danger that for the moment I have reason to apprehend. I wish most emphatically to say that I have no idea of the kind. (Cheers.) The state of affairs, as far as I know it, and as far as the governments are concerned, is peaceful. It is impossible to speak too highly of the careful and calm neutrality which has been observed in this trouble of ours by all the governments in the world. (Cheers.) And nothing seems to me more to set off and illustrate their determination to act according to the dictates of justice and right than the fact that in a certain section and class of their subjects—not, I hope, a deep one, but a very noisy one—there is at present great prejudice towards England, which sticks at no resource of invention or exasperation in order, if possible, to damage our position in the eyes of the world; and yet while this has been going on—I won't say with all, but too many of the peoples—the governments have been uniformly guided by considerations of law and justice and of peace. But it does not follow that we have no precautions to take. Governments may come and go; feelings may change from year to year. That root of bitterness against England, which I am wholly unable to explain, may be a mere caprice, merely something to satisfy the exigencies of the journalists of the moment, or it may indicate some deep set feeling with which at a later date we shall have to reckon. We can have no security in any confidence in the feelings of sympathy of other nations, however much we may honor them, however grateful we may be for the sympathy they have shown us—we can have no security except in the efficacy of our own defence and the strength of our own right arm. Everywhere you see the powers of offence increasing—armies become larger, navies are founded, railways, telegraphs, all the apparatus which science has placed at the disposal of war becomes more perfect and more effective; and all these things may, by one of those strange currents which sweep across the ocean of international politics, be united in one great wave to



IN THE TRACK OF THE BOERS: A LOYAL FAMILY RETURNING TO THEIR WRECKED HOMESTEAD.

The story here depicted is unfortunately one that is told in the north of both Natal and in Cape Colony by loyal farmers and others who were compelled

to flee when the Boers approached their neighborhood during their invasion of the colonies. In many cases the fugitive families have returned to their

homes since the Boers have been driven back, only to find the house damaged by shell fire, and the furniture wantonly wrecked and strewn about. But it is

still home, and misfortunes are cheerfully borne when the Union Jack is hoisted.—Graphic.

dash upon our shores. Do not imagine that I wish to paint the future in dark colors. I am not urging despair. I am not urging even a dark appreciation of the future; but I am urging the necessity of precaution in time. (Cheers.) It may be your precautions—I trust they may—will turn out to be entirely unnecessary. It will be a great matter of hearty congratulation if it is so; but the loss that you will thereby sustain is so inconceivably small compared to the loss which you will sustain if your precautions are inadequate that you will not for a moment measure one against the other. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly it is not a question so much of feeling, but it is a question of this strange phenomenon which is working itself out before our eyes, that the material for military action, for aggression, is increasing in power and efficacy in every one of the great nations every year, while the temptations to exercise it, the territories of which it may give the possession and the key, are falling more and more at the disposal of the chances of war. You must not be blind to that species of danger which must constantly beset you; and allow me to remind you that as a great maritime power you stand in a special position.

NATIONAL DEFENCE. The great military powers of the Continent, disposing of great territory, have passed through unsuccessful wars which again and again have landed the enemy into their country, and yet they are as strong, or even stronger, after the experience has passed by. Can we say with confidence that that would be the fact if London were the scene of a similar operation? Remember what has happened to the great maritime powers of the past—to Holland, to Spain, to Venice, and, if I might go into ancient times, to Carthage and to Tyre. In every one case the great maritime power has been paralyzed and killed, not by the disasters it may have suffered in its provinces or its outlying dependencies, but in every case it has suffered by the blow directed at the heart. That is a lesson a power like England ought not to neglect. As long as our heart is unstruck we may look with comparative indifference to the result of any war. If our distant provinces were affected we might do as we did in the Peninsular War—we might win them back again. But if our heart is struck there is at once an end to the history of England. (Hear, hear.) Well, this leads me to some very timely words which were spoken this afternoon by your Chancellor with respect to the duty of the Primrose League and of the whole population with regard to the defence of this country. Of course, we have the navy, and I firmly believe that that defence will be sufficient. But considering the prodigious, the enormous, interests which we have to safeguard, is it wise that all our eggs should be put into a single basket? (Cheers.) Are we not bound to think of our national defence on land? And our national defence on land has this difficulty attached to it. The problem is that we cannot have recourse to the remedy, to the defence, to the protection which every nation on the Continent has had occasion to set up and to preserve, and to which its existence is now owing? Nothing in the nature of a conscription—that is to say, nothing of a nature which requires the population of this

country to leave their homes for a certain number of years to learn the military art, that, at present, as far as we can see, is not a remedy which the people of this country would accept. (Cheers.) And what we have to look to, what he has to determine, is how the manhood of this country to be utilized for the preservation of the Empire. We have abundance of men. We can see in South Africa how they can fight. (Much cheering.) There are no troops equal to them in the world. (Loud cheering.) But when the need comes—if ever the need should come—we must have them in sufficient numbers to make the enterprise of any enemy that should attack us, absolutely hopeless. Now, it is on that point that I think the Primrose League may really ask itself if a patriotic duty does not fall upon it. If when the danger comes it were possible for the government of the day to call upon armed people, upon a people of whom every grown up man could handle his rifle, I do not think that, after the experience we have had in South Africa, even the most apprehensive would have any cause to fear for the result. (Cheers.) But what we have to do is to induce the people to put themselves in a condition to defend the homes where they were bred and the country to which they are so deeply attached. (Cheers.) We have to induce them to learn the requisite art. I do not wish to trench for a moment upon the department of the War Office. I have no doubt our military advisers will do the utmost that they can for the development of our auxiliary forces; but I cannot help feeling that forces which are required to leave their homes can only be obtained to a certain extent and in certain num-

bers in our country, and that the effort to go further, however well intentioned, at all events is liable to risk of failure. I do not wish the safety of this country to depend upon any such risk of failure or to depend on any such resource. ORGANIZATION OF RIFLE CLUBS. Is it not possible for the members of the Primrose League, each in his own district, to do what they can to foster the creation of rifle clubs? (Cheers.) And by rifle clubs what I mean is not clubs where a man must go once in two months to the county town to take part in a competition—that will do very little for the defence of the country—but what I want is that without stirring from their homes the people of this country shall be able to practice rifle shooting, so that when the danger comes they shall be a force which no enemy could despise. (Cheers.) Of course, I know that there are difficulties. People will tell me that there is a difficulty in getting rifle ranges. People will tell me there is a difficulty because nursery maids who are passing by might get hit by bullets. (Laughter.) You can make any number of these difficulties if you please, but every one of them can be removed by any one who has his heart in the matter. What you have to provide is the means of learning the handling of rifles placed in the hands of every man within reach of his own cottage. (Cheers.) If he has not to travel away he will learn—not with any great expenditure of time and with scarcely any expenditure of money—he will learn to emulate the skill and the fame of his ancestors many centuries ago, who, by their practice of archery, first raised this country to its high level of military glory. (Cheers.) They can only gain it by constant practice. It

can only be set on foot in the parishes; it is not a thing which can come from the centre; but if once the feeling can be propagated abroad that it is the duty of every able Englishman to make himself competent to meet the invading enemy, if ever—God forbid—in the course of time an invading enemy should appear—if you once impress upon him that the defence of the country is not the business of the War Office or of the government, but the business of the people themselves, learning in their own parishes the practice and the accomplishment which are necessary to make them formidable in the field—you will then have a defensive force which will not only repel the assailant if he come, but which will make the chances of that assailant so bad that no assailant ever will appear. (Cheers.) This is the security for our present prosperity, for our future tranquillity, for the maintenance of that empire of which you are so proud; but it must be done by the population, themselves prepared to take part in the struggle for liberty and independence, and themselves provided and endowed with the practice and the knowledge that shall enable them to take part with success.

MERITED WARNING. The 'Natal Afrikaner,' which is the leading Dutch newspaper in Natal, publishes the following significant article under the heading 'Afrikaners, Beware!': 'We have now heard from several persons that the federals dip their bullets in poison before using them. We do not yet believe this, but it is alleged to be a fact by very many persons, including doctors. We have frequently given the Afrikaners advice in vain. But

now that they have before them the liveliest conviction that if they had followed our advice they would now have been happy instead of being in their present hopeless position, we consider ourselves entitled to advise them once again, and hope that they will accept our advice this time. We advise them, if it is really true that some of them behaved so meanly and barbarously as to dip their bullets in poison before firing them at the British, to punish those persons most publicly with the extreme penalty, so that such low and mean barbarities may never more occur. The time is now not far distant when they will crave mercy from their enemies, and how can they expect mercy when, by dipping their bullets in poison before firing them at the British, they show that they have altogether departed from all civilized usages in warfare, and have followed the barbarous inhumanities of Bushmen. They must not forget that if the above-mentioned terrible charge against them is once proved with clear facts and punished, they will be noted, not only by the English, but by the whole civilized world, as low barbarians, whose extermination will be deemed necessary in the interests of humanity. We use strong words, but we consider it necessary to describe the danger clearly and without beating about the bush. If there are such scoundrels among you, who are actually guilty of the said terrible acts, punish them with a punishment which would terrify every one, so that never again such a terrible thing may happen among you.

A MAP THAT VEXES FRENCHMEN.

A furibund and Anglophobe French newspaper recently affirmed that an atlas in use in English schools contained a map of France in 1910, 'showing the departments from Calais to the Pyrenees as belonging to England.' A plausible explanation of the blunder is suggested by an English schoolmaster, Mr. James Keatinge, who writes: 'There is a map, well known in our schools, which represents exactly this stretch of territory as belonging to England. It may be found in Green's 'Short History of the English People,' pp. 104-5. Our French friend has, wittingly or unwittingly, transferred this map from a remote past to an immediate future.' The map in question represents English territory in France at the beginning of the reign of Richard I., when the whole of the western side of France appertained to England and its Norman kings. Note, too, how easily the error is made—1190 is the date of the map; transpose one figure, and 1910 becomes 1910, the date alleged.

A NATURAL STONE FACE.

The photograph of which this drawing is a copy represents a rock that is to be seen at Blackwater-foot, Arran, not far



from the King's Caves. It shows very clearly the striking resemblance which the rock bears to a human face. You see a well-marked profile, a closed right eye, and what looks like a hood covering the rest of the head.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

GEN. CHERMSIDE AND THE VEILED LADY.

Gen. Sir Herbert Chermiside, who has succeeded Gen. Gatacre in the command of the Third Division in South Africa, was formerly a consul in Asia Minor. Once, in a weak moment, he sent a couple of beautiful Angora cats as a present to a lady in Constantinople. The lady was so pleased that she asked him to send some more. Sir Herbert gave his native servant some money, and told him to go and buy two or three. Then came a demand for more cats from the consul's friends, and he gave his servant more money with which to buy cats. This went on for two or three months, and the native servant waxed exceedingly fat. One morning, however, the General, on coming out of the consulate, was surrounded by a host of infuriated veiled women, who brought Mohammed to curse him because he had stolen all their cats. It appears that the native servant had pocketed the money for himself, and gone round with a sack and confiscated every cat in the place.—The Argonaut.

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OFFICERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE BOER ARMY. COLONEL BLAKE IN THE WHITE JACKET.—'Collier's Weekly.'

The so-called 'Irish' brigade of the Boer army, or, at least, a godly portion of that body, came to an ignominious finale the other day at Kroonstad, to judge by the cable reports. It seems that when the Boers garrisoning the lines at Kroonstad found that their position was in danger of being taken in

flank by the forces under Lord Roberts they retreated with considerable speed, leaving behind them a quantity of stores and munitions of war. The Irish brigade, however, preferred to refresh themselves with some rum that formed a portion of the abandoned stores, and, partaking not wisely but too well, fell an easy prey to Lord Roberts's advance guard. It is doubtful if there are many

real Irishmen in the brigade. It was stated at the outset of the war that the brigade included a number of loafers and toughs of Johannesburg. Considering that Irishmen in the Transvaal received no better treatment at the hands of the Boer authorities; but, indeed, rather worse, on account of their being Catholic, it seems incredible that any could be found to support the Boer cause.

FIGHT WITH AN OSTRICH.

ARMY CHAPLAIN WITH LORD ROBERTS'S FORCES MEETS AN ENEMY MORE TERRIBLE THAN A LION.

The Rev. John Ingram, chaplain in Her Majesty's army, writes from Bloemfontein the details of a remarkable fight with an enraged ostrich, which was as dangerous and exciting as any battle waged by Britons and Boers on that blood-stained veldt. Here is his story: 'My friend, the Rev. Mr. Crewdson, of the Soldiers' Christian Association, and I determined to visit some soldiers' graves eight or nine miles distant.

'It was a terrible tramp across the hot, sizzling, sandy veldt—a lonely, trying walk, and a sad sight at the end of it. The last rough resting place of a score of brave fellows was marked only by a few big stones piled upon the muddy upturned earth where they had been hurriedly buried.

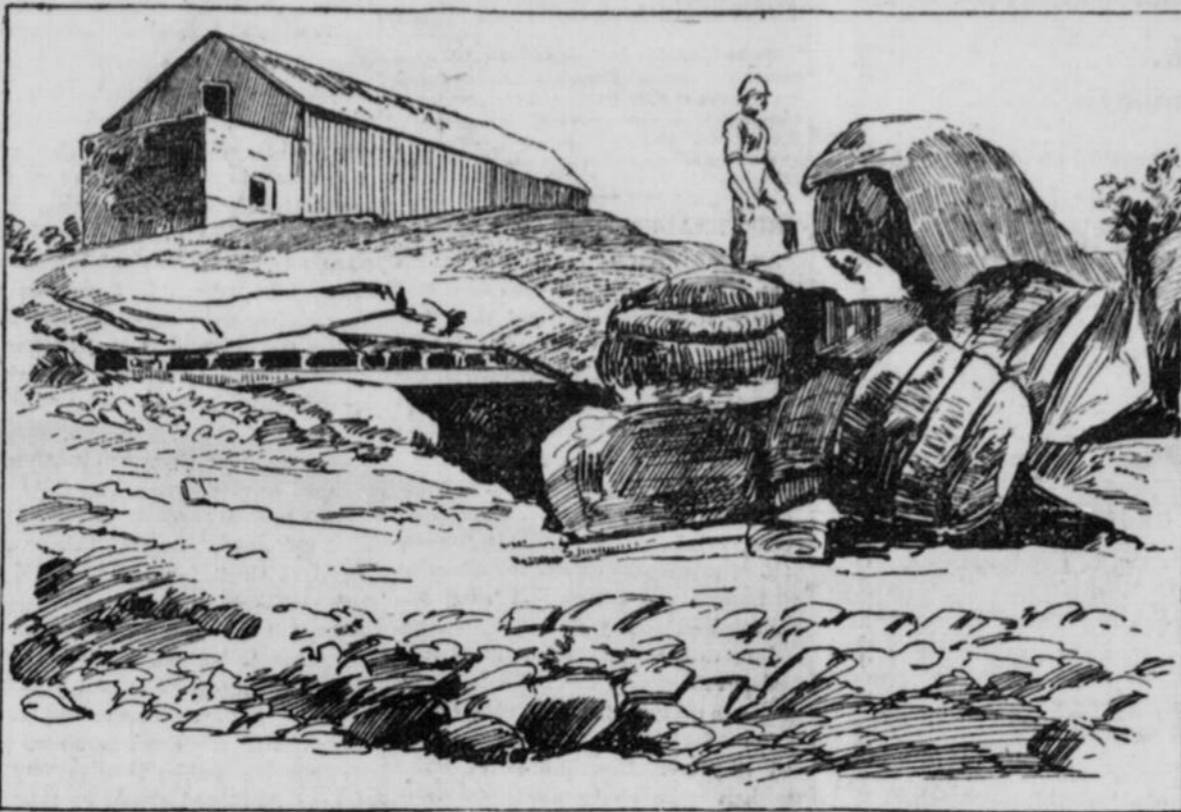
'Soon after noon we saw a big ostrich, a male bird, stalking rapidly toward us. It had evidently seen us from its nest, where it was sitting, and probably thought we were going to interfere with its eggs, or it may have been with its brood of fledglings. As it sailed along it was not difficult to see that the big bird was in a frenzy of rage. It sped like the wind, leaving a cloud of dust in its wake, and within three minutes it was close upon us.

'We stood as it approached, silent and amazed, not knowing what to do, and I noticed that its body towered high above my head.

'When the ostrich reached a point a dozen paces from us it stopped and whirled around, flapping its huge wings. Crewdson quietly produced his pocket-knife and opened the largest blade as the horrible thing went circling around us, getting nearer and nearer each moment.

'Crewdson's voice seemed hoarse and strange as he whispered that if it came to close quarters our only chance would be to spring up and attack it in the neck. I was wondering how I should do this, for all I held in my hands was a pair of field glasses, but I replied "All right, only let us keep together."

'I don't know if Crewdson heard me, but it is certain that at that moment he turned and walked a few paces away. I felt that to separate or to take our eyes off the brute meant to be attacked, so I commenced to walk backward, but



MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL'S SHELTER AT MAFEKING.

—Illustrated London News.

the bird no sooner saw that I was a yard or two nearer than my companion than it dashed at me like a whirlwind.

'For a second I was transfixed with horror. Death seemed certain, and though, as it were, I mentally said adieu to life, instinct impelled me to drop my field glasses and without waiting for it to reach me, in which case it would have pecked my eyes out and struck me with its gigantic claws, probably tearing my chest open, I sprang to meet it. We met with a thud that seemed to shake all the breath out of me, but with both hands I had grasped its neck before it could lift a foot to strike, and together we rolled over in the sand.

'For a time I was sensible only of a fierce struggle as with a demon, and great crashing blows which seemed likely to break the bones to splinters were rained upon my legs. Still, with the strength of desperation I clung on with both hands to the sinewy neck and gazed fascinated at the horny head which

I expected each moment to shoot forward and bury its bill in my face.

'It seemed an age, though it was in reality perhaps less than two minutes, before I found that I had wriggled onto its back, so that it kicked into the air away from me, and I only got "short arm" blows—bruises instead of wounds. Mr. Crewdson, who had rushed back, not knowing whether I was dead or alive, when he saw the situation, tried to cut the bird's gullet with his knife, while I was gripping its throat with both hands in an effort to strangle it and rolling about endeavoring to avoid its terrible kicks and scratches.

'Crewdson was nervous and could not get near enough or feared to enter the zone of the cyclonic struggle, but I reached out with my left hand, still holding the bird's neck with my right, and grabbed the knife. With all my strength I thrust the blade under the bird's uplifted wing. It took effect and the wing seemed to lose power, but the blade of the knife was broken off.

'I threw the knife away and Crewdson opened another blade, and as I again held the ostrich by both hands he contrived to cut a great gash in its gullet.

'The blood flew in showers in all directions as the bird gave a last awful struggle, and I feared that I should be kicked even then, but I put forth a last effort to overcome the monster and gradually his struggles became more feeble. The blood was streaming over me in torrents, but it was the life blood of the bird, and gradually I was able to loosen my grip and climb out of danger.

'Even when we thought the bird was dead it made a wild attempt to rise and kicked so that one blow would probably have fractured a Kaffir's skull. Then all was over. I fell back on the veldt and lay for many minutes in a dead faint.

'Covered with dirt and blood we plucked a few feathers from our fallen enemy as souvenirs of the battle, thanked God for our lives and tramped back to Arundel, where we were told that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a man attacked by a male ostrich would not have lived to tell the tale.'

was taken at Rietaar, and we bivouacked at Houdden Back.

On Monday, April 9, we had dinner at the farm of a Mr. Thompson, who was the first real Englishman we had met. His was the best farm we had seen also. The houses and outbuildings are very prosperous looking, while the farm is well stocked. In addition to the regular stock animals he had a hundred young ostriches which he is rearing. A large orchard with various fruits was temptingly near the men, but as very strict orders have been issued respecting looting or in any way destroying property on the march, the men behaved themselves and allowed the orchard to remain unmolested. Mr. Thompson was delighted to see the military for they were a token to him that he was not to suffer on account of his loyalty to the Union Jack. The next day he followed us quite a number of miles, so anxious was he to show appreciation of our visit. At dinner time our men went to his house and bought whatever he had of jams, syrups, etc. Fortunately he had a good supply, so that many of the men were satisfied, although it was quite impossible for him to supply all our needs. In the afternoon we started away, much refreshed, and marched to Brandewy Kenil, where we bivouacked, after a march of twenty-three miles during the day.

The next day we were on the march at 6.30 a.m., and reached Vosburg early in the forenoon. In passing through the village we were struck by its neat appearance. Many of the houses were flat-roofed, and although low, they appeared quite pretty. They are painted for the most part in silver grey color, with a border of white, and when the houses are set about with green shrubs or plants the effect is quite pleasing. As we passed through the town it was evident that we had created a sensation, for every one was out to get a glimpse of us. All colors and all ages were represented, and it would be difficult to say whether we or they were the greater curiosity. Some could be seen running long distances to get near us, while as we passed by a stream of water where women were washing clothes they stopped in their work, and let the clothes be carried down the stream if it would take them, for they were going to have a look at the Canadian artillery.

Our march was continued until we had travelled 22 miles for that day, when we halted at Leeuw Kop (Lion's Head). In the morning we started our march at 6.30 towards Zoutwater (Salt water), where we had dinner. The water here was a strong alkali, and the men were forbidden to drink any. As there were appearances of rain, we pushed on early in the afternoon, for the Ougars river was ahead of us, and if rain came before we crossed it there would be a delay of a few days before we could get across. However, the rain held off and we got across in safety, and got as far as Smart's Dam, 24 miles away, before we halted for the night.

The marching has been good during the past day or two, and all have been in good spirits. Excellent progress has been made on the march also, for while we had been able on some other days on our march from Victoria West to Carnarvon to make 24 miles a day, yet we had not been able to keep that pace up as long as we have done this time. We have been marching four days, and each day have made from 22 to 24 miles, so we are feeling that the greater part of the journey before we reach the railway lines is over. On this account the men are in better spirits and more able to continue the march. This was done early on Thursday morning, and we reached Britstown about 10.30 a.m. This is a very pretty little place of about a thousand inhabitants, not counting the natives, who live in a native village a short distance from the chief settlement. In the village there are some very creditable buildings. The church of the Dutch Reformed denomination is especially attractive, for with its stained glass windows and Gothic architecture it rivals in beauty the churches of our best towns in Canada.

During the forenoon, while on our march, we came across what sometimes evidently is the bottom of a lake, when we crossed it it was hard and dry, like baked clay. It extended for a long distance, and so hard was the clay that the horses' hoofs made scarcely any impression on it. Indeed, after a whole battery had crossed it there was little more than a perceptible mark where they had gone.

While we were halting at Britstown we learned that Lord Kitchener had passed through there a few days before and had encamped near the ground we were occupying. Somewhat to the east of us was fought a battle during this war in which the British lost several officers who were buried in the kopjes within view. It was one of the unfortunate battles in which British officers were picked off by the Boer sharpshooters. The residents of the town appeared curious, but not particularly pleased to see us, for while this is Britstown, it does not follow that it has been a loyal British town. On the other hand, it has been a centre of Boer influence. The name is not derived from anything British either, as it was named after some prominent man named Britz who owned much property in the vicinity.

There was a splendid supply of first-class water for us here, and this was very fortunate, as we were unable to get any more during the whole afternoon or evening. Not even could we get it from the water carts, for the supply carried in them had to serve for breakfast on the following morning. The result of this lack of water was that the men suffered somewhat from thirst during the afternoon, for it was quite hot. Moreover, we marched eighteen miles during the afternoon, thus making twenty-eight miles for the day. The men were tired after the long day, but were somewhat recompensed by being allowed to sleep until 5.30 next morning, and to start on the march an hour later than usual, viz., 7.30 a.m., when we proceeded for about six miles until we came to the Brak river, where a halt was made to allow the men an opportunity of washing themselves and their clothes. This was taken advantage of, and shortly after halting the men could be seen down in the stream, enjoying a good bath. This was a privilege that had not been possible for some time, and was eagerly seized by a ma-

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terpret it as he proceeds. Many of the words, of course, are expressed by signs, as they are much simpler and more expressive than the mere spelling out of the words.

'Naturally, many of the words, however, cannot be indicated by signs, and these have to be shown on the fingers by the old-fashioned manual system.

'For instance, when I ask the momentous question, "Wilt thou have this man?" etc., there are more signs used than words interpreted letter by letter. But the response, "I will," which many people expect to be made by a simple nod, has, curiously enough, to be spelled out letter for letter by both the bride and bridegroom.

'The general idea that the service is spelled out letter by letter is quite wrong, although until the signs were introduced such was the method. Such a service would take a very long time indeed. By the present system, however, the wed-

THE CLERGYMAN'S QUESTION.—'Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife?'



THE BRIDEGROOM'S RESPONSE

ding of deaf and dumb people take only a little longer time than those of ordinary folk. 'Of course, now that so much good work is being performed for the deaf and dumb by providing them with work, more and more of these weddings take place. The marriages are happy enough, the husbands and wives being as devoted as other folks who can hear and speak.' —'Christian Endeavor World.'

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar, who has been revelling in some big 'shoots' lately, is a soldier, a lawyer, and one of the best all-round 'sportsmen' among the Indian princes. He completed his education in England under the guardianship of Sir Benjamin Simpson. He has already done an enormous amount of practical philanthropic work in his part of India, has built almshouses and sanitariums in various parts, and some years ago founded the Indian Club of Calcutta.—New York 'Evening Post.'

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Some Reasons

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No. **MAFEKING SIEGE** No. **ONE POUND** No. **MARCH 1900**

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF COLONEL R. S. S. BADEN POWELL, Commanding Rhodesian Forces.

This note is good for One Pound during the siege and will be exchanged for £1 at the Standard Bank Mafeking on the resumption of Civil Law.

H. Greenier, Capt. Chief Paymaster.

JANUARY, 1900 No. **A 6837**

Issued by the Authority of Colonel R. S. S. Baden Powell, (Commanding the Rhodesian Forces).

This voucher is Good for the sum of **2s.**

And will be exchanged for coin at the **MAFEKING BRANCH** of the **STANDARD BANK** on the resumption of Civil Law.

H. Greenier, Capt. Chief Paymaster.

MAFEKING MONEY.

The £1 note is designed by Major-General Baden-Powell himself.

When it is stated that on April 22 last, a pound of flour was sold in Mafeking for two guineas (\$10.15) it can easily be realized that the money question was rather acute, quite as much as that of food. The reproductions which are here given of Mafeking notes are of especial interest. Colonel Baden-Powell has proved himself a good artist, judging by the £1 note. The stamps surcharged with 'Mafeking Besieged' are also extremely interesting curiosities. We fancy that stamp collectors some twenty years hence will fight another two hundred and twenty-four days for

the possession of any genuine example. We are not yet, unfortunately, able to reproduce the medal which, we feel sure, will be struck and presented to every member of the gallant force that has fought so heroically for the Empire. Dutch and English have here fought side by side against the Transvaaler. They have seen children die of privation, white women shelled in a neutral laager, poor native women flogged and shot before their eyes. They have manned the trenches and fought their way forward against overwhelming odds. Surely they deserve a special medal.—'Black and White.'

MARCH TO DE AAR.

Varied Experiences of the Mounted Rifles.

AN EVENTFUL JOURNEY OF NINETEEN DAYS.

(From Special Correspondent of the 'Witness'.)

De Aar, Cape Colony, S.A., April 27, 1900.—We left Carnarvon on Sunday morning, April 8. Reveille sounded at 4.30 a.m. and we were on the march at 7 o'clock. Although it was early for the villagers to be astir, practically the whole of the inhabitants turned out to bid us good-by. They were sorry that there had been cause for our visit, but now that we were going away their feelings were expressed by the clergyman of the Church of England who in a short conversation that morning, said, 'We are sorry to see the military leave us.' New life, new idea of British power and new ideas seemed to have taken possession of some of these people during our short stay.

The rebellion in that district having been put down, orders were received for us to be at De Aar by April 14, so we started on this march of about a hundred and twenty miles on Sunday morning. This seemed rather strange to our men for it was the first Sunday that we had been on the march. At other times we had been in camp, but now that we had to reach De Aar so soon it seemed necessary to begin that morning. The horses had been well fed and had rested during the preceding day and as the day was fine for marching we were enabled to make twenty-four miles without difficulty. Dinner

"Sheldon's Daily" sold at 25c a week.
The "Daily Witness" sells at 25c a month.

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TO END OF 1900.

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To introduce the 'Daily Witness' quickly into many new homes it will be sent on trial to new subscribers from now to the end of the year for the greatly reduced rate of ONE DOLLAR. It is not possible to publish a high class daily paper at that rate free from enslaving party patronage and from injurious advertisements, but it is always possible to offer trial subscriptions to new subscribers at the bare cost of white paper and postage laying on these no share of the general expenses. For we have learned that a large proportion of new subscribers added in this way will learn to like the 'Witness' so well that at the expiry of the trial subscription they will be glad to join the club in their neighborhood, or, to send their individual subscription at \$3.00 per annum and so become regular subscribers and supporters of the paper, and, sharing with all other subscribers in the cost of production, make possible improvements of one kind or another year by year. With this in mind the old subscribers, so far from begrudging the trial rate to the new subscribers, will acquaint their friends of the offer and urge them to take advantage of it.

Of course the sooner subscriptions are sent in under this offer the more advantage to the subscriber. The 'Witness' will not be sent to any address in Montreal or on Montreal Island at this rate. But any other new subscribers, whether in Canada or in the United States, may avail themselves of the offer.

Of course, old subscribers may send the 'Witness' to their friends at this rate, providing such friends have not been taking the paper.

The 'Witness' has recently made great strides in circulation both in its own city and throughout the Dominion, intelligent minds everywhere appreciating it more than ever.

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WHY FRENCHMEN DISLIKE ENGLISHMEN.

(New York 'Sun'.)

Although, since the opening of the exhibition, there has been some abatement of abuse lately vented upon England and English people by the Paris newspapers, nobody doubts that, in the autumn the campaign of vituperation and calumny will be revived. What are the causes of the animosity with which Frenchmen regard their British neighbors? The London 'Spectator' has attempted recently to account for the phenomenon by the Fashoda incident, by the fact that, as colonizers, the French and the English are rivals in West and Central Africa and in southern China, and by the belief current in France that Englishmen are the enemies of her Russian allies. We would not deny that these facts and impressions may have some influence, but the real ground of the enmity with which England is viewed in France lies far deeper. It is unquestionably true that, for upward of two centuries, the aspirations of the French nation have encountered in England the one insuperable obstacle to their fulfilment, and that, but for England, France, instead of sinking into a second-class power, would have been dominant in Europe and the mistress of the greatest Colonial Empire on the globe.

It is certain that, but for the treasure, the blood and the generalship contributed by England to the anti-French coalition in the early years of the eighteenth century, Louis XIV. would have succeeded in effecting a consolidation with France, under the Bourbons, of Spain, Naples, the Duchy of Milan, the Spanish Netherlands, and, in a word, all the Spanish possessions in Europe, as well as all Spain's dominions in America and in the East Indies. But for Marlborough the consolidation would have

been untrammelled with the conditions imposed by the Treaty of Utrecht, conditions which divided, and were intended to divide the House of Bourbon against itself. Again, at the outbreak of the Seven years' War, France owned in North America an imperial domain, which, including as it did not only Canada but the Mississippi Valley, had a prospective value immeasurably greater than that of the territory occupied by the British colonies in America. About the same period Frenchmen had acquired great influence in Southern India, and seemed destined to become the power behind the throne of the Moguls. By the Peace of Paris in 1763 France renounced every foot of land which had once belonged to her on the mainland of North America, and by the end of the century she retained nothing in India except Pondicherry and Chandernagore. For the loss of her nascent empires in the New World and in India France had Englishmen to thank.

Let us pass to the wars of the French Republic and First Empire. But for the opposition of the English fleet in the Mediterranean Napoleon's conquest of Egypt would have been permanent, and would have been followed certainly by the occupation of Syria, and, probably also, by an overland expedition against India. Here, again, there would have been nothing visionary in the French dream of aggrandizement had not England blocked the way. Neither will any one deny that, but for England's implacable hostility, Napoleon's hold upon Spain and Portugal would have remained unshaken, or that his control of central Europe, from Hamburg to Naples, would have lasted as long as he lived. Even after Napoleon's downfall England continued to obstruct the efforts of reviving France for rehabilitation. When the Belgians revolted against Holland in 1830 they would gladly have chosen for their Sovereign a son of Louis Philippe, but the English forced them to accept for their ruler

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who had married the daughter of George IV. In the early forties Thiers, then Premier, saw an opportunity of gaining for France the long-coveted ascendancy in the Orient, by encouraging Ibrahim Pasha's attempt to dethrone the Ottoman Sultan and to substitute Mehemet Ali as Commander of the Faithful. Already had Ibrahim conquered Syria and a part of Anatolia, when England interposed, compelling him to retire to Egypt, and brought to naught the French designs. Once more, it was as clear to every intelligent Frenchman in the sixties as it was to Napoleon III. that their expedition against Mexico, and the establishment there of an Empire under Maximilian, would end in a fiasco if the forces of the Union were permitted to crush the Southern Confederacy. It was in view of that conviction that Napoleon III. tried so long and so earnestly to persuade the British Government to take part in a joint intervention. But for England's refusal to co-operate in that plan the Southern Confederacy would probably have acquired independence, Maximilian would be still ruling in Mexico, and Napoleon III. would have been peacefully succeeded by his son. Finally, French talent and French capital built the Suez Canal, and secured a preponderant interest in Egypt, only to see the artificial waterway and the whole of the Nile Valley pass under British control.

In the eyes of an educated Frenchman his English neighbors, who under the Plantagenets strove for a hundred years to conquer his country and efface his nationality; have never since relaxed their fell determination to thwart the hopes of France, and it is the grim lesson of history that they have always hitherto succeeded. Under the circumstances, Frenchmen would be scarcely human if they could look at England without any trace of vindictiveness or of antipathy.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

THE ERADICATION OF WEEDS.

All authorities agree in the opinion that noxious weeds are spreading very rapidly in our country, and that they constitute a serious hindrance to the progress of successful agriculture. A timely publication on this important subject has been prepared under the superintendence of the experimental union in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, by Prof. F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., to which it is the object of this article to call the attention of farmers and others. A weed has been defined as any plant out of place, and in that sense, a wheat plant in a field of turnips is a weed. Weeds are injurious in many ways to the crops among which they are found. They absorb soil moisture. The amount of water which is taken up by weeds and evaporated from the surface of the leaves is very great. For instance, an average mustard plant pumps from the soil about fourteen ounces or seven-tenths of a pint per day; a sunflower, thirty ounces, and so on. The quantity of water taken up is generally in proportion to the surface of the leaf; but thin leaves consume more water than fleshy ones. Hence weeds having large leaf surface draw from the soil and give off a large amount of water, and thereby rob surrounding plants. Many skilled agriculturists consider this the most serious injury done by weeds. Then there is the plant food they consume. They make use of the same food as useful plants. They often grow more vigorously than cultivated plants. Hence they deprive a crop of a large amount of available nourishment; and they rob the succeeding crop as well. An analysis of the Russian thistle by Snyder showed that it contains from twelve to seventeen percent as much nitrogen as there is in clover; and an ordinary thistle of this kind covering a square yard takes more potash and lime from the soil than two crops of wheat from the same area.

Weeds crowd, shade and choke useful plants. They increase the labor and expense of cleaning seed. They interfere with a regular rotation of crops. They harbor the spores of injurious fungi. Finally, they offend the eye, or are, as we say, an eyesore to good farms and all people of neatness and taste.

Most injurious weeds have come here directly or indirectly by importation from other countries. They have been brought hither and conveyed from field to field and from farm to farm in various ways. The wind is a great distributor of the seeds of weeds. Many of them have tufts of fine silky hair attached to them. Such are the seeds of the dandelion, Canada thistle, sow thistle (annual and perennial), willow herb and cotton grass. These and similar weeds are wafted to and fro, till they become attached to the soil and commence to grow. In some cases, as in those of the dock and wild parsnip, the seeds are winged; in others, the pod containing the seed has flat and extended edges, exposing much surface to the wind. The penny cress is an example of the latter.

Some weeds are rolled along the ground by the wind. To this class belong the Russian thistle and the tumbling-weed of the North-West. When these weeds ripen they break off close to the ground, and, being light, they are easily carried by the wind, especially on an open prairie, and the seed drops out as the plant rolls from place to place. An examination of snow-drifts in Dakota a few years ago showed the presence of many weed seeds. Thirty-two seeds of nine species were found in two square feet of a drift. In the same place it was observed that a twenty-five mile wind carried wheat seed a distance of thirty rods in a minute. Seeds which become sticky when wet often adhere to leaves, and go wherever the leaves are carried by the wind.

Some seeds, especially those of aquatic plants, are distributed by water. Many are diffused by birds and other animals. In the hardened earth taken from the feet of birds, Darwin found a large number of seeds, many of which germinated, and it is undoubtedly true that seeds are often conveyed from one place to another in the dirt that clings to the feet of animals.

Seeds often pass through the stomachs of animals without being digested, and during their passage they are conveyed

hither and thither by the animal, and finally deposited, to grow and reproduce their kind, whether weeds or useful plants. Man himself, however, has most to do with the spread of troublesome weeds, chiefly through the agency of railways, implements, farm-yard manure, foodstuffs and impure seed. Many weeds are carried from one province or country to another in the fodder and litter used by animals in transit on railways, and in grain carried by rail. More or less are scattered at places along the track at stations where grain and animals are unloaded and cars cleaned out. Weeds thus get a start and spread on neighboring farms. The Russian thistle was introduced in this way.

The constant changing of implements, with dry earth, pieces of sod, etc., attached to them, from field to field and from one farm to another, are common methods of spreading weed seeds all over farms and throughout whole neighborhoods, and threshing machines from dirty farms are well known sources of trouble under this head. Fresh farm-yard manure from city stables is often very full of weed seeds, and should be rotted or piled and allowed to heat thoroughly before it is applied to clean land. Wild lettuce, for example, was brought from Toronto to the neighborhood of Burlington in manure, and in this way many other weed pests have been distributed from towns and cities to the farms of the surrounding country. Many new and troublesome weeds are introduced in feeding stuffs and seeds of various kinds. In clover and grass seeds especially there is often a large number of weed seeds, and the farmer needs to be constantly on his guard against the danger from this source. Over sixty samples of clover seed obtained from fifty-eight different seedsmen were examined a few years ago, and more or less weed seed was found in every sample. The largest number of weed seeds found in an ounce of clover seed was 9,080, and over 200 weed seeds to the ounce were found in 12 out of the 60 samples. Such figures ought surely to convince all buyers of grass and clover seeds of the necessity of exercising the utmost caution lest they should get their farms stocked with noxious weeds. They should make a thorough examination with a magnifying glass or otherwise before purchasing, in order to satisfy themselves that the samples offered for sale are true to name and free from impure admixture. They should deal with careful and responsible seedsmen, and be willing to pay such a price as will afford a guarantee that the seeds are of the best quality.

This valuable bulletin contains no less than thirty-five illustrations of the more common weeds to be found on Canadian farms, and gives the most approved methods for their eradication.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The superintendent of the Chicago House of Correction has erected three large greenhouses in which he proposes to raise flowers for the Chicago market, having the woman prisoners do the work. The object is said to be to soften the natures of the prisoners by association with growing plants.

In cultivating corn the cultivator should be set to run about three inches deep. This is deep enough to destroy the young weeds and is not deep enough to injure the young roots of the corn, as they are about eight inches deep when they first reach the middle of the row. As the corn grows the roots come nearer the surface; hence the older the corn is the shallower should be the cultivation. I found places where farmers were selling their clover hay for only three dollars per ton, paying one dollar of that for baling and boarding the men while doing the work, thus getting only about \$1.75 per ton net for the hay. They are selling the manure elements that can not be replaced for less than eight dollars for a dollar and seventy-five cents and throwing in all the labor of making the hay. There can be but one end to such a course, and that is failure.

The wide tire law in Massachusetts will be a blessing on the improved highways which are becoming numerous in all sections of the state. Wide tires will save taxpayers many dollars now spent for road repair, and builders will have two years to prepare for the change, the requirement applying to new waggon only. Wide tires are often better than road scrapers on the modern highway.

Last week the SS. 'Hounslow' sailed for Natal with 7,139 bales of pressed hay, 13,514 bags of New Zealand oats, and two thousand sheep. The steamers 'Romford' and 'Twickenham' will follow later on to load hay. The cargoes of these vessels have been duly arranged for, and are in readiness for them. It is a pity that the increased price now asked by farmers for their hay has resulted in a cessation of further business that was offering, orders having been diverted to the Argentine Republic and to Canada.—Otago Witness.

The subject of spraying is very important. You can not grow good crops of apples, of fine quality, without spraying. The foliage of the trees must be kept healthy. This insures annual crops. Spray when the buds are swelling, again when the blossoms fall, and about twice more at intervals of ten days. In wet seasons more frequent sprayings may be required. The spraying should be thoroughly done, to get the best results. Throw a fine spray both over and under the branches.

It is gratifying to note that Illinois is taking practical measures to protect and save the song birds by vigorously enforcing the law against killing them. Within one week twenty-one boys have been convicted in that state of shooting those singers of the field and grove. One or two examples of sharp punishment in every community will soon teach the youngsters that they have no more right to shoot such birds than they have to steal.

On present conditions the winter wheat crop indicates a yield of seventy-eight million bushels more than last year. We are within two weeks of the beginning of harvest in Texas and southern Oklahoma, where conditions have never been better. The only thing to be feared there is too much rain.

Leaving out Tennessee, where there has been considerable damage by chinch bugs, Indiana and Ohio, where the plants suffered from the Hessian fly, the crop prospects are excellent. In the latter states where the plants have survived they are now growing freely.

On July 9, at the Paris Exhibition, it is proposed to form an international farmers' trust for the purpose of restricting the production of wheat and raising the price of that cereal. The farmers of the world will be asked to reduce their wheat output twenty percent, and not to sell a bushel for less than one dollar. It would be a trust, if it could be organized, but the idea is not practical. It seems to us that the aim of the farmers should be, not the creating of new trusts, but the crushing of those that already exist. If we could get rid of present trusts and put a stop to board of trade gambling, the farmer would be all right.—Epitomist.

Cutworms are often very destructive here in Dakota. We have had acres and acres of corn destroyed by them, but a 'kill' has been found for them. Cutworms are more apt to appear on the outer edge of fields adjacent to grass lands, as it is here that they develop. If sod is ploughed under the worms will feed upon it. Though they like green food there is one thing they like better, and that is bran. Wet the bran with water sweetened with sugar, after having mixed with the bran one twenty-fifth Paris green. In setting out plants put a spoonful of this mixture near each one and the worms will gorge themselves and die. This can be resorted to in large fields, and the bran should not be wet enough to drip, just moistened, and every part permeated with the poison. Some use this before plants are set. Another effective way in the case of corn, or other crops, is to sprinkle Paris green on some fresh-cut grass. Place little piles of the grass over the field, and even if not very close the worms will find it in a few nights and be killed. A little poisoned bran placed about trees will prevent the climbing cutworm from putting in its deadly work. It will eat the poisoned bran and perish. Cutworms do their work in the night. I have known them to be caught at work, and quarts of them taken in tin cans and killed. The plan mentioned above is, however, the easiest.

The writer, from an experience of over thirty years on a clay farm, can recall only three years in that time in which a fair crop was not secured, and in several seasons as high as 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of turnips per acre were harvested, though 600 to 800 bushels is considered a fair crop. While the maximum yield depends upon a rich and well fertilized soil, a good average crop may be counted on from a fairly fertile field, the crop depending largely upon frequent and judicious tillage. Much depends upon a good start for the plants, and in order to secure this the seed-bed must be made exceedingly fine by repeated use of the cultivator, roller and harrows. Early sowing, as a rule, is not to be recommended, as, even if a good start is made, the early crop is more liable to suffer from plant lice in a dry time, and quickly grown roots are generally of a better quality; while early-sown turnips are also more likely to be taken by the fly, which seldom proves troublesome after June 20. About the middle of June is the favorite time of sowing with the majority of turnip-growers in Ontario.

For the past seven years I have been trying to persuade an old Scotch farmer in Canada to sow his turnips on the flat, and never managed to get him to do it until last summer, although he only succeeded in getting two crops in the seven years, and last year was the driest of the seven, but, sowing them on the flat, he had a good crop, (about 500 bushels an acre). The seed was sown about the usual time, June 15. It got no rain for about a month, and did not come up, then it got two thunder showers within a week of each other, when the plants came up well, and the crop held its own until the fall rains came and helped it out. This is the great secret of growing turnips—sow them on the flat. It may take a little longer time to thin them, but it saves time making drills. A man with a hand-drill and a marker can sow ten acres a day, and as straight as drills. In thinning you can knock out the full breadth of the hoe, leaving little clumps, then select the best plant in each clump and pull the rest by hand. This leaves them about the right distance apart (12 inches), and always ensures a good even crop. This little item of selecting the best plant amounts to a great deal in the final result.

Much depends upon sowing the turnip seed while there is moisture in the soil, and upon early cultivation when the plants are young, with a wheel hoe or similar implement, to break the crust

to admit the air and to destroy weeds while in their incipient stage, as well as to conserve moisture in the soil and hasten the growth of the crop from the first so that it may never get checked. The subsequent tillage necessary to success is two or three hand hoeings and frequent use of the horse hoe, especially soon after each rain, and weekly, if possible, even in the driest weather.

It is a hard matter to grow a good crop of potatoes on heavy, cold soil with no underdrainage, but with my one year's experience with such soil, and a very unfavorable season, I have found that 150 bushels to the acre can be grown if good care is taken. I apply about twenty loads of manure to the acre and plough my ground up in lands of about six to eight rows wide, then keep the dead furrows open so as to have no water standing on the ground. I do not plough heavy ground over six inches deep for potatoes. After the ground is ploughed and thoroughly harrowed, I take a shovel plough with a wide shovel and furrow it out about three inches deep, then I apply commercial fertilizer in the row, about 800 pounds per acre, which takes about a handful to every step; after that I go through the row again with the plough and take it about an inch deeper, which will distribute the fertilizer all through the row and also spread it out to both sides, so that it will come on top of the potatoes when covered. After this I take a V trough, nailed together out of two boards about ten inches wide and twelve feet long. I hitch a horse to one end, stand in and drag it through the row, which takes out all crooks and pulverizes every clod in the row. This makes it easy to drop the potatoes, as they will all roll in the centre; the trough will also equalize the depth of the row, which gives the potatoes the best chance to come up even. They will stand in a straight row and are nice to cultivate. I harrow my potatoes several times after planting before they are big enough to cultivate. I do not believe in ridging potatoes up, but still in heavy soil like mine I ridge them about three inches by throwing a little earth toward the row every time I cultivate.

SUCCESSFUL SQUASH GROWING.

While squashes are gross feeders, they do not require the best land. The poorer soils if well manured and thoroughly pulverized will give good yields. I prefer a high and dry south-easterly exposure. First cover the ground with a heavy coating of manure. After spreading the manure evenly, plough the ground deeply, turning a narrow furrow. Plough early and thoroughly harrow the same day as ploughed. The early showers and sunshine will soon start the weeds, which can be destroyed by simply running over the patch at intervals until planting time with a pulverizer or disk. May 1 to 15 in this latitude will be early enough for planting.

Mark off rows each way from 8 to 10 feet apart, 10 feet being none too much for Hubbard and 8 feet for Pike's Peak or Fordhook. At the crossing of the checks with one quick stroke of the hoe take out the dirt about 2 inches deep and drop in at least 10, better 20, seeds, and cover with fresh earth. If the ground is dry and light, step lightly on each hill with the foot. I prefer planting the seed quite close in the hill, as it enables me to fight the striped bugs to better advantage. As soon as planted I have found it a good practice to run over the rows with a light weeder, thus again delaying the weeds.

As soon as the plants begin to break ground, dust the hills lightly with either air-slaked lime, wood ashes or slug shot. If about twice a week between six o'clock and sundown you walk over your patch, watching closely, you can catch and kill most of the remaining insects. During the first four weeks of their growth the hills should be hoed often and the ground between the rows thoroughly worked with the cultivator. After the vines begin to run, they will soon cover the ground and take care of themselves. If treated in this way, 1-16 of an acre will grow more squashes than any family can use.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

As soon as the sheep are sheared the ticks will gather on the lambs, much to their discomfort and damage. The easiest remedy is to dip the lambs or to wet the skin all over with any good sheep dip.

Scours in young lambs may be checked by giving them ten drops of this mixture: One drachm each of tincture of opium, ginger, rhubarb and cardamon seed. It is a cordial and a preventive of trouble of this kind, and should be given in a little water twice a day, or in bad cases three or four times. Give three times as much to the ewes.

During the first four months of this year the British War Office have shipped to South Africa as remounts, in addition to horses and mules sent with troops, 27,041 horses and 17,143 mules. Between May 1 and May 25 they expected to embark another 7,500 horses and 4,500 mules, and they had 7,300 horses and 2,000 mules on order, for which no date of embarkation had yet been fixed; so that the total of remounts bought since the beginning of the year was about 42,000 horses and about 23,000 mules.

Some hogs will not eat for days after being rung and their noses are sore for a long time, as everything they touch irritates the lacerated glands. I have entirely discarded the practice. That superior herbage and fertility in pasture land should favorably influence the quantity of milk per head no one

operated on them. I always keep my pocket-knife sharp and handy and when I find some rooting being done I look for the culprits and have them caught and treated for their disease. I insert the knife-blade through the rim of the snout, then cut both ways around, then split out in the centre and the job is done forever on that hog.

Probably the greatest cruelty to animals that is practiced in this country, is taking a team in the field in the morning of a hot day, and working them until noon, without water. Let a man labor in the broiling heat of the sun at harvest time, and he would think it a great hardship if he could not have frequent draughts of cold water. How much greater must be the hardship of horses that are deprived of a refreshing pailful of water when they are sweating freely from the effects of their exertions and are at the same time annoyed by hordes of flies.

The majority of experienced American feeders favor a single large range, rather than numerous small pastures. Grasses, both in variety and quality, are never quite the same over the whole of a large pasture, and cattle soon detect the slight differences and satisfy their desire for variety by ranging from one spot to another. In large pastures the habits of the animals become regular, and it is interesting to study their movements. The herd will be found in the morning on one side of the valley, feeding on the more abundant vegetation; later as the sun's heat increases they appear on the hillside, where there is a movement of air and where the grasses are shorter and more nutritious; while at noon they are to be seen resting in the shade at still another point. This regularity in grazing certainly conduces to comfort and quiet and is of importance to profitable returns. Where the pastures are cut up into several lots, the fresh bite of rank herbage which comes with each change leads to irregularity and unrest, thus reducing the gains.

When peas and oats are pastured by sheep, they may be turned in to graze them down when they are from six to ten inches high. The sheep should not be allowed to pasture on them, for various reasons, when they are wet. If, when the pasture is grazed down, the sheep are shut away from it, the grain will soon spring up again, and vigorously in moist weather, and will therefore furnish pasture a second time, and even a third time under some conditions. Peas and oats furnish an excellent and safe pasture for sheep and lambs. It comes in at a season when much milk is wanted for the lambs, and much milk is sure to be the outcome if the dams are grazed upon this pasture when it is succulent. And it is safe because no ill effects may be expected from pasturing the sheep upon it. If the pasture should grow so fast that the sheep could not properly utilize it, the residuum could be made into hay. But when so used, the sheep should be removed from the pasture some time previous to cutting the crop for fodder.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

'Why, you can't get horses for love or money, now,' said a prominent Springfield dealer, yesterday afternoon, and his view of the situation was corroborated by other dealers throughout the city. The western breeders have few horses to dispose of and getting them from them is like pulling teeth. The cause is assignable to several reasons, say the local dealers. Principal among these stands the exports to European countries. Canada, once the Mecca of horse breeders, has exported so heavily that she is now in practically as bad a condition as are the Eastern States in this country. The foreigners were ready to pay the price and they got the horses. Still another reason is that a few years ago, when horses were plenty, the dealers did not buy. The result was a natural outcome of the situation. With a quantity of horses on their hands the breeders got rid of them as best they could and then stopped breeding. Then, with the supply depleted, the Spanish war broke out and the government stepped in and took a large number of the remaining supply. Now the supply cannot come up to a fractional part of the demand, and the market must remain in its present condition, until the supply can be brought up by the breeders. In the meantime, the horse-purchasing public, and incidentally the dealers in this section of the country, are suffering. Prices on all grades of horses have taken an enormous jump. At the present time no kind of a draught horse can be gotten at retail under a hundred and seventy-five dollars and the most sedate old family driving horse cannot be purchased under two hundred dollars. This is as it should be from the standpoint of the dealers, who have horses for sale, but unfortunately there are few that have them.

Race horses, however, are more of a staple article, as it were, and the value of such horses has but little variation. This has had a natural tendency to force the breeders to bring out a better quality of horses, more attention being paid to fast horses, than ever before. The result has been beneficial in many ways. —Springfield Union.

During the first four months of this year the British War Office have shipped to South Africa as remounts, in addition to horses and mules sent with troops, 27,041 horses and 17,143 mules. Between May 1 and May 25 they expected to embark another 7,500 horses and 4,500 mules, and they had 7,300 horses and 2,000 mules on order, for which no date of embarkation had yet been fixed; so that the total of remounts bought since the beginning of the year was about 42,000 horses and about 23,000 mules.

Some hogs will not eat for days after being rung and their noses are sore for a long time, as everything they touch irritates the lacerated glands. I have entirely discarded the practice. That superior herbage and fertility in pasture land should favorably influence the quantity of milk per head no one

DAIRYING DOTS.

If any farmer wants to waste his cream by the dilution process, he can do so without paying a royalty to anybody. That superior herbage and fertility in pasture land should favorably influence the quantity of milk per head no one

operated on them. I always keep my pocket-knife sharp and handy and when I find some rooting being done I look for the culprits and have them caught and treated for their disease. I insert the knife-blade through the rim of the snout, then cut both ways around, then split out in the centre and the job is done forever on that hog.

Probably the greatest cruelty to animals that is practiced in this country, is taking a team in the field in the morning of a hot day, and working them until noon, without water. Let a man labor in the broiling heat of the sun at harvest time, and he would think it a great hardship if he could not have frequent draughts of cold water. How much greater must be the hardship of horses that are deprived of a refreshing pailful of water when they are sweating freely from the effects of their exertions and are at the same time annoyed by hordes of flies.

would probably dispute, but the tenor of these replies undoubtedly shows that the quality or richness of the milk is also influenced in an equal, if not in a greater, degree.

Clean milking, by clean hands, in as pure a stable atmosphere as obtainable, must be supplemented by a rapid and thorough cooling of the milk. Cooling at once lessens the capacity of the milk to take up odors, arrests the process of fermentation, and, if well stirred during the cooling, the cream is kept from rising to the surface and will afterward more surely remain mixed with the milk while being distributed from the wagon. These are valuable considerations for a milkman who desires to give his customers a good service.

The best way, so far as we know, to skim the cream off shallow pans is as follows: First, run a thin-bladed knife (kept for the purpose) around the pan to free the cream from it; then, holding the cream back with the knife, tilt the pan and allow enough skim milk to flow over to wet the edge and prevent the cream from sticking to it, after which the cream may be floated off, using the side of the knife to assist in so doing. A ladle-shaped, perforated skimmer should never be used, as it allows all the thin portion of the cream to flow through the small holes in it and mix with the skim milk. Such a skimmer is a great source of waste.

In 1893 the Indiana Experiment Station, for two weeks, carried on an experiment on the influence of dilution of milk on efficiency of creaming. The results of this work, as published in Bulletin 44 of the station, were that a greater loss of fat occurs in skim milk when dilution is practiced than with undiluted milk; that the loss is greater with cold than with warm water, and that by diluting the milk a poorer quality of skim milk for feeding is thereby produced. These results were in accordance with conclusions arrived at through similar experiments at the Vermont, Cornell, Illinois and Ontario College stations. The process of dilution was not to be recommended as a general practice.

The farmers and dairy men of Indiana are advised not to purchase these cans. The price, as a rule, is exorbitant, and the practice of dilution is undesirable. But if the farmer wishes to secure the same results advertised by the makers of these cans, he may obtain them by diluting his milk in a comparatively inexpensive round can, such as may be secured of any reputable dairy supply house, or can be made by any good tinsmith.

RIPENING CREAM WITH STARTERS.

One of the acknowledged experts in this country on the subject of ripening cream is Prof. H. W. Conn, of Connecticut, who is the introducer of the system of artificial butter cultures and the discoverer of the famous bacteria which produces the June butter flavor. In his new bulletin No. 21 he discusses various methods of compelling cream ripening by use of starters and butter cultures. The Danish method is to pasteurize the cream and then add a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria. This produces a mild-flavored butter, which, however, is not so well liked in this country as that produced by natural starters.

To make a natural starter, take the milk from a perfectly healthy cow. After the under parts of the body are carefully brushed and the udder carefully wiped with a damp cloth, the first few jets of milk are rejected and the rest drawn into a sterilized vessel, which is immediately covered, heated to a proper temperature and the milk passed through a separator. The skim-milk thus obtained is set aside in a covered sterilized vessel to sour. When well soured it serves as a starter for the cream ripening process. In conclusion, the professor observes that the use of any kind of starter will not make good butter out of poor cream.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

MARL. Old Subscriber, Woodstock.—I have four acres of marl on my farm near Madoc. How marl may be used? Ans.—If it is marl, besides clay, it contains bicarbonate of lime. Marl is very advantageously used as a manure, as a marly soil is of great fertility. Its bulkiness, however, confines its use to the neighborhood in which it is found.

PAGANINI. G.P.W., Mount Forest, Ont.—Please give a short biographical sketch of Paganini, the great musician. Ans.—Nicolo Paganini was born at Genoa, on Feb. 18, 1781. His father, a clever amateur, imbued him with a taste for music at a very early age. He first appeared in public at Genoa in 1795, with his matchless performances in the fourth string alone. He first appeared in Paris in 1821, and on June 3 of that year he played in London at the King's Theatre. He amassed a princely fortune, but lost it in a series of speculations. He died at Nice, on May 27, 1840. His style of playing was impressive and passionate to the last degree. No later violinist has as yet eclipsed his fame as an executant.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, 'The Witness,' Montreal." Should a contributor ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and 25c. postage is enclosed with each question.]

DIET, TEMPERANCE TEACHING AND ELECTRIC BELTS.

X.Y.Z. asks for information on the following questions: 1. What is the most helpful for a family and the most popular health magazine—the price and publisher? 2. What is your opinion of the value of such foods as milk, protease, granose, etc., in dyspepsia? 3. Diet and temperance of meat versus vegetable diet. 4. What is the best treatment in the chronic swelling of the glands of the neck in the case of an adult? 5. What is the health value of such appliances as electric belts, electro-lysis and other electrical appliances? 6. What is the benefit of physiology of hygiene when taught in public schools? 7. Where is temperance taught in public schools? 8. Are eggs good for children? 9. When is best time to give them and how ought they to be cooked? 10. What would you advise for a child of three years? Ans.—I have been unable to find out any entirely satisfactory paper devoted to health matters for family use. There is a medical magazine published at 62 King William street, London, England, at one shilling a copy, but it would probably be rather too technical for the general public. Articles of more general interest are occasionally published, such as the 'Chamber's Family Magazine' and the 'Ladies' Home Journal' contain replies to questions upon health matters and occasional articles on home hygiene. Perhaps you could find out more by writing to the Bureau of General Information, Toronto. 2. Most of the preparations referred to are sold, but we do not know with what justice, to contain the nuclei elements of the grain from which they are prepared, and thus to excel in nutrition. 3. In these cases where imperfect assimilation of starchy foods or carbohydrates is at fault, these foods may be of some advantage. Our opinion, however, is rather against them having much real value. 4. With regard to proper diet for human beings, a study of the anatomical structure of the teeth, stomach and digestive tract generally proves beyond dispute that man was intended to be an omnivorous animal. The opinions of vegetarians to the contrary, perfect health depends upon a judicious mixture of the cardinal elements of food-stuffs. There are proteids or albumens, of which eggs may be taken as an example; carbohydrates, such as sugar, starch; fats, and certain mixed salts with water. It has been settled by experiment that the maximum amount of work, measured in foot-pounds, out of any individual, there must be a mixture of all these elements in definite proportions. Any excess in any direction will be the cause of trouble. Too much albuminous food leads to excessive acidity of blood with a tendency to gout, rheumatism, and disease of the arteries. Excess of starches leads to overloading of the stomach, fermentation, changes in the stomach and bowels with the production of acids and gases. Too much fat also leads to over-production of acids. Proteids help in the development of muscular energy of the body, while the carbohydrates and fats, but particularly the fats, lead to development of animal heat. Now the amount of these elements required remains constant; so that if food is not used the body must obtain its due quota and prepare to over-produce acids. Proteids help in the proper working of the various glands of the body, while the carbohydrates and fats, but particularly the fats, lead to development of animal heat. Now the amount of these elements required remains constant; so that if food is not used the body must obtain its due quota and prepare to over-produce acids. 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LETTERS FROM READERS.

AN IMPERIAL BAZAAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—A grand naval and military bazaar in aid of Princess Christian's Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, is to be held in London shortly, under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Royal Family. As all branches of the service now in South Africa are represented, one stall is to be known as Canadian. Of this I have been asked to take charge, and as it will be more or less in competition with Australia and South Africa, I am particularly anxious that it should not lose by comparison with its sister colonies. My idea is to furnish it with things exclusively Canadian; and any contributions will be most gratefully received by me. Furs, Canadian homespun stuffs, or other native productions, if sent to Lady Jephson, 28 Bolton street, Piccadilly, London, will be promptly acknowledged. As the bazaar is fixed for June 19, 20, and 21, it is important that contributions should be sent at once. As regards the charity, H.R.H. Princess Christian, in her appeal, says:—'I consider it a national disgrace that any soldier or sailor of the Queen should be driven to ask relief, or obliged to end his days in the workhouse.'

WILL BE CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The report that the Canadian exhibit of the Paris Exhibition is to be closed on Sundays will be received with much pleasure by the Christian community of Canada. A few days ago when Mr. Charlton raised this question in the House and expressed deep regret that the Canadian branch of the Exhibition was to be opened on Sundays, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, justified the course of the government by asserting that the Imperial Government controlled the matter as to the opening of their own and colonial exhibits, and that Canada could not act for herself in the premises. Mr. Charlton referred to the fact that the American exhibit was to be closed, and expressed regret that the contrast would thus be created so unfavorably to Canada as a Christian country. Mr. Fisher expressed doubt as to the truth of the report that the American exhibit was to be closed. It seems now that the protest entered against the opening of the Canadian exhibit upon the Lord's Day bore fruit at once, for it is understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher both communicated with Commissioner Tarte at Paris, informing him that the condition of public sentiment in some portions of Canada rendered it imperative necessary that the Canadian exhibit should be closed on Sundays. Commissioner Tarte, it is understood, was very indignant indeed at this triumphant Puritanical fanaticism; but was obliged to bow to the inevitable, and accordingly Canada is spared the disgrace of bowing to the wishes of infidel French sentiment, and ranges itself on the side of the commonwealth that publicly avow their respect for the Divine law, by admitting the sanctity of the day of rest. It is a little singular that very few of the religious journals of Canada gave any attention to the discussion in the House, upon this question, which only drew forth remarks from Messrs. Charlton and McMullen in defence of the observance of the day of rest. This apparent lack of interest in the matter on the part of religious journalists would seem to indicate a growing apathy among professing Christians in Canada upon this subject. INDEX. Ottawa, May 30, 1900.

THE PEW RENT ABOIMINATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am delighted to note the righteous protest made by the rector of St. Martin's against the pew rent system, and I trust sincerely that God will give him grace and strength to remain firm in his convictions and unshaken in his determination not to be a party to any system which is in direct antagonism to the teaching of the New Testament as the pew rent system most undoubtedly is. The words quoted from James iii., 1-6, do not, as the rector rightly says, need any comment; any one with an ordinary amount of intelligence can understand them. That people should be compelled to pay for a seat to hear the gospel is of itself outrageous, and that those who are unable to pay and yet are hungering for the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, should be either placed where they are unable to hear or from a sense of modesty dare not enter in at all, is equally a scandal and a reproach to any Christian Church which sanctions so unscriptural a system as the pew rent system. Christ's offer of salvation is free to all, and his message should be delivered free to all. In Mark xii., 37, we read: 'And the common people heard him gladly,' and if Christ is faithfully preached by a faithful minister the 'common people' will still hear him gladly—if only they are permitted to do so. Under the pew rent system, however, the poor who would welcome the 'old, old story of Jesus and his love' are to a very great extent excluded, whilst the well-to-do, fashionable, churchy folk, as a rule, show more of the Gallic spirit and too often go to church as a salute to the conscience or to show their respectability, are privileged to occupy the best seats, not because they hunger and thirst after righteousness, but because they can afford to pay for them. Surely, this is a complete travesty of Christian worship. God is no respecter of persons, and the soul of the beggar is as precious in his sight as the soul of a prince. But man in his poor, paltry pride, would even seek to place a barrier between the poor man and himself in the house of God. There will be no class distinction in heaven, and the best places there will not be reserved for those who have been in the

enjoyment of abundant means whilst upon earth. That it needs money to support a church is a fact which every one knows, but if the Church is to be a living spiritual force—and no church can be called 'successful' which is not—let it be supported by a system which is in perfect harmony with the will of God and his Son, Jesus Christ, who is the head of the Church. Surely, to make God's house 'a house of merchandise' is not in accordance with his will, and the Master's whip of cords is needed to drive out such an abomination, which tends to exclude his poor people from the blessed privilege of hearing his gospel. Let people give up their freewill offerings to support the church. This is the right method, as stated by the rector himself. Above all, let the prayer-meeting be the special feature in the administration of the church. 'The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof,' and God is ever ready to bless those who will honor him by putting their whole trust in him for things temporal as well as for things eternal. It is this wretched lack of faith which makes so many ministers descend to all sorts of unscriptural devices to make money to pay for the expenses of their churches. If only they had more faith in prayer, we should not hear so much about so-called sacred concerts, bazaars, organ recitals, tableaux vivants and other worldly enterprises carried on in connection with their churches. Ministers do these things commonly nowadays, and, helped by the money of unconverted people who would not enter a church for the purpose of worshipping God, will even boast of their churches being 'a financial success.' But what a wretched matter for boasting! No real Christian minister would be content with his church being merely 'a financial success.' He would want something better than this; he would want his church to be a 'spiritual success,' a living spiritual force which might draw souls to God and extend the kingdom of his dear Son upon earth, a 'success' which might be measured, not by any increase of church membership or communicants, but by the fruits of the Spirit shown in the lives of the members of his congregation. May God give Mr. Troop grace, strength and courage to maintain his righteous stand. W. C. METCALFE. Peterboro', May 31, 1900.

RUM AND CIVILIZATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Knowing that the readers of the 'Witness' are as a rule temperance men and women, I know that they will be interested in learning something of the higher (?) civilization being introduced by the Americans into the Philippine Islands. Before the going of the Americans there were only three saloons in Manila. Now there are five hundred. Prof. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, recently stated that while he was on the islands he never saw a Filipino drunk. In the same address he said: 'The spectacle of a drunken American awakens disgust in the Filipinos.' A Filipino said to the members of the American commission: 'You have brought us the blessings of what you call a higher civilization, and you have lined both sides of our once beautiful escorta with your saloons.' Already the Filipinos speak of the United States as a nation of drunkards. A mestizo told Prof. Schurman that the common people of the islands never saw a drunken man until the Americans came, and he added that he himself had never seen a drunken Filipino or Chinaman. It has been several times stated in the press that hundreds of American soldiers have been brought home demented and are now the inmates of insane asylums. If this be true (and there is generally some truth in current reports), it would seem that the best way to fill asylums is to open saloons. What is civilization? HUMANITAS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

PREMIER BOND'S POSITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your paper, just received, contains an editorial article of over a column under the heading 'Newfoundland restive.' It begins as follows: 'A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, commenting on the retirement of Sir James Winter from active politics says that Mr. Bond, the present premier, will probably favor annexation to the United States, while Mr. Morine, leader of the Opposition, will advocate union with Canada.' As a reader of the 'Witness,' and accustomed to regard it as a truthful and reliable journal, I was very sorry to see in its columns a statement so utterly absurd and false accepted without question and seriously commented on. The writer of the despatch, whoever he may be, would not dare to make that statement in reference to Mr. Bond over his own signature, while he does not hesitate to make the 'Witness' responsible for the currency of a libellous reflection upon the premier of this country. There is no man in Newfoundland who by birth, training and education is more instinctively British than is Mr. Bond, and although a Liberal in politics and broad enough to recognize the advantages of commercial union or reciprocal free trade with the United States, he is, so far as British or Imperial interests are concerned, a Conservative of the best type. His loyalty to the empire was very evident a few weeks ago in the support given by him as

leader of the Opposition to the derelict government of Sir J. Winter in passing an act for the renewal of the modus vivendi referring to the French treaty shore, at a time when the British Government was not in a position to deal with such a serious international question. Without the aid of the Opposition this legislation was impossible, and it was supported by Mr. Bond in a speech remarkable for its eloquence and loyalty. One of the first acts of his government has been to vote the sum of \$20,000 in aid of the imperial patriotic fund. But Mr. Bond is so well known in this country and so highly esteemed for his integrity that the misrepresentation of which your paper has been made the medium needs no refutation here. It is simply a clumsy attempt to injure him, if possible, in certain quarters at a distance from home for the vilest political purposes, and even there it would have no effect but for the apparent credence and emphasis given to it by the 'Witness' and probably other journals who have been likewise deceived.

It ought to be well known that neither annexation nor confederation are within the range of practical politics in Newfoundland at the present time. The man who proposes the former would be regarded as a lunatic, and the advocate of the latter would be hopelessly defeated. However desirable the union of this country with Canada may be, I venture to predict it will never be brought about until the conditions here are better understood by the Dominion press. The many sensational and misleading articles that appear from time to time in reference to our affairs and public men may be interesting to a certain class of readers, but they are very damaging to Newfoundland and excite a feeling of resentment not very easy to allay.

Believing that in the present instance the 'Witness' has been unwittingly misled in its reference to Mr. Bond, and that it will, in justice to that gentleman, either by the publication of this letter or by editorial reference, endeavor to remove the very unjust and injurious impression created by the article in question. I remain,

St. John's, Nfld., May 19, 1900.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF A SUBSCRIBER OF THE 'WITNESS,' AND A LOYAL BRITON.

Near Bloomington, Illinois, at the home of his son, William, on May 9, 1900, Francis Anthony celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Being apprehensive lest the strain of meeting and greeting his many friends might be too much for his strength, care was taken in issuing invitations that only those who had shown peculiar personal interest in the aged parent should be invited. As it was, although a hundred and twenty were present, to whom



MR. FRANCIS ANTHONY.

a delightful luncheon was served, he remained happy, calm, cool and collected, not varying in the least from his usual custom of retiring about nine in the evening, first, however, joining in family worship, he, leading generally, his voice being clear and strong, and his articulation good. Of his seven surviving children, five were present, ten grandchildren, and one great-grandson—the son of Frank A. Blair, of Chicago, whose mother had travelled over a thousand miles from Canada, to be present at her father's anniversary. Thus the four generations were represented. Francis Anthony was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, a man of parts, died when Francis was but seven years of age. His advantages were limited. He, however, received a good education for the time. He emigrated to America in 1820, in a slow-going vessel, and was 21 days out of sight of land, during the twenty-eight days they were en route to New Brunswick. After five years' residence in St. John, he proceeded to New York city. On board the boat which conveyed him, he met Mary Stewart, the lady, who, in 1826, became his wife, and was his faithful companion for 64 years. She died in Illinois in 1890, at the age of 84 years. Preferring the British régime, Mr. Anthony purchased a farm on what is now known as the Highlands of Franklin, Huntingdon County, Que. Having endured many hardships, privations, discouragements, and bereavements, yet with good health and constitution, having strong faith in God, and being members of the Methodist Church, from 1827, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony struggled hopefully on, and in frugality, industry and energetic ambition they reared a family of eleven children. Politically, Mr. Anthony has been a life-long Liberal. He served as captain of a volunteer company of militia during the rebellion of '37 and '38. His children, with one exception, drifted into the United States, and, to be with them,

he has also lived beneath the Stars and Stripes, for the last eighteen years, though his loyalty to his Queen and country has never wavered. In a recent conversation, he expressed a wish that his Canadian friends should know that he was in heart loyal to Queen Victoria and Great Britain. He has been a subscriber to the 'Witness' since 1857. Although a subscriber to a Montreal weekly at that time, his anxiety concerning the war of the Indian Mutiny impelled him to take the semi-weekly 'Witness,' though his nearest post-office was four miles distant. In reading the British-Boer war reports to-day in the 'Weekly' he greatly prefers his Montreal paper, the 'Witness,' to the local daily accounts. He sold his farm in Franklin, Huntingdon County, in 1872. On the following year, when 73 years of age, he made his first trip to Illinois, to visit his eldest son. On returning, he remained in Canada until 1875, when with his wife and youngest daughter he went again to Bloomington, Ill., where he entered the grocery business with his youngest son, Aaron. In 1878 he retired, and returned with his wife to Canada, and stayed until May, 1882, since which time McLean County, Illinois, has been his home.

In a clipping from a Bloomington paper an interviewer says: 'Yesterday was the first time I had ever been privileged to see and talk with a centenarian, a privilege that really comes into the experience of but few. And to meet one so well preserved, mentally and physically, is all the more remarkable. He is bowed with the weight of years more than with the infirmities that accompany old age. He numbers his friends by the number of people he meets. I congratulated this venerable gentleman yesterday upon his remarkable age, and said, 'You should, indeed, be proud of your attainment to the centenarian age,' and he answered in a way strongly characteristic of his disposition, 'Proud? No; pride is evil, and I dislike the evil, so I try not to be proud of my advanced years.' I noticed the aged gentleman reading his Canadian paper, without the aid of spectacles; his hearing is comparatively unimpaired, his mind clear; he has remarkable vigor and good health, is unusually careful in his habits and toilet and no doubt his preserved faculties may be attributed to this and his abstemiousness. His sons and grandsons have grown up in the same way. A fine colored portrait of the Queen in all her gorgeous court regalia adorns the walls of the Anthony home and it is a cherished picture of the aged father. He never prayed for long life, but says it is a verification of 'not my will, but thine, O Lord.' He has always been an earnest student of the Bible, and has upheld the family altar wherever he has been. Only those who know him best can fully appreciate his beautiful character. He is a remarkable man and has lived through a wonderful century.

WITH SQUADRON A.

Interesting Experiences of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

(From a Special Correspondent of the 'Witness.') Stellenbosch, April 6.

It was well I mailed my last letter when I did, for had I not I would not have had another chance till now, and would have missed the week's mail. The rumor of which I told you at the close of my last letter proved correct, as we had to pack our kits and turn them in at an hour's notice the next morning.

April 8.

(Just after service under a large vine on the side of a very dirty stream that runs into Stellenbosch pond.) It is only a snatch at a time that I get a chance to write, but with luck I may do better to-day. The thirteenth squadron have just moved off to entrain, and we may start either this afternoon or to-morrow. I said we packed our kits before leaving the Cape. Into them we put all that we thought unnecessary; these will stay. We are allowed, however, to take along one saddle valise between every two men. The valise is not to contain more than fifteen pounds. Mine is mostly concentrated foods, sand glasses, field glasses, socks, bandages, small 'hussif' map and writing material. During the morning we struck camp (not in a disorderly, haphazard fashion, but all tents falling together to the sound of the bugle), and packed our saddles. At one p.m. we started off on our first march, and did 13 miles that afternoon, camping after dark when we were served with nothing but clear tea. We cleared out a neighboring grocery. The country was an extremely poor one. The corn grew in rows ten feet apart, and the wonder was how it and the melons found any sustenance in the sand, which grew nothing but willow bushes and a plant like heather, and these but sparsely. That night we slept without cover, and the secret of the crops was revealed in a dew that soaked everything and lay until about ten the next morning. At 4.30 a.m. the bugle blew us up, at 4.45 boots and saddles sounded, and at about 6.30 we were off, and rode till eleven before we watered our horses and got breakfast. At this two hours' stop I was delighted to receive your conglomerate letter. (Letter of March 3, Sunday-school class meeting.) It was indeed a treat to hear from the boys. We rode and walked alternately all afternoon, and finally camped at a remount station five miles past Stellenbosch, and 35 from Capetown. I just hear that our train leaves at eleven to-morrow for the front. The nearer we get to the front the more of a picnic it is, the more every one has to take care of himself. There's usually a canteen store within walking distance, and we live like fighting cocks in preparation

for a time that's coming. There is only one thing that I can say we have to endure—filth. You can't conceive it. I won't tell you of it. It never becomes less distasteful. The next camp to us is that of the Bombay Lancers. One of our horses got loose this morning, and two of their men turned out with a rope to catch it. Their way was to hold the rope, one at each end, and let the horse run between them, when they got it across his neck, and as he twisted one man ran around so that they had him tight. Then to lead him they put a half hitch in the middle of the rope around his lower jaw, and the two led him between them by the ends of the rope.

When we got to our present camp the water was condemned and we were told not to drink except from the water carts. These were not brought with more water than enough for the coffee, till nearly ten the next day, despite the long march in the sun. Needless to say many resorted to the condemned water.

It is a pity I have not time to write a letter every day for I forget an impression so quickly and it is the little incidents that are most interesting.

The negroes here are of slighter build than the American negroes, with rather sharper features, and usually wear the red fez that I have always associated with Mohammedanism. Few of them understand English, though nearly all of them are of mixed origin. They seem to be invariably in the employ of whites.

This morning we were at service. The men and officers forming a hollow square, in the centre of which stood the robed preacher. We stood stolidly through the service with our hats on, through confession, creed and benediction. At the last we sang 'God Save the Queen,' and involuntarily up went everybody's hand, off came the hats or others stood saluting.

April 11.—This is our third night in the train. We started out with our cars labelled Bloemfontein, but only got as far as De Aar and dined at Naauwpoort. To-night we are ordered to sleep with our boots and bandoliers on, just to be ready. We hear that it is through General Hutton's recommendation that we are being rushed to the front to the chagrin of all the English regiments whom we pass on the road every hour or two. We go express and hope to have Hutton as our commander. One thing only we dislike and that is that we are scattered. Had all our four squadrons been concentrated at the same place we might have made an impression. As it is B has gone on to Springfontein while C and D are on the Victoria road. We get no news here, far less than you get in Canada. We may get off at Burgersdorp, we may go on to Alival North. We may go to Bloemfontein through Bethulle. Some ten thousand have passed this way in forty-eight hours, much to the surprise of the station people. We are beginning to believe and rejoice in the near prospect of a scrap for we see trains of wounded going home and hear that there has been some scrapping to-day where we are going.

We have passed through six hundred miles of this country and it is a barren desert, nothing but sand, with shrubs growing at intervals of ten or twenty feet, unless for anything but goat or ostrich raising. Houses are miles apart, and villages extremely small. Six hundred miles and not an acre of grass land or an acre of forest. All sand with small green bushes like heather. At present we are passing through land almost as barren as the Sahara. There are large flats, but everywhere hills are in sight on all sides. The weather has been perfect ever since we landed, never hotter than it often is in Montreal, never too cool for comfort with a couple of blankets. Good-night.

As I write I wear my bandolier with sixty rounds, ready for work. Bloomfontein, April 23.—I cannot remember exactly where it was I last finished writing to you, but I think it was Sunday before last, at Springfontein. On Monday morning we left there on our way to Bloemfontein as mounted guard to eight hundred City Imperial Volunteers and a large transport of food, mules and remounts. The first day our troop of the squadron rode as rear guard at the tail of the procession. The next we rode as connecting link between the advance troop and the infantry. The interesting event of that day was when the Kaffir drivers were too slow in herding their mules, I and another were told off to hustle them on. We had great fun doing it in true Kaffir style, imitating them in manner and sounds. They just seem to call one thing at the animals till they get tired and then use another sound. If they have as many synonyms for other things as for mule driving, they would have an immense dictionary. Sometimes it is a succession of sneezes, while at others it's 'uts' and 'ishes,' but usually their sounds are as hard to imitate as the sounds of the mules they drive. On the third day out from Springfontein our troop acted as advance guard. Forty of us strung out each two hundred yards or more from his neighbor, had to scout the country over a front of four miles, the middle of our line being on the road on which the transports were travelling.

Our business was to see that there was no enemy within reach of the road, to examine the passport of every man and go through every house. This took some pretty lively riding and climbing of kopjes. The work of searching houses is not as arduous a task as you would

think, for, as I told you, the houses, though we were going along the main road parallel with the railway, are never less than from three to five miles apart. Some days we do not pass more than one house in a whole day's march. This is the kind of work in which my good fieldglass comes in as almost an essential, and a great pleasure. None of us can imagine where the Boers come from or on what they subsist. We have the greatest difficulty in getting even a fence post to make our camp fire at nights. I have still to see a tree, except where a few are grown around farm houses. The fences are all wire and the posts are cut pillars of stone. On our third day's march north we struck grass land, over which we have been travelling ever since, but the grass is generally so minute that one would not think anything but sheep and goats could find subsistence. The only paying thing I have seen here was a flock of long, silky-haired goats. I have heard that only mules could live here, but our horses not only live but grow fat, and I've seen some good native horses and fine fat cattle.

The third night out from Springfontein, or the sixth from Bethulle, my horse got kicked in the shoulder, and went so lame that she had to be left. That was at Jagersfontein road. The next day I had to walk a fifteen-mile march with rifle, bandolier and sidearm. I got on the railway, which is exceptionally good, with the C. I. V.'s. They had to carry in addition to my load, a heavy blanket and a full haversack. I didn't wonder that towards the end of the day they were dropping out in ones or twos every half-mile. At night we stopped near a farmhouse.

Being separated from my troop and consequently not under command, I asked the Dutchman who came out to see us if he would sell me some bread. He simply replied 'No wood.' Not understanding. I again asked for bread and he said, 'No wood, no meal, go get a little meal every day. Have to pay for it.' Then pointing to a large section of our detachment he asked 'What nation those?' I told him, 'Hindoos from India. We are Canadians.' 'And where the English?' he enquired. 'Back there,' I said, pointing to the eight hundred City Imperial Volunteers. His astonishment is not to be wondered at, for the Scotch in their kilts had just gone up the day before and ahead of them were the Irish. To him they are all separate nations, coming from he knows not where, for Canada and India are places of which he has never heard. Yet he was one of the more intelligent, for he was a section man on the railway. The night we reached Edenburg I had done fifteen miles in a hot sun and went on guard for the night. By a mistake there were too few of us put on so that we had to do two hours on and two hours off, instead of the regulation two on and four off. I walked again the next day, but since then have been riding the horse of a fellow who took ill. He is a fine beast, but I shall have to give him up when his owner comes back. I am expecting to get a remount every day.

There's always something on; we don't get a minute that we are told will be our own. The bugle just sounded the 'assembly' here. It was for the purpose of telling us to wear our woollen shirts and health bands all the time. We were standing on parade for less than fifteen minutes and in that time no less than five men succumbed to the heat, two falling down on their backs, one helped back to his tent, and the fourth taken up on a stretcher. Four of our troop of thirty are in hospital. Immediately after assembly the bugle sounded for stables and we are now out grazing our horses. I have tied my two to two small bushes.

From Edenburg we marched to Kaffir River, where we left the infantry and transport, and went on the next day to Bloemfontein. This is a pretty, well built, well gardened city in the middle of a wilderness. It appears to have but one suburb, Kaffirtown. When we reached the city after a twenty-mile march, with nothing to eat since morning, we found that we had gone five miles too far and had to retrace our steps, after an hour's delay, camping about 10 p.m. in the dark without tents or any supper, as the transport with provisions had not caught us up. Thanks to you, I was not put out, for I could live for a fortnight on the concentrated foods in my haversack. That night, as I say, we were within five miles of the capital and were on the edge of a vast valley which stretched out to the blue hills encircling it. The whole appeared to be only one farm, for in the middle was one farmhouse in its cluster of trees. We are encamped to-day in another such valley, ten miles north of the city, and it is just another such—a farm of twenty square miles. That is the way everywhere right up to the city. Every farmer is king of all he surveys right up to the city proper. Are you surprised that we wonder where the people come from and how they can support an army?

It was on a Sunday that we did our 25 miles march. On Monday we were given the first rest since we left Springfontein a week previous. (I am going to unhitch my horses and water them now.) We have applied for permission to wash our clothes this afternoon. When I say that we have not had a chance since we left the ship, now over a month ago, you'll understand our desire. I've just been sent off on a 24 hour Cosack patrol, so must say good-bye: sixteen of us are going.

THE FAMINE FUND

Table listing various donors and amounts for the Famine Fund, including sub-sections for Indian Famine Fund and East African Famine Fund.

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The barge 'G. T. Davis,' of the Canada Atlantic Line, arrived in port by the Lachine Canal last Tuesday with fifty thousand bushels of grain...

Advertisement for P. S. Bartlett Jewelled Watches, featuring an image of a watch and text: 'ANOTHER ONE OF OUR BARGAINS 525 P. S. Bartlett 17 Jewelled Watches Almost Given Away. Read how we do it.'

and on turning off St. James street, on to St. Elizabeth avenue, they did not see the Toronto express to this city approaching...

MR. TROOP HAS RESIGNED. Congregation is With Him, but in the Finance Committee Remains Obdurate.

The desirability of having the seats in the house of God free and unappropriated was on Sunday again brought before the congregation of St. Martin's Church...

Judge Charland, in disposing of a case in which the name of Robert O'Brien figured as a person who had deposited a sum of money some years ago in the City and District Savings Bank...

The death of Mrs. George Hague on Friday morning at the family residence, 'Rotherwood,' Redpath street, although no surprise to her many friends...

A shocking fatal accident took place on Saturday evening, shortly after six o'clock, by which Michel Carriere, milkman, 51 years of age, and Napoleon Tellier, 16 years of age, met their death...



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

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

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Vigorous Opposition to General Lord Roberts's Advance Upon the Transvaal Capital.

GENERALS FRENCH AND HAMILTON FOUGHT THEIR WAY.

Stubborn Battles Reported in the Free State Show That the War is not Over Yet—Heavy Losses by Rundle's Force—Canadian Artillery Fighting Their Loss.

War despatches last Tuesday afternoon gave evidence that the rumors regarding General French having reached Johannesburg were not far astray. The latest despatch, which reached Montreal at five o'clock, bulletined the news that 'General Lord Roberts will enter Johannesburg to-morrow morning.' No particulars were given. The annexation of the Orange Free State to the British Empire was proclaimed on Monday. General Buller's guns had attacked the Boer position at Ingogo on the northern Natal frontier, General Roberts's despatches to the War Office showed him to have been but eighteen miles from Johannesburg on Monday, the troops having marched twenty miles that day, and though the Boers had prepared several positions from which to make a stand they abandoned them one after the other and were only in time to get out from Klip River Station with their five guns entrained, when the West Australian Mounted Infantry dashed into it. Ten miles on the left front—that would be about eight miles from Johannesburg—General French's and General Hamilton's column had engaged the enemy at the time Lord Roberts sent the despatch, which was about noon. Farmers near the line of advance were surrendering, with horses and arms. Demoralization appeared to be setting in on a grand scale. Curious, in the face of all this, is the despatch from Newcastle, Natal, on Sunday, stating that four hundred Boers were advancing to Dundee to cut General Buller's communication, while another despatch announced that there were nine hundred Boers at the Portuguese frontier, presumably to defend the railway at Komati Poort. British prisoners in Pretoria celebrated the Queen's Birthday, and the 'Volkstem' published an article on Queen Victoria, in which it appealed to Her Majesty to stop the miseries into which both nations had been plunged by the conflict. Mr. Lodge (Massachusetts), in the United States Senate, on May 28, refused to support the resolution of sympathy with the Boers, offered by Mr. Wellington (Maryland), and denied his assertion that there was any secret understanding or alliance with Great Britain.

Wednesday's war despatches showed up the Transvaal burghers in their true colors. They had blamed the Free State burghers for weakness. After all, it was in the Free State where the fighting was fiercest and the struggle prolonged to the utmost. Lord Roberts's march on Johannesburg and Pretoria, except for the destruction of the bridges and railways, was without a hitch and was a very fine performance. There is nothing spoken of as deserving the term of fighting. The butcher's bill that was, in the words of President Kruger, 'to stagger humanity,' has not yet been written down, but as were the opening chapters of the war, so far as the loss of human life is concerned. Reports early in the day should have told of the entry of Lord Roberts at noon into Johannesburg. The public was left to infer that this had happened from the statement by Lord Roberts that the enemy had not expected them until the following day, and that they had not therefore taken away all their rolling stock. It was taken for granted in London that Lord Roberts had marched into Johannesburg at noon, May 30. There was a report in Lorenzo Marquez that the British had been driven back. This probably referred to General French's column, which had been fighting its way around to the westward of Johannesburg. All reports indicate rejoicing in London and other parts of the British Isles that the war is practically over. The news from General Buller's forces in Natal and from General Buller and General Buller on the Basuto border is almost lost sight of in the advance on Pretoria. The Pretoria despatches via Lorenzo Marquez stated that a panic prevailed at Johannesburg, and that foreign residents were leaving in crowds. Boer commandos had left Pretoria to meet the British at the crossing of the Vaal river known as Commando Drift. This is probably Lord Methuen's force that had been moving along the south side of the Vaal river. There seems to have been a junction of General

French's forces with those of General Hamilton, and one fight at the Klip river on May 26, and a second at a point fifteen miles south of Johannesburg on the following day. Details of these events are lacking. President Kruger's train was described as waiting with steam up at Pretoria, ready to carry him to Portuguese territory. The finest bridge in South Africa was completely destroyed by order of the Boer commanders. A Vereeniging despatch says its destruction was a fine sight, but terrible. General Buller issued a proclamation to the Transvaal people on May 29 that Her Majesty's troops are passing through the Transvaal, and that no attempt will be made to interfere with persons on the line of march, who will be protected, and any property taken paid for. People on their side, however, must remain neutral, or they must expect punishment.

A despatch from Mafeking, dated Friday, May 25, reports that General Snyman, the Boer commando, has left his force and arrived at his farm with a shrapnel bullet in his foot.

The Boer laager at Rooigrad, it is added, has retired further into the Transvaal and Mafeking is rapidly assuming its normal state.

Major-General Baden-Powell, on the Queen's Birthday, gave a dinner to the officers of the relief columns. During the course of a speech proposing the Queen's health the defender of Mafeking remarked that he was so elated by the recent occurrences that he felt he could 'drink the health of Paul Kruger himself coupled with that of Cecil Rhodes,' adding: 'Because Kruger has been the cause of the present great outbreak of imperial feeling and Rhodes was the red rag to the bull which drew him on.'

Thursday's War despatches led off with the rumor that President Kruger had been captured; but later in the day the War Department declared that it had no such news. The British forces had occupied Germiston, a suburb of Johannesburg, and the Grenadier Guards had chased the Boer rear guard through the streets, and had cornered some hundred or more of them in a mine where they had taken refuge. It was stated in London that the British forces were but two hours' march from Pretoria, and so much confidence was felt in London that the Boer stronghold was in British hands that the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain proposed to the University of Birmingham, to which he had been speaking, that congratulations be sent to the Queen upon the capture of both Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Earl of Roslyn's Pretoria despatch that had already told of the flight of President Kruger and the release of the British prisoners in Waterval, near Pretoria, was taken by the British press as practically announcing the end of the war. It was believed that President Kruger had gone to Watervalboven, a hundred and thirty miles due east of Pretoria, and in the way that leads north by road to Lydenburg, the new seat of Boer Government. Everything was described by the Earl of Roslyn as ready for British occupation, and the prisoners, by the intervention of Mr. Hay, were kept free from disturbance, and twenty officers were sent to them on parole, to see that there should be quietness. The effect of the war news on stocks was immediate. Berlin and Paris bourses and the London and New York stock exchanges all showed firmer and an upward tendency, mines in each centre showing especially a sharp rise. Late on Thursday afternoon the official announcement was made of the entry of Lord Roberts's army to Johannesburg. Then in Montreal, Toronto, Cornwall, in fact from end to end of Canada, the triumphant shout of victory was taken up, and the cheers and rejoicing were general.

On Friday and Saturday the war news did not see the Earl of Roslyn's despatch from Pretoria carried out. On the contrary, the news was distinctly in an opposite direction, and pointed to Lord Roberts having to fight his way to Pretoria. There was nothing in Lord Roberts's despatches of Saturday to show that Pretoria was in his hands. It was stated in London press despatches that General Buller was moving against the

ceremony was somewhat imposing and the scene in the market square inspiring. An immense concourse had gathered and the town was gay with bunting. The balconies and windows surrounding the square were crowded with ladies, among them Lady Roberts and the Misses Roberts, the Countess of Airlie and Ladies Henry Bentinck and Settrington. The troops were drawn up under the command of General Knox and entertained the spectators. The governor,



JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA DISTRICTS.

The above map shows the position of Johannesburg and Pretoria, and the country round about them. The stars at Pretoria and black squares at Johannesburg show the position of the forts around the cities.

Boer flanks, that rooms had been engaged for President Kruger in Amsterdam's best hotel for June 25, that General Warren had had to fight his way at Faberspruit on May 29, losing Colonel Spence and fourteen killed and thirty wounded. Boers were said to have reentered the Free State at Harrismith and Ventersburg. General French was opposed in his march to a point north of Johannesburg, and lost two men killed and two officers and twenty-seven men wounded. Lord Roberts's despatch announcing these latter facts was dated from Johannesburg on Thursday morning. General Rundle on Thursday had driven off the Boers and had reoccupied Lindley, with the Boers eight miles east of Senekal.

HARD FIGHTING.

Lord Roberts Tells of His March on Pretoria.

FREE STATE ANNEXED.

WILL HENCEFORTH BE KNOWN AS THE ORANGE RIVER STATE.

Bloemfontein, Monday, May 28.—Amid salutes and cheers and the singing of 'God Save the Queen,' the military governor, Major-General George Pretymann, at noon, formally proclaimed the annexation of the Orange River Colony. The



COLONEL BRABAZON, in charge of the Yeomanry with Rundle's forces.

London, May 29, 2 p.m.—The War Office, just before midnight, published the following despatch from Lord Roberts: 'Klip River, Transvaal, May 28, 5.25 p.m.—We marched twenty miles to-day and are now eighteen miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions, where they intended to oppose us; but they abandoned one after the other as we neared them. 'We pressed them so hard that they had only just time to get their five guns into the train and to leave this station, as some of the West Australian Mounted Infantry dashed into it. 'H. J. Whigham has just returned to Lorenzo Marquez from Pretoria, where he went disguised. He wires that Kruger has all the arrangements made for flight, presumably to Holland. A special train, provisioned, is always ready with steam up. The train waits some distance from Pretoria. 'French's and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about ten miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon. 'The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with their arms and horses. 'Rundle occupied Senekal on May 24. No report of what took place has reached me yet.'

accompanying by General Kelly-Kenny and their staffs escorted by the Welsh yeomanry, was greeted with a general salute, after which, amid an impressive silence and in a clear voice heard in every part of the square, General Pretymann read Lord Roberts's proclamation annexing the Orange Free State as conquered by Her Majesty's forces, to the Queen's dominions, and proclaiming that the state shall henceforth be known as the Orange River Colony.

Lusty cheers greeted the concluding words of the proclamation and these were renewed with ever increasing volume as Lord Acheson unfurled the Royal Standard and the bands struck up 'God Save the Queen,' all present joining in singing the National Anthem. The ceremony concluded with cheers for the Queen, Lord Roberts and the army, and a salute of twenty-one guns.

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OPPOSITE JOHANNESBURG.

INDICATIONS THAT THE END OF HOSTILITIES IS NEAR AT HAND.

London, May 30, 3.30 a.m.—The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts:—

'Germiston, May 29, 6.30 p.m.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. No casualties so far as I am aware in the main column; not many, I trust, in the cavalry and mounted infantry. 'The enemy did not expect us till to-morrow, and had not, therefore, carried off all their rolling stock. We have possession of the junction connecting

Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksdorp by railway.

'Johannesburg is reported quiet, and no mines, I understand, have been injured.

'I shall summon the commandant in the morning, and, if, as I expect, there is no opposition, I propose to enter the town with all the troops at noon.'

Germiston is a suburb to the south-east of the Johannesburg Railway junction, and General Roberts mentions it in his message to the War Office probably because Elandsfontein station is further east.

Additional evidence that the mines are intact comes in a message received by a mining company here to-day from its Johannesburg representative, dated May 28, via Delagoa Bay, saying:—'All right.'

London, May 30.—The last message out of Pretoria is the following, dated May 28, and censored by the Boer Government:—

'Krause, acting as special commandant at Johannesburg, has issued a cir-



GENERAL SIR ARTHUR LESLIE RUNDLE, who on May 24 occupied Senekal without opposition.

cular to the officials concerned, warning them of the necessity of controlling the foreign element in the town, and directing them to resist all attempts to destroy property or life, meeting force with force.'

London, May 30, 4.26 p.m.—A special despatch from Germiston, a suburb of Johannesburg, occupied by Lord Roberts, says several hundred Boers sought refuge in a mine, where the British Grenadiers cornered them and barred all escape.

BOERS SURRENDERING TO GEN. BULLER.

Newcastle, Natal, May 31.—There is a general dispersal of the Boers in this district. Large numbers of the burghers surrender daily. Trustworthy reports say the Boers are totally demoralized.

LORD ROBERTS IN THE CITY.

THE BRITISH FLAG FLOATING OVER JOHANNESBURG GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

London, June 1.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts, the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, has been received at the War Office:— 'Johannesburg, May 31.—2 p.m.—Her Majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg, and the British flag floats over the government buildings.

EARL ROSSLYN'S STORY.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE IN PRETORIA AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH.

London, May 31, 2 a.m.—The 'Daily Mail' publishes the following despatch from the Earl of Roslyn, who was a prisoner at Pretoria, and who, as a civilian, appears to have been released: 'Pretoria, Wednesday, May 30, 11.40 a.m.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours, without resistance. 'The President has gone to Watervalboven. 'The burgomaster, De Souza, is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. 'Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British. 'Fearing a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterfall, the United States consul, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Leigh Wood insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. 'I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet.'

'The 'Daily Mail' says it received cable despatches yesterday afternoon from correspondents at Pretoria, completely confirming Lord Roslyn's despatch of Wednesday announcing the imminent fall of the capital of the Transvaal.

London, June 1.—Lord Cecil Manners, who is acting as a newspaper correspondent, was among the prisoners captured by the Boers during Lord Roberts's advance on May 29.

FIGHT OF THE GORDONS

THEY BEAT THE BOERS OFF THE RIDGES AFTER HOURS OF FIRING.

General Roberts's despatch of May 30, reads:—

'The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg, in support of French's cavalry, which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria. Hamilton, in a report which has just reached me, states that at about one o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy strongly posted on some kopjes and ridges three miles south of the Rand. They had two heavy guns and several field guns and pom-poms. Hamilton forthwith attacked.

'The fight was led by the Gordons, who, after capturing one extremity of the ridge, wheeled around and worked along it until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately. The 104th led on the other flank, and would not be denied, but the chief share in the action, as in the casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all.

'Hamilton is now at Florida, due west of Johannesburg, and French is a few miles further to the north-east. The Gordons, the cavalry, the mounted infantry, and the seventh division are holding the heights of the town. The eleventh division, with Batteries H and G, and the heavy artillery, are south of Johannesburg.

'Hamilton speaks in high terms of praise of the manner in which Bruce Hamilton and Colonel Spens, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, handled their men, under Smith-Dorrien's direction. From this it would appear that the Canadians took no prominent part and their losses are therefore likely to be insignificant.'

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

OBSERVED AT PRETORIA BY THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

Pretoria, May 24.—(By messenger to Lorenzo Marquez, May 28.)—6 p.m.—One of the British prisoners confined at Waterval, special precautions were taken



JOHANNESBURG—THE GOLDEN CITY AS IT IS TO-DAY.

to prevent a rising. The day passed quietly, however.

Friends of the prisoners presented each of them with ten shillings through the manager of the Natal Bank. The men used most of the money in celebrating the Queen's Birthday. The anniversary of Her Majesty's birth for the first time in many years, was not officially recognized here. The 'Volksstem' published an appreciative personal article on the venerable British ruler. It said it still hoped that Queen Victoria will crown her distinguished model life by exercising the Royal veto to stop the unheard-of sorrows into which both nations engaged in conflict have been plunged.

Among the fifty patients in one of the local hospitals eight are British officers. They are all doing well, Naval Lieutenant Fullard and Lieutenants Pelham, Creighton, Martin, Crane, Chapman, Briggs and Medge are mostly convalescent after virulent attacks of typhoid fever.

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM PLEASSED AT LORD ROBERTS'S SUCCESS.

London, June 1.—The Emperor William, according to a Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' has sent a telegram to the Queen, congratulating her upon the success of Lord Roberts.

TEMPTED THE BASUTOS.

The 'Times' has the following from Maseru, Basutoland:—'Correspondence strict censorship of messages from has been found in the house of Commandant Crowther, showing that the Boers invited the Basutos to rise and drive the British into the sea.'

ADVANCE OPPOSED.

ENEMY BLOCKED HAMILTON'S NORTHWARD MARCH.

London, May 31.—11.02 a.m.—The War Office has received from Lord Roberts a despatch, dated Germiston, May 30, nine p.m., saying:

The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon General Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg in support of General French's cavalry, which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria. I have not heard from General French yet, but General Hamilton, in a report which has just reached me, states that at about one o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy strongly posted in some kopjes and ridges three miles west of the Rand. They had two heavy guns and several field guns and pom-poms. General Hamilton forthwith attacked.

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BOER COMMANDO DEFEATED AFTER A SEVERE FIGHT.

Capetown, May 31.—General Rundle has defeated a Boer commando at Senekal. His casualties were fifty-four killed and many wounded.

BOER OFFICIAL REPORTS.

BOTHA SUCCEEDED BY LUCAS MEYER AS MILITARY ADVISER TO KRUGER.

Pretoria, May 30.—President Kruger looks wearied out, but is remarkably cool and dignified under the immense strain and the tragic circumstances.

The Volksraad passed a resolution yesterday asserting that all burghers who wished to serve in the army would probably have their property confiscated.

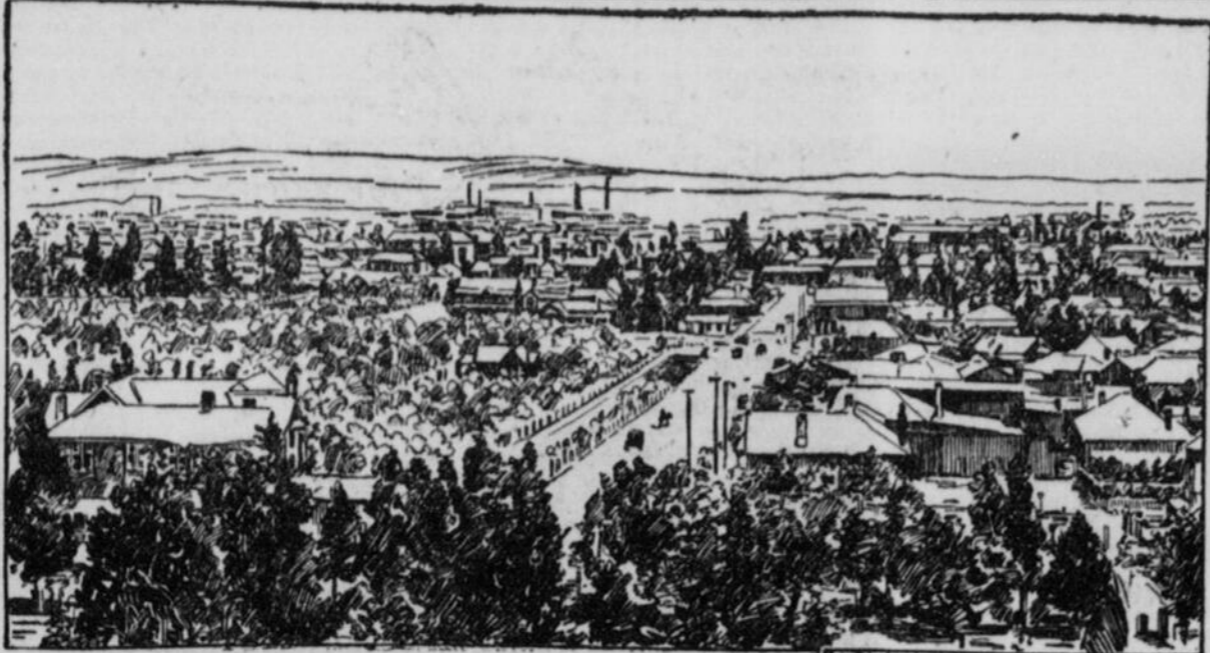
General Lucas Meyer has been appointed military adviser to President Kruger, as Commandant-General Botha is too busy at the various fronts.

Klerksdorp is being fortified, and commands are concentrating in the western districts where General Delarey is commander-in-chief.

THANKS YEOMANRY.

London, May 30.—The War Office has communicated to the organizers of the Imperial Yeomanry the government's gratitude for the services of 'this force of well-equipped fighting men, to whose admirable service in the field Lord Roberts has borne such high testimony.'

The War Office adds that the time has arrived when the committee of the Imperial Yeomanry can safely be re-



VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG FROM HOSPITAL HILL NEAR WHICH THE FORT IS.

leased from 'its arduous duties, so patriotically assumed at a time of national emergency,' and Lord Lansdowne expresses on behalf of the government its sense of the great debt that the state owes to the Yeomanry.

KRUGER HAS FLOWN.

LEFT PRETORIA IN HASTE, AND WENT TO WATERVALBOVEN.

Pretoria, Wednesday, May 30.—British officers are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender.

The British advance guard is half-way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. It is reported that there is a force also at Hatherly.

All the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria.

President Kruger is now at Watervalboven.

Watervalboven is 130 miles due east of Pretoria, on the Delagoa Bay Railway. It should not be confused with Waterfall, ten miles north of Pretoria, where the British prisoners are. Watervalboven is a small place in a mountainous country. The seat of the Boer government—or what there is left of it—will probably be Lydenburg, to the north.

JOY AND TEARS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT MAFEKING.

Mafeking, May 18.—The entire garrison paraded this morning to a thanksgiving service.

In an address to the men Gen. Baden-Powell said:—'We have been unable heretofore to fire a volley over the graves of our killed for fear of drawing the fire of the enemy's guns.'

After the speech the garrison assembled in the graveyard and paid last honors to their fallen comrades. The troops tried to sing the British National Anthem, but could hardly be heard, for the men choked with emotion.

Gen. Baden-Powell was deeply affected, and addressed each branch of his force separately. He told the Town Guard that those who wished to return to their civilian avocations would be permitted to do so.

ACTIVITY IN NATAL.

HILLYARD OCCUPIES UTRECHT AND CLERY BOMBARDS LAING'S NEK.

London, May 30.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from General Buller:

'Newcastle, May 30.—The enemy having formed a laager east of the town at Doornberg, pressed my right rear annoyingly. On May 27 I directed a force under General Hillyard, by Wooddrift and Utrecht, and another under General Lyttleton by Schangadri (De Jagers) on Doornberg. These movements have caused the enemy at Doornberg to retire north.'

'Hillyard is at Utrecht, and the town has surrendered. Clery is bombarding Laing's Nek. The enemy is much disheartened and were they not in such very strong positions, I doubt if they would show fight.'

'The railway was opened to Newcastle on May 28.'

Pretoria, Tuesday, May 29.—A de-

spatch sent from Johannesburg last night describes the town as intensely excited throughout the day on reports that the British were approaching; but says the excitement subsided in the evening owing to rumors that the British had been driven back. There are large numbers of burghers at Johannesburg; but remarkably good order prevails there.'

MAHON REJOINS HUNTER.

London, June 2.—An undated despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Mafeking, sent by way of Kimberley on Thursday, says that part of Col. Mahon's relief column is leaving to join General Hunter's main force at Maribobo Junction, where they were expected to arrive on Thursday. The combined force will then probably advance to Lichtenburg.

STEYN'S WHEREABOUTS.

London, June 2.—According to a despatch from Vereeniging, dated May 27, none of the Free State Boers crossed the Vaal river. Ex-President Steyn and a certain number of his followers are reported to have fled to Vrede.

OUR OWN CANADIANS.

FELL AT FABER'S FARM.

BOMBARDIER LATIMER KILLED AND FOUR MEN OF E BATTERY WOUNDED.

Ottawa, June 4.—Col. B. H. Vidal, for Colonel Aylmer, commanding the Canadian militia, has submitted this report to the Department of Militia:—

'I have the honor to report the receipt of a cable from Major Ogilvie, commanding E special service battery, dated Douglas, June 3, reporting the following as killed and wounded in a night attack on Faber's Farm:—

'Killed—No. 482, Bombardier (corporal in nominal roll), W. Latimer, 15th Sheffield Field Battery.

'Wounded—No. 408, Corporal H. M. Brown.

'No. 420, Bombardier J. McAskill, B Battery, Kingston, (severely).

'No. 411, Driver J. Kane.

'No. 445, G. H. Ross, B Battery, (slightly).

'No. 529, Gunner H. B. Taite, 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, (slightly).

'No. 531, Gunner C. W. Ollard, 13th Field Battery, Winnipeg, (slightly).

'No. 425, G. F. Fletcher, Halifax.

'No. 491, C. Jackson, Pictou, Garrison Artillery, (slightly).

Bombardier Wm. Latimer, reported killed, enlisted in E Battery, from the 15th (Sheffield) Field Battery, of which he had been a member for some years, following in the footsteps of his father, the late Wm. Latimer, of North Sheffield, Que. He was only about twenty-three years of age. He was the only representative from the Eastern Townships on the Jubilee contingent. His father and mother are both dead, but he leaves two elder brothers and a sister.

Corporal Brown enlisted from Cowansville and Driver Kane was a member of the Quebec Field Artillery.

Winnipeg, June 4.—Two Winnipeggers were wounded in the battle of Faber's Farm, reported from South Africa. H. B. Taite was a medical student in his first year. He came from England

about two years ago, where he had previously graduated. He is twenty-eight years of age, single, and has no relatives in this country. C. Woolard is a young Englishman twenty-five years of age. He is also a medical student, and well-known in this city, being enthusiastic in field sports and a general all-round athlete. He came to this city from London four years ago. Both joined the Field Battery when men were called to serve in South Africa.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

London, June 4.—A Capetown despatch dated Thursday gives more details of the fighting at Douglas, Cape Colony, in which a number of British soldiers were killed by Cape rebels. It says that last Tuesday General Sir Charles Warren, the governor of Griqualand West, with 700 men, occupied a strong defensive position at Faber Spruit, near Douglas. At dawn on Wednesday 1,000 rebels surrounded and fiercely attacked his force, after stampeding the horses. The British quickly concentrated and repulsed the rebels. A small party that was holding a garden continued to fight tenaciously, and only evacuated the position when the volunteer rifles started a charge. The British lost 15 killed, including Col. Spence, and 30 wounded.

A CANADIAN'S BRAVE DEED.

Winnipeg, May 30.—A letter received in the city yesterday from Springfontein says that Sergeant McLeod, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who went out with the second contingent, while out scouting, single-handedly captured two Boers and sixteen head of cattle. This worthy achievement was brought to the notice of Lord Roberts and he personally complimented the brave sergeant.

PRAISE FOR MAJOR GIROUARD.

(Toronto 'Evening Telegram' Cable.)

London, May 31.—Julian Ralph, the well-known war correspondent, in a letter to the 'Daily Mail,' speaks in high terms of Major Girouard's work in the management of railway construction in South Africa. Major Girouard is a son of Justice Girouard, of Ottawa.

MAJOR DENISON'S HEALTH.

London, Ont., May 28.—A cablegram was received yesterday at Wolseley Barracks from Major Denison, of Lord Roberts's staff, saying that he has completely recovered from a recent attack of enteric fever.

TWO CANADIANS PROMOTED.

(Toronto 'Evening Telegram' Cable.)

London, May 30.—In the 'Gazette' today Her Majesty the Queen officially approves of Lord Roberts's recommendation of the promotion of Lieut. Murray Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont, and now serving with the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry in South Africa, to the position of second lieutenant in the Second Dragoon Guards by augmentation. Lieut. J. E. Pelletier, formerly of the 65th Battalion, but now lieutenant in the Quebec Company of the Canadian regiment, is promoted to the Sixth Dragoons, vice Dent, deceased.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

Capetown, May 28.—Regret to report Acting Bombardier W. Patton, Gunner W. McCallum, G Battery, Royal Canadian Field Artillery, slightly wounded, May 16, at Mafeking. Private J. H.

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Rasberry died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein, May 24. H. H. Clements died of enteric fever at Springfontein, May 25. Both of Royal Canadian Regiment.

Private Thompson was a member of the 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; Private Rasberry belonged to the 77th 'Wentworth' Battalion; Driver Brewer was from Woodstock, N.B., and a member of the 10th Field Battery; Acting Bombardier Patton is from Hamilton, 4th Field Battery; Gunner McCallum, Royal Artillery, is from Fort William, Ont.; Clements's number is given as 85, but there is no such number on the nominal roll and his name does not appear on the list.

Toronto, May 28.—The 'Telegram's' special cable from London, May 28, says:—'It has been reported to the War Office that Private H. Hiam, of A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, is dangerously ill at De Aar. Before enlisting he was a member of the Duke of York's Hussars. His mother is Mrs. G. Hiam, 109 University street, Montreal.'

Private C. C. Thompson, of the Winnipeg Company, who was reported dangerously ill some time ago, is not improving. He is at Winburg hospital.

RETURN TO DUTY.

London, May 28.—The following members of the first Canadian contingent, who have been in the hospital at Woolwich, have been returned as fit for duty and have been attached to the provisional battalion, Shorncliffe:—Corporal W. V. Wallace, Lance-Corporal L. C. Walker, Privates S. J. Cairns, W. Cox, A. Lockwood, J. McLeod, J. W. Hartnett, J. Sutton, McFarlane, V. Marmette and J. Carter.

DISCHARGED FOR DUTY.

Toronto, June 1.—The 'Evening Telegram' has a special cable from London which says that Lieut. Stuart, of the Ottawa Company, and Pelletier, of the Quebec company, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, have been discharged from hospital for duty.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

OUTLINE OF THE MEASURE TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, June 1.—A city paper gives the following outline of the prohibition measure to be introduced in the legislature this week by the Hon. H. J. Macdonald, premier: The act which will come into force on June 1, 1901, makes provision for the entire closing of all places where liquor is sold, both in bulk or by the glass, with the exception of drug stores, which are permitted to sell under very stringent regulations, chiefly under orders of a physician and for illness only.

Any person caught infringing the act will be subject to a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000 for the first offence, and imprisonment of not less than three months with hard labor, without the option of a fine, for the second breach.

The wholesalers and manufacturers will not be materially affected, as they are protected by the Dominion laws of

trade and commerce, but so far as this province is concerned, they will not derive one cent of revenue except from liquor allowed to drug stores. Under the act they are prohibited from making sales of any kind in the province except in the instances stated, but will still have the power to import or to manufacture for the trade outside the province. They will, however, be prohibited from giving free drinks or dispensing liquor by the bottle or flask to their friends.

Another feature of the act will be that no man can import liquor by the bottle, flask, cask or any other way than for his own use.

For the enforcement of these regulations provision is made by way of giving the inspector full power of search, etc., and ample rewards for convictions.

ORANGEMEN AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

London, Ont., June 1.—For over five hours last night the Orange Grand Lodge debated the question of whether liquor dealers or manufacturers should be admitted to membership in the order. Mr. H. H. Pitts, of Fredericton, moved a resolution that they be debarred and a discussion on this amendment lasted until after midnight. It was one o'clock before the vote was taken. The resolution was strongly supported, especially by the delegates from the eastern provinces, and the vote stood 74 in favor and 52 against, ten votes short of the two-thirds required. The question stands as a notice of motion for next year.

The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace was re-elected grand master, there being no opposition.

GOLD COAST TROUBLE.

REPORT ABROAD THAT KUMASSI HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

London, June 1.—The Colonial Office has received a despatch from Cape Coast Castle, dated May 31, saying it is believed there that Capt. Hall, with a relief party, entered Kumassi on May 26. The governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, with the sick, wounded and refugees, was expected to arrive at Fumusu on May 30.

Troops, it is added, have been concentrated at Fumusu to overcome any possible resistance by the rebels, who are reported to be to the north.

If the report of the relief of Kumassi is correct it greatly improves the military situation. It is understood that Captain Hall has with him a force of 300 men, and that altogether 3,000 men have been marching to the relief of the beleaguered town.

The 'Spectator,' commenting upon the situation there, says: 'We hope authority will soon be re-established. Nigeria has been partially stripped of troops to provide a relieving force, and if the latter were defeated, or even checked, we might have the whole of western Africa to reconquer.'

THE BOXER OUTRAGES.

THE MISSIONARIES ARE STILL IN GREAT DANGER.

Tien-tsin, Sunday, June 3.—Two more of the party of foreigners who fled from Pao Ling have arrived here. One of them was badly injured. The relief expedition has returned.

The body of mounted Cossacks that started in search of the refugees returned before. They report that they had a fight with the Boxers at Tuli, killing sixteen and wounding many. Lieutenant Bleskey, Dr. Hamilton, a trooper and a civilian were wounded.

It is reported from Pao Ling Fu that eight Americans and three members of the China Inland Mission are missing. The missionaries are in great danger.



MIDDELBURG, THE NEW PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Middelburg is ninety-four miles east of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay Rail way; it is a coal mining town and is on the banks of a small tributary of the romantic Oliphant river.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Variety of Subjects Discussed by Members of the House of Commons.

THEY PASSED SENATOR DANDURAND'S LOTTERY BILL.

Sir Charles Tupper Returned to the Charges Against Major Walsh's Yukon Administration.

In the House of Commons on May 28, on reaching the orders, Sir Charles Tupper intimated that the Opposition has been awaiting with considerable interest the government's announcement as to the appointment of the commission composed of the best judges in the land to make enquiry into the charges of electoral corruption. He would like to know how soon the commission would issue, who would compose the tribunal and when and with what instructions they would enter upon the scope of their duties.

The Prime Minister responded that the personnel of the commission had already been fixed, and the scope of its work pretty well defined, but the truth was that the announcement to the public of the facts could not be made till after the return of the Minister of Justice, who has not been in good health, and who is expected the middle of this week. The announcement would then be made without delay.

THE LOTTERIES. The amendment given notice of by Mr. Fraser (Guyboro) to reinstate clause 8 of subsection 6, section 205, was negatived. Mr. Fraser's amendment was to reinstate this clause which had been struck out by the Senate, providing that the section shall not apply to the distribution by lot among the members or ticket holders of any incorporated society established for the encouragement of art or any works produced by the labors of the members, or published by or under the direction of such society, provided that the works are themselves bona fide distributed, that no option is given of taking money or something else of value and that the distributions do not take place oftener than once in six months. The amendment was really giving the lottery scamps all they wanted.

MOUNTED POLICE. The Prime Minister, on the vote for the North-West Mounted Police, \$333,750, explained that the amount was the same as was asked for last year, and was for five hundred men, costing on an average about seven hundred dollars for each man and horse. The force was then maintained, exclusive of those in the Yukon, at five hundred, but in consequence of the departure of eighteen officers and a hundred and sixty men for South Africa recruiting had had to be resorted to. At present the force in the North-West, including recruits, was 347, an excess of forty-seven over the number at which it was intended to maintain the force. The force in the Yukon last year was two hundred and fifty, but owing to enlistments for active service and resignations there were only a hundred and seventy-five now. The government proposed to keep up the force to two hundred and fifty and the men necessary would be taken from the recruits now training at Regina. The average expenditure of seven hundred dollars was considered very low. The force is distributed at fifty points under seven divisional heads.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LOYALTY. Before the orders of the day were proceeded with in the House last Tuesday afternoon, the leader of the Opposition said he wished to call attention to a reference to Canadian politics sent by Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the London 'Times,' who had recently been on a visit to Ottawa, which reference Sir Charles said was of a nature to deceive the English people. Mr. Smalley's article was as follows:— 'I have been in Ottawa since Monday. While there I met many Canadians entitled by position to speak for Canada, so impressive is their language and their attitude towards the Mother Country. Needless as it is, I should like to testify to the prevailing spirit. The loyal devotion which the Canadian troops in South Africa are proving by their valiant and skilled soldiery, the Canadian people at home express in no uncertain tones. If there be Boer sympathizers among the French-Canadians, as is alleged, I met none, though I met many eminent French Catholics. Sir Charles Tupper, whom I did not see, is accused of making himself the mouth-piece of whatever discontent exists, but Sir Charles Tupper is regarded as a politician with next year's elections in view and playing therefore, sometimes to the local political gallery with local political objects in view. Quebec, where if anywhere dissent might be expected, is thought to be as faithful as ever to Liberalism and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, her own leader, who is also the leader of that policy which has brought Canada closer to England and England closer to Canada.'

Sir Charles said he need not read the rest as it was not of much importance. Sir Louis Davies—'Read it all.' Sir Charles Tupper (reading)—'It is not thought that the Prime Minister's hold on the people of the Dominion has been shaken. Most judicial observers appear to believe that he will retain his power, and believe that it is for the interests of Canada and of the Empire

generally that he should do so. That the Imperial interests entrusted to the Governor-General were never safer than now, I found to be the general conviction.'

SIR CHARLES INDIGNANT. Statements such as these Sir Charles did not feel justified in passing over without contradiction. The allegations respecting himself he proclaimed as absolutely false, and to this he would add the fact that this was not the first time Mr. Smalley had seen fit to misrepresent Canadian affairs as his letter on the Alaskan boundary showed, when he said that our claim to the disputed strip of territory was about as sound as France's claim to the Channel Islands.

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS. The Prime Minister—I am utterly at a loss to understand the motive which has induced my hon. friend to bring this matter before the House. I fail to see the motive unless it be perhaps to draw a red herring across the track and prevent public opinion from dwelling too severely on certain dissensions said to prevail in his ranks at this moment. We are all exposed to newspaper criticism, but I believe that life is too short to notice on the floor of this House whatever may be said for or against us in the press. I have a great respect for the press, and though it does not always speak of me in very kindly terms, I can afford to put up with that without discomfort. With regard to the particular criticism taken exception to by my hon. friend I do not know what may have induced Mr. Smalley to speak as he did of my hon. friend. Perhaps during his short stay in this country he read the speeches which my hon. friend delivered in Quebec and in Montreal, in which he warned French-Canadians to look out lest they would soon be called on to contribute to the wars of the Empire to the tune of forty-six millions.'

Sir Charles Tupper denied that there was the slightest foundation for any such assertion. He had never said anything of the kind. SIR CHARLES AS A WOBBLER. The Prime Minister—I hope the press will take due notice of my hon. friend's denial and will duly notify the people of Quebec that he never gave them any such warning. For my part I have only to thank him for the exhibition of wobbling which he has afforded us to-day.

Sir Charles replied with great warmth, repudiating the Premier's charge that he had led the people of Montreal and Quebec to believe that at no distant day they might find themselves in the position of being heavily taxed for the wars of the Empire. 'I did nothing of the kind,' said Sir Charles, 'I was dealing with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal, made again and again in London, when he represented this country at the jubilee, that after having examined into the best means of attaining the unity of the Empire he had come to the conclusion that it would be found in a parliamentary federation in which Canada would be represented. I was dealing with that question, and instead of saying to the people of Quebec that there was the slightest possibility of such a scheme being carried out I endeavored to show that it was an impossibility. To illustrate the position we would occupy under such a federation I said that Canada would be obliged to contribute in proportion to her population about forty-six millions of dollars for the army and navy alone.'

Referring to the Prime Minister's taunt as to the disintegration of the Conservative party Sir Charles remarked that Sir Wilfrid probably referred to newspaper stories which Liberals had been reading with great glee. He was not aware of any disintegration in the Conservative party. When a threat had ever been held over his head he had been in the proud position of being able to say to the person who sent the threat that he might communicate everything he knew to the Prime Minister.

BINDER TWINE. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, brought to the attention of the House the government's policy as to the sale of binder twine from the Kingston penitentiary, a subject with which he has dealt before this session. He waxed very angry, and heaped abuse upon the Minister of Justice for what he termed an injustice to the people of Canada. He was particularly put out because Mr. Mills had said that his statements regarding binder twine were no more trustworthy than those he had made last year touching the purchase of a house by the Premier, for which he had afterwards apologized, and to vindicate himself he renewed his unseemly reflections upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the latter's endeavors to make provision for his wife. It will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid stated, speaking from memory, that he had bought the house in which he resided from the Leslie estate for \$9,500, on which he had paid \$5,000 cash, giving a mortgage for \$4,500. Mr. Taylor thought he was scoring an excellent point by reading an abstract of the title from the registry

office, showing that James L. Code, for the Leslie estate, had sold the house to Madame Laurier on April 13, 1897, for \$9,500, and that on April 17 Madame Laurier executed a mortgage to Sarah K. Gooderham for \$5,500. Dr. Landerkin—That is awful. Mr. Taylor—The hon. gentlemen are prepared to laugh at a falsehood of a thousand dollars. (Cries of 'Shame.') That mortgage was given to Miss Gooderham. Who paid it off? Now cry 'Shame.'

Dr. Macdonald (Huron)—If you had any shame about you, you would not ask.

Mr. Taylor—The mortgage was for five years at five percent, and it was paid off by H. N. Bates, Robert Mackay and W. C. Edwards, who got it transferred to them as trustees on Sept. 3, 1898, just after the binder twine had been sold and the Yukon supplies bought from Bates.

Col. Donville—Your conduct is disgraceful. Mr. Taylor—Yes, it is disgraceful that we have a prime minister in this country who will give favors to Bates, who will pay money in contradiction of the statements of the prime minister as to what is proper in reference to the Macdonald bracelet and the Langevin incidents. I say it is disgraceful to have a prime minister who will do it.

Dr. Macdonald raised a point of order, and the Speaker ruled that Mr. Taylor could put the abstract on record, but as to private matters it would be in the consideration of each member whether it was in good taste or in bad taste. Mr. Taylor went on after eight o'clock, and concluded by moving as an amendment that in the opinion of the House the manner in which the binder twine output of the Kingston penitentiary had been disposed of during the last three years to political friends had imposed a monopoly upon the farmers and increased the cost of their twine from one hundred to two hundred percent, and expressing the opinion that the twine should be sold to the farmers at a price not higher than seven cents a pound.

The Solicitor-General in replying to Mr. Taylor, went very fully into the whole subject and made clear the connection of Mr. John Connor with it. He pointed out that the result of the management of the late government had been a loss in 1895 of \$17,190 and in 1896 of \$21,924. When the present government had come into office they had found a change necessary and had adopted the policy of calling for tenders. In every case the highest tender had been accepted. He showed how the industry had been burdened at the outset by an expenditure to Connor of \$40,000 for installing the plant in spite of the fact that there were two tenders in the department for doing the same work, one for \$17,916 and the other for \$19,450. He challenged the Opposition to have an investigation of everything connected with the industry from the first days in the Public Accounts Committee and offered all the evidence at his disposal.

Mr. Frost (Leeds and Grenville) denied that there was any combine either in Canada or in the United States. The only binder twine combine which ever existed in Canada was under the old regime, when in 1890 A. W. Morris & Co. became the Consumers' Cordage Company of Montreal, and bought out every other factory in the country. The Opposition had failed to prove either that there was a combine or that the government had aided in any conspiracy to establish one. The amendment was, after further debate, declared lost by 37 to 71, and the House then went for a few minutes into supply.

FARMERS AND FLAT WAREHOUSES. Ottawa, May 31.—One of the government bills which has met with harsh criticism this session and has had slow progress through the Lower Chamber, is that to meet the views of the farmers of the west to secure for them permission to erect flat warehouses along lines of railways where they are not satisfied with the rates and treatment given them by the elevator companies. It is criticized by the western members because they say it does not go far enough. The government in return says that it is based upon the report of the commission which examined into the complaint against the elevator companies last fall and winter and which took evidence in every part of Manitoba and the Territories.

When the order for the third reading was called yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons, the Minister of Inland Revenue who has been piloting it through the House, moved in amendment to clause 40 that any person wishing to erect a warehouse shall be obliged to pay for the land on which it stands and for any spur that may be needed to reach it. After a long discussion a division was called on this amendment, resulting in its adoption by 93 to 10. The western members all voted against the amendment as follows:—Richardson, Rutherford, Douglas, Olivier, Roche, Davin, Puttee, with Messrs. Guillet, Pettet and Stubbs.

The Prime Minister afterwards suggested a substitute for this amendment of the Minister of Inland Revenue, which was adopted, and which provides that applicants for flat warehouses shall be liable to pay annual rental for the privilege at the rate of six percent on the value of the land occupied, such value to be fixed by the commissioner; and to also pay for the construction of the necessary sidings, either the actual cost or an annual rental at six percent.

Then Mr. Richardson moved a clause giving the commissioner power to give permission to any person to erect elevators or flat warehouses free of charge on the main lines or sidings of railways. This was defeated and the bill finally disposed of at eleven o'clock. SENATOR DANDURAND'S LOTTERY BILL PASSES THE HOUSE. When the order for the third reading of the bill to amend the Criminal Code was reached, Mr. Fraser (Guyboro) moved the adoption of the clause of which he had given notice, exempting the operations of bona fide art unions from the provisions of the law against lotteries whose drawings should occur not oftener than once in two months.

Mr. T. D. Craig expressed himself as opposed to this proposal and Sir Adolphe Caron endorsed the insertion of the new clause as nothing more than justice to the societies which were conducted with an object of assisting in the bona fide assistance and promotion of art. The Prime Minister came out flatly against the altering of the bill as it now stands. The lottery evil, he said, had grown to such an extent that legislation was indispensable. Protests had come from Montreal chiefly that lotteries were being carried on in the worst form possible under the guise of promoting art. There might be art associations or unions in Canada of the character which have been in existence in England for more than a century, but there was no doubt that there were societies in Montreal, ostensibly for the encouragement of art, but really lotteries. The Senate had proceeded on the principle, drastic though it might be, that all art lotteries were gambling lotteries. The House should not change the bill.

After some further debate the bill passed its third reading and will go back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments made by the House of Commons. THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM. A question which has been brought before the government's attention on more than one occasion, is in regard to the desirability of acquiring for the country the historic property known as the Plains of Abraham, which is owned by the Ursulines of Quebec. The Prime Minister's reply on each occasion has been that the government was ready to purchase the property if it could be had for a reasonable price. THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY. The Prime Minister announced that owing to the indisposition of the Minister of Justice he would not be able to give the facts in connection with the appointment of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into charges of electoral corruption to the House and public before Monday next. CLOSING OF CANADIAN EXHIBIT. Mr. John Charlton renewed his question as to whether the report was well founded that the Canadian exhibit at Paris was to be closed on Sundays.

The Minister of Agriculture said he was happy to be able to say that through the continued efforts of the Hon. Mr. Tarte, authority had now been given for the closing of our exhibit on Sundays. He explained that our exhibit was divided into three parts. The colonial building, chiefly used by Canada, would be closed along with the building at Vincennes Park, used for our agricultural display. There were, however, isolated Canadian exhibits scattered through the general buildings which could not be closed as the buildings were under other control.

MORE YUKON CHARGES. On motion to go into supply, Sir Herbert Tupper rose to deal with Yukon matters. He made another attack on Major Walsh, whom he charged with exploiting Yukon to his own profit. He compared the corruption of the officials in the Yukon to the misdeeds of the Transvaal officials in control of the mining camps there. He charged that one Mr. Treadgold, who had written a pamphlet in defence of the Yukon administration, had been well rewarded afterwards for his act. He charged that Indians had been brought to the Yukon at the government expense to stake out claims for the Walshes. Sir Hibbert charged that Major Walsh had designedly closed the Dominion Creek to allow one Carbonnet and two Indians to locate claims on behalf of Walsh's brother. His conclusions were summed up in a resolution which took the speaker thirty-three minutes to read, reciting extracts from the report of the Yukon commissioner on this matter regarding Carbonnet and Mrs. Koch, and wound up with the statement that the government should be censured for not taking any action on the report of the commissioner.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick replied to this attack on the government's action. He alluded to the fact that the investigation was conducted into these charges by Mr. Ogilvie without Major Walsh being in the Yukon district, or even being represented by counsel. The Koch case was one that had been fully disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Sifton last year. In regard to the closing of Dominion Creek Mr. Fitzpatrick read a statement from the officer of the Interior Department who had charge of mining matters that the action had not been taken by Major Walsh at all, but by Gold Commissioner Favcott.

After the subject had been debated into the evening sitting a vote was called, resulting in the defeat of Sir Herbert Tupper's amendment by thirty-eight to seventy-four, the House then going into committee of supply upon the estimates for the Department of Justice.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT. Ottawa, June 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper called attention to the bill now before the House for protecting our rights in regard to copyright for which Canada has al-

ways contended. The matter was one in which we claimed supreme jurisdiction under the provisions of the British North America Act. Mr. Newcombe, the deputy minister of justice, had been sent to England a few years ago to secure in the late Lord Herschell's bill the insertion of a clause to protect our absolute supremacy in the matter. Now another bill had been introduced in the same connection in the Imperial Parliament by Lord Monkswell, and what he specially wanted to know was whether an option had been obtained from the Department of Justice as to whether this bill contained the same provision of protection for Canada.

The Prime Minister fully agreed with Sir Charles's view in regard to our supremacy on this question. He thought that the subject referred to, though hardly entered into the consideration of this bill. However, he would propose that it pass the second reading and then wait for a report from the Minister of Justice.

Before the House rose at six the bill was reported from committee, but Mr. Kaulbach gave notice that he would propose its recommittal to committee.

COLLINGWOOD AIR LINE. At the evening sitting the hour for private bills was taken up in a discussion upon the bill for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway and Transport Company to construct a line from Toronto to Collingwood. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Clark, West Toronto, for the insertion of a clause in the bill giving the government power to take over the road at any time on a valuation fixed by the Exchequer Court. The Minister of Railways strongly opposed the insertion of any such conditions on the ground that they were not needed, and would interfere with the financing of the road.

The amendment was voted down and the measure stands for a third reading.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

A NUMBER OF MINISTERS TO BE SUPERANNUATED.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness.')

Gananoque, May 30.—The first Ministerial session of the Montreal Conference opened here to-day. A large number of clergymen were present.

The secretary then called the roll, to which a large number of pastors responded.

The following transfers are to be made:—The Rev. W. N. Chantler is transferred from Montreal to Toronto Conference.

The Rev. J. M. Hager, M.A., is transferred from Montreal to Hamilton Conference.

The Revs. W. H. Emsley, H. G. Cairns, T. W. Bailey and Thomas Powell to Manitoba Conference.

The Rev. Harry Walker, B.D., is transferred into Montreal Conference from Toronto, and the Rev. G. W. Kerby, from Hamilton.

The following ministers have asked, and are recommended for, superannuation:—The Revs. Samuel Shibley, John Armstrong, W. J. Hunter, D.D., and Samuel Teeson.

Prof. W. M. Patton, B.D., Ph.D., (Heidelberg) resigns from the conference to take up work in the United States. Credentials of standing are to be granted him.

Messrs. W. L. Rowan, Geo. A. McIntosh, B.A., B.D., Basil W. Thompson, Richard Eagleson, B.D., R. B. McAmmond, Thomas J. Vickery, Thomas Wesley Bailey, J. W. Davidson, B.A.; B.D., and W. A. Hamilton, are recommended to be received into full connexion with the conference.

The following young men are advanced as follows:— To the fourth year—Ellwood Lawson, E. W. S. Coates, Isaac Norman, and Wm. H. Wood. To the third year—R. H. Whiteside, A. S. Clelland.

Gananoque, Ont., June 1.—At yesterday morning's session of the Montreal Methodist Conference the Rev. James Lawson was appointed reporter for the

of Amos was delivered at eight a.m. yesterday by the Rev. Francis Chisholm. It was decided to so change the minutes of the Kingston district that the names of the probationers there will be advanced one year.

Mr. James Gillan, a probationer, having tendered his resignation, it was moved and resolved that the Conference accept it.

The following young men ask to be allowed to attend college: Jacob T. Hughes, Ellwood Lawson, Wm. T. G. Brown, Robert C. Armstrong, R. H. Whiteside, A. S. Clelland, Edward W. S. Coates, Isaac Norman, Morris L. Wright, Wm. H. Wood, to Victoria University, Toronto.

R. W. Dagleish, B.A., Thos. A. Huppenny, Albert C. Hoffman, Albert Argue, Lawrence H. Fisher, to the Weylan College, Montreal.

The supernumerary ministers are as follows: M. Sadler, John Hiscock, Daniel Brown, B.A., B.D., Thomas Reine.

The following is a list of ministers who are continued as supernumeraries: Thomas Harris, S. C. Maudsley, James Brock, Wm. Short, Alex. Drennan, Jos. Follock, Samuel Shibley, R. M. Hammond, John Ferguson, A. R. Orser, Jas. O'Hara, Wm. Sanderson, Alex. Campbell, E. S. Shorey, Lorenzo A. Betts, Wm. Barnett, Elisha Tennant, Samuel Migh, W. L. Scott, Charles Taggart, Geo. McRitchie, Antoine E. Geoffroy, William Adams, John Davies, Amos Parent, Hiram Fowler, John H. Fowler, M.A., Thos. Bell.

The Rev. Harper H. Coates, M.A., returned missionary from Japan, was introduced at this juncture, and briefly addressed the Conference on the status of the Christian Church in the land of the Rising Sun. Mr. Coates was formerly a member of the Montreal Conference, and has labored hard and successfully at



THE REV. J. MELVIN TAYLOR, Secretary of Conference.

The Central Tabernacle in the city of Tokio, Japan. He urged the Conference to prayerful effort and asked for more volunteers to the Japan mission field.

Gananoque, Ont., June 2.—Dr. Griffith occupied the chair at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Montreal Methodist Conference and called upon Dr. Ryckman to conduct the devotional exercises. When the minutes of the meeting's session had been read and adopted the conference continued to vote for president. After four ballots the Rev. John Mavety, of Granby, was elected.

The Rev. John E. Mavety, president of the conference, was born twelve miles north of Kingston. There were nine in the family, six boys and three girls. Seven of these still live, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Caldwell, near Sydenham village; Robert, in Kingston; the Rev. William Mavety, who is in Chicago a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church; Dr. A. C. Mavety, Toronto Junction, and Dr. A. F. Mavety, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Mavety prepared himself for teaching in the Newburg Academy, from which he received a first class Normal certificate. After teaching seven years he offered himself to the ministry and was received on probation in May, 1870. Two years after he was ordained deacon and two years later elder. He has been pastor of the following fields of labor: Milford, Illinois, Picton and Halloway, Brockville, Kingston (Brock Street), Winchester, Morrisburg, Ottawa East and Granby.

Before the union of Methodism he served the Church as presiding elder for two years and was financial agent of the Brock Street Methodist Church for two years. He has been a member of the General Conference since the union, accepting one term, and at present is a member of the book committee and has spent seven years as chairman of the district.

THE NEW SECRETARY. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, of Point St. Charles Centenary Church, Montreal, was elected secretary of conference at the first ballot.

Dr. Potts, of Toronto, presented the twentieth century fund report. The subscriptions to this fund on May 1 amounted to \$777,272, of which amount the Montreal Conference subscribed upwards of \$99,000. Since the above date a further sum of \$1,496 has been subscribed. The progress reported by Dr. Potts exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine and there is reason to hope that the million-dollar mark will be passed.

APPROVES THE UNION.

Edinburgh, May 31.—The Free Church Assembly, in session to-day, approved by 302 votes to 23, the union with the United Presbyterian Church. The session will be effected in October.



THE REV. J. E. MAVETY, President of Conference.

'Christian Guardian.' The Rev. Dr. Larmour was appointed to sign Conference certificates. Third year's standing was granted to the following young men: Messrs. M. L. Wright, C. J. L. Bates and Albert Hoffman; second year's standing: Messrs. W. T. Brown, R. C. Armstrong, R. W. Dagleish, B.A., J. H. Philp, C. W. Service, B.A., M.D., C.M., T. A. Huppenny, A. B. Argue, L. L. Meach and Burton B. Brown.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter's name was omitted from the first draft of stations. It should have appeared opposite Costicook, in the Stanstead district.

The Rev. Mr. De Gruchy closed the morning session with the benediction. The introductory lecture on the Book

COMMERCIAL

Witness Office June 4, 1900.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET CONDITIONS UNCHANGED - BIG BREAK IN VIRTUE.

There was nothing new in the conditions of the local stock market from what have prevailed for several months past.

Money continues high in the local market, though easier in London and New York, and this has much to do with the dull state of the market.

Can. Pac.—100 at 95 1/4. M.S.R.—145 at 115 at 100 1/2. Royal Electric—272 at 206 1/4.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler. Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: Stocks, Asked, Bid. Includes Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Bank, etc.

HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

London, June 4. — To-day is a holiday throughout Europe; no markets.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL EFFECTS.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

When the Transvaal war began, it was at once perceived that a peculiar significance must be attached to the contest, in an economic sense.

output on the Witwatersrand was valued at nearly \$80,000,000, which was approximately one-fourth of the world's entire production.

MINING EXCHANGE.

MORNING SALES. Deer Trail Cons.—500 at 6. Montreal and London—500 at 24 1/2.

TORONTO MINING SALES.

Toronto, Ont., June 4.—Sales: Golden Star—500 at 15, 7,500 at 14 1/2.

GRAIN.

The market is dull, with a holiday in England. Prices are unchanged, but easy.

FLOUR AND FEED.

The demand for flour continues steady, and millers report a fair amount of both local and export business.

PROVISIONS.

There is a strong active market reported for all lines. Dressed hogs are still quoted at \$5 to \$5.25.

BUTTER.

The local market is steady, though above an export level. English cables report the market in a healthy condition.

CHEESE.

Without any apparent cause, for the English market continues to decline, the local market seems to have stiffened.

Woodstock, Ont., May 30.—Fifteen factories offered 2,180 boxes of cheese: 723 white and 1,457 colored.

Napanee, Ont., May 30.—At the cheese board here to-day there were 670 white and 640 colored boxed; 1,300 sold at 10c.

Kingston, Ont., May 31.—At the cheese board to-day there were 670 white and 640 colored boxed; 1,300 sold at 10c.

New York, May 31.—Butter, steady; western creamery; 15 1/2 to 20 1/2; factory, 14c to 15c; imitation creamery, 15c to 18c.

Belleville, Ont., June 2.—Nineteen factories to-day offered 1,386 boxes of white, and 60 of colored cheese.

Cornwall, June 2.—The Cornwall cheese board on Saturday boarded 1,238 boxes of white, and 44 American cheese.

London, June 2.—To-day ten factories offered 1,380 boxes of May cheese.

Waterbury, N.Y., June 2.—Sales of cheese on the Board of Trade to-day were 6,500 boxes at 9c to 9 1/2c for large.

Chicago, June 2.—On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady.

New York, June 2.—Butter, steady, and creamery extras, 16 1/2 to 20 1/2; factory, 14c to 15c.

Exports of Dairy Products. For week ending June 2: Cheese, Butter.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, June 1. There was a regular old-fashioned market this forenoon.

MONTREAL'S TRADE. IT IS QUIETER AS VALUES ARE EXPECTED TO BE LOWER.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 2, 1900, says of Montreal trade: Business at Montreal, taken as a whole, is quieter.

BRITISH MARKETS. Liverpool, May 21.—Beasts, 484; sheep and lambs, 6,893.

OTTAWA MARKETS. Ottawa, June 2.—Up to nine o'clock this morning there did not seem to be much chance of any considerable amount of business being done.

AMERICAN MARKETS. East Buffalo, N.Y., June 2.—Cattle steady. Calves steady, choice to extra, \$5.25 to \$6.50.

prices of \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. A few light steers and some heifers sold lower.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET. Chicago, June 4.—Cattle, receipts, 10,400; good heavy steers, 15c to 25c; light steers and butchers, generally 10c to 15c higher.

CHICAGO MARKETS. The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA. Policy of the Government Announced Last Tuesday by Lord Salisbury.

London, May 30.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner last night by the City of London Conservative Association, made an important announcement regarding the government's South African policy.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS. QUESTION AGAIN REVIVED BY ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

Winnipeg, Man., June 4.—Archbishop Langevin read a pastoral letter to the Roman Catholics of Winnipeg yesterday morning in St. Mary's Church.

COLOR LINE DOWN SOUTH. New York, June 4.—Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, addressing yesterday several hundred people, assembled in Brooklyn, to celebrate the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of John Brown.

SALVATIONISTS ARRESTED. TWO CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR PREACHING ON VICTORIA SQUARE.

James Moore, laborer and John Kneeland, printer, of Craig street, appeared before Mr. Recorder Weir yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENTS. LADIES' BLOUSE SET No. 4.

Sterling silver, with three blouse pins, pair links and stud, neat design and durable. About twice the size of illustration.

Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one year subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00, and 25c additional. For sale, postpaid, \$1.00.

Lord Salisbury's utterances at the banquet of the City of London Conservative Association, are the most emphatic enunciation of the government's attitude toward the conquered states which has yet been put forth.

The 'Daily Mail' calls the speech 'the logic of the stricken field.'

The 'Times' says: 'There will be no commiseration for the extinction of the Transvaal, but there will be some sentimental regret over the obliteration of the Orange Free State.'

The letter exhorted the Roman Catholics to continue their efforts towards having their grievances redressed and advised them to pray for the desired end and have patience.

'We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict. There are misleading prophets, whose action bulks as large in the columns of the newspapers as the action of more influential and powerful people, who misled the unlucky rulers of the Transvaal to continue resistance far beyond the time when all resistance has ceased to be even possibly successful.'

'We are not yet at the end of the war; but I shall venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement that precautions will be taken of such a character that such a war will never occur again.'

'I find that Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg.'

Lord Salisbury, later in the evening, when proposing 'The City of London Conservative Association,' referred to the 'glorious news' received, and said: 'One thing we have learned from this war is that everything depends upon the general.'

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The Grand Haven (Mich.) 'Daily Tribune' publishes an extensive notice in Tuesday evening's issue of the golden wedding of the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Lewis, of that place, which took place on Wednesday at their home on Clinton street. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married in Montreal by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, on May 28, 1830, and for the past twenty-one years have been residents of Grand Haven. 'One of the peculiarly interesting features of this golden wedding,' says the 'Tribune,' 'was the presence of the lady who was the little flower girl at the wedding, Grace Dow, now Mrs. Thomas A. Rodger.' Mrs. Rodger is the widow of the late Dr. Rodger, of the G. T. R., with headquarters at Point St. Charles, and is still a resident of Montreal. She is a niece of the bride, while Mrs. Lewis is a sister of Mr. Alexander Hart, of 2 Phillips Place, a well known Montrealer.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SETTLER.

The death took place a few days ago at his residence on the ninth line of Fitzroy, Ont., of Mr. Wm. Fulford, a much respected resident of the district, at the age of seventy-eight years. His death, which was from pneumonia, occurred after a brief illness. The deceased was a veteran settler in the neighborhood. He leaves a family of eight sons and two daughters, who are, as was their father, members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Fulford made a constant study of the Bible and used to hold in his home a weekly prayer-meeting. He married in early life, Miss Sarah McCord, who predeceased him by twenty-three years. The deceased was the fifth veteran settler buried in the same cemetery within the past few months.

WOMEN OF CANADA.

A work entitled 'Women of Canada' has been prepared by the National Council of Women of Canada at the request of the Dominion Government. This book will very shortly be published and distributed at the Paris Exhibition in both French and English editions. A certain number of copies will also be distributed by the National Council in this country. The introductory chapter, written by the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, fully explains of what the book consists, the subjects, including 'The Past and Present of Canadian Women,' their legal and political status, their professions and careers, their trades and industries, women's literature, art, handicrafts, music and the drama, their societies and church work, their social life, etc. Chapters are also given dealing with immigration and the condition of the Indian women. The book will form the most comprehensive work on the women of a nation that, possibly, has ever yet been printed.

A LAND OF GREAT PROMISE.

An interesting pamphlet describing the wonderfully rich country contained within the borders of East Algoma and open to the homeseekers of the world has just been compiled jointly by Dr. Rogers, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Mr. C. N. Smith, editor and proprietor of the 'Sault Express.' The pamphlet was printed by the Ontario Government by the 'Sault Printing Office,' and contains a fund of valuable information. Algoma is especially excellent as a sheep raising country and also as a country in which mixed farming can be carried on to great advantage, and no better evidence can be required as to these facts than the testimony of the settlers already in the district. The pamphlet contains abundant extracts from letters of present settlers, all giving evidence of contentment and prosperity, and it is distinctly shown to be the means of bringing happiness and freedom to many who are now suffering from adverse conditions. Copies may be obtained in this country from the Director of Colonization, Crown Lands Department, Ont. and in the Old Country from Mr. P. Byrne, agent for Government of Ontario, Nottingham buildings, 11 Brunswick street, Liverpool, Eng.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for free, marriage notices for 25c, death notices for 25c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short notice of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 20 cents per line extra—prepaid.

BIRTHS. BONIS.—At Leamington, on Tuesday, May 29, 1900, the wife of H. Bonis, B.A., of a daughter. CROKER.—At 609 St. Antoine street, Westmount, on May 30, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Croker, a daughter. GALL.—At Lachine, on May 26, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gall. MACDIARMID.—At 16 Lincoln avenue, on Sunday, May 27, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macdiarmid. TODD.—At Burlington, Vermont, on May 27, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Todd. VANTIER.—At 48 Waverly street, 'Annex,' on May 19, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Vantier. WHITNEY.—At Brook Farm, Abbotsford, Que., on May 24, 1900, the wife of Robert Whitney, of a daughter. WYNNES.—At Lachine, on May 24, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wynnes. MARRIED. BARTON—BOYD.—At the residence of G. N. Weekes, Esq., barrister, London, Ont., brother-in-law of the bride, on May 25, 1900, Charles Frederick Barton, of Montreal, to Ada M., daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Boyd, of Toronto.

BOA—TRAVES.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Geo. Smith, 22 Charbon street, Point St. Charles, on May 20, 1900, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Cote des Neiges, Robert Boa to Etta Traves, both of the village of St. Laurent, Que. No cards.

BRADFORD—HILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Fraser, on May 30, 1900, Ida Rebecca Hill, second daughter of Daniel L. Hill, of Chatham, Township of Chatham, Que., to John William Bradford, of the Township of Chatham, Que.

COOK—PROCTOR.—By the Rev. J. C. Wilson, on May 28, 1900, at the residence of W. C. Butler, Esq., Brighton, Ont., Harry G. Cook, Esq., merchant, Toronto, Ont., to Miss Hattie G. Proctor, of Brighton, 1

EADY—MILLER.—At Montreal, on May 28, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, Charles Eady to Miss L. Miller.

FINLAYSON—BAKER.—On Saturday, June 2, 1900, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Professor Steen, Norman G. J. Finlayson, to Mabel Beatrice Baker, youngest daughter of Edward Baker, Esq.

GRIFFITH—WHITTON.—At St. Andrew's manse, Strirling, by the Rev. S. Burns, B.A., Jas. A. Griffith and Nellie E. Whitton, both of Frankford

MASON—DAWSON.—At St. John's rectory, Huntingdon, Que., on May 28, 1900, by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, B.A., Mr. Ernest Albert Mason, only son of Mr. Albert Mason, of Anderson's Corners, Que., to Miss Roberta F., third daughter of Mr. John Dawson, Huntingdon, Que.

McCARTHY—WATSON.—At Sandyford Place, Hamilton, Ont., on May 28, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. MacPherson, Malcolm Stewart McCarthy, of Saratoga, barrister, son of Judge McCarthy, of Orangeville, to Eva Florence, daughter of the late James Watson, Esq., of Hamilton.

McCLATCHIE—SCOTT.—On May 30, 1900, by the Rev. W. N. Chantler, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Scott, Thomas G. McClatchie to Annie Scott, all of Hemmingford, Que.

METCALF—COCKBURN.—At Valleyfield, on June 2, 1900, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., William Peter Metcalf, to Anna Wallace Cockburn, all of Valleyfield.

NEWSOM—WALKER.—At the Hagersville Methodist parsonage, on May 29, 1900, by the Rev. Robert Walker, assisted by the Rev. Gerald Willoughby, James Adams Newsom, M.D., of Toronto, to Harriette, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

RATTRAY—BOWLES.—On May 12, 1900, at the Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, Leuton, by the Rev. A. H. Watts, Vicar, Wally George, only son of the late Wm. Ramsay Rattray, writer, Edinburgh, and grandson of the late Alexander Waddell, V.S., of Quebec, to Louisa Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Theophilus Bowles, Lyndhurst, Mansfield.

WATSON—GAGE.—At Mystic, on May 30, 1900, by the Rev. George Williams, David Watson, Esq., of Bedford, to Grace Winnifred, eldest daughter of the late Allen Gage, of Pierceton.

WELLWOOD—EDDINGTON.—At Peterboro, on May 12, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Potter, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Charlotte Musgrove Eddington, second daughter of James Eddington, Esq., Alawick Point, to Rheuban Wellwood, of the same place.

ARMSTRONG.—At Lakefield, Que., on May 8, 1900, Bertha Marinda Armstrong, eldest daughter of James and Margaret Armstrong, aged 21 years, 11 months and 8 days.

BOOTH.—At the Homeopathic Hospital, on May 31, 1900, Willie Patton, youngest son of David Booth.

BOMPAS.—At Spencer, Mass., on May 20, 1900, Adelaide Sarah Bompas, daughter of the late Geo. Joseph Bompas, M.D., of Sherbrooke, Que.

BRYSON.—At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on May 22, 1900, of typhoid fever, Frederick, only surviving son of the late Thomas Macfarlane Bryson, of Montreal.

CENTER.—On May 16, 1900, at Ardlay, 7 Carlton Road, Ealing, London, England, William Center, M.B.I.M.S., late Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces.

CRAWFORD.—At Westmount, on June 2, 1900, Jennie, aged 17, eldest daughter of George and Sarah Crawford.

DOYLE.—On May 30, 1900, at the General Hospital, Water street, Ottawa, Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle, formerly of Gaspe, aged 63 years.

FOREMAN.—In this city, on May 29, 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years and three months, Alexander Foreman, sr. Belfast papers please copy.

GALL.—At Lachine, on May 28, 1900, aged two days, Donald Melkie, infant son of Andrew D. and Jeannie G. Gall.

GOODFELLOW.—In Vancouver, B.C., on May 22, 1900, Margaret, eldest daughter of Samuel Goodfellow.

HAGUE.—On June 1, 1900, at Rotherwood, Redpath street, Montreal, in her 81st year, Sarah Cousins, dearly beloved wife of George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura. MISS B., of L., sends us through our British Depot, Messrs. F. NEWBURY & Sons, London, E. C., a strand of soft glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length which previous to the use of CUTICURA was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would soon lose it. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA Soap, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp.

Colonial House, MONTREAL.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Dinner Sets. Dinner Sets.

A full range of DINNER SETS, in good SHAPES, DESIGNS and DECORATIONS, and in a variety of COMBINATIONS, at the following prices: \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, and at prices up to \$300. Attention is directed to a FINE CROWN DERRY DECORATION DINNER SET at \$45.00, at which price it is of special value. COLONIAL HOUSE PATTERNS in YELLOW or BLUE BANDED DINNER SETS, with GILT EDGE, 116 pieces; price \$25.00. COUNTRY or SEASIDE COMPLETE DINNER SETS, 97 pieces, \$5.50. IN STOCK PATTERNS, a large assortment can be seen in DOULTON, WEDGWOOD, HAVILAND, DELINIERES, etc., etc. NOTE.—These goods being STOCK PATTERNS, can always be had. Prices—\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, and upwards. The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 percent for cash.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Just to hand some late shipments of:— LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN WAISTS. LADIES' COLORED CAMBRIC WAISTS. LADIES' WHITE STY SAILORS. LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY PARASOLS. The above lines are of the very latest productions of the Foreign and NEW YORK MARKETS.

TOYS.

Suitable Amusements for Country and Seaside. Croquet Sets, Yankee Quilts, Dart Games, Summer Plays, Battledore and Shuttlecock, Grace Hoops, Hoops with Bells, Hoops with Chimes, Metal Hoops, Wooden Hoops, etc. The Scientific Box Kites, Naval and Blue Hill, also the Air Ship.

Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Carts, Garden Sets, Sand Sets, Water Cans, Sand Pails, Shovels, etc. Dolls' Go-Carts, Carriages, Swings, Hammocks, Baby Swings, Children's Swings.

HOSIERY DEPT.

Just received a consignment of Morley's Goods which completes our various lines of Ladies' Cashmere Hose. Black Cashmere Hose with Colored Embroidery Fronts, at 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00 per pair. These are of new designs and of dainty colors. Black Cotton Hose, Morley's make, at 25c, 50c and 90c per pair. Black Cashmere Hose, at 45c, 50c, 65c, 70c, 90c and \$1.40 per pair. Our stock of Ribbed Cashmere Hose for Ladies' and Boys' is well assorted, at different prices. Ladies' and Children's Scotch Merino Underwear, in all shapes and sizes, at prices accordingly.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

Calvanized STEEL STAR WINDMILL For Power and Pumping. THE BAILEY DONALDSON CO., 30 Foundling St., near Fish Market.

Sewing Machines at FACTORY PRICES. Full set of steel attachments, ball bearings, 5-year warranty, equal to any machine made, regardless of name or price. Buy from us and save agents', canvassers', and storekeepers' profits. Call or send for catalogue.

THE BAILEY DONALDSON CO., 30 Foundling St., near Fish Market.

BIG MONEY ON SMALL SALES. A safe investment. Look into this. Need for booklet. A. E. WELCH, London, Ont.

WATCH FREE. Introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, iron deficiency, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc. We give FREE a 14-c gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, with 1000 nicely engraved, reliable time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 50 cents per box, \$3.00 for 5 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 5 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer. THE DR. W. WESTON P.H.L.C.O., 36 Yonge St., Toronto Ont.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. "SEE MY WRITING." "I revel in my freedom. Compare it with the first you saw from my pen." So writes a teacher from N. Simcoe, who spent a term with us last summer. We can develop good business writers because we have two of the best penmen in the country on our staff. We are quite as strong-handed in every other Department. Enter any time. No vacations. Special Summer Terms, from July 3rd. Our circulars explain; write for them.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE. "Chestnut Park," Toronto. A Residential and Day School for Boys. Boys prepared for the Universities and Royal Military College. Preparatory Form for Junior Boys, also Separate Residence. Full equipment. Ideal situation. Large grounds. Reopens for Autumn Term on Sept. 10th, 1900. For information and prospectus write to: REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., Principal.

WILLIAMSON.—At Carp, Ont., on May 28, 1900, at 10.00 a.m. the Rev. Jas. Hodges Williamson, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Williamson, aged 23 years, 9 months and 22 days.

WILKIN.—In this city, on June 2, 1900, Thaddeus, aged 3 years, eldest son of Nelson and Jennie Wilkin. Toronto papers please copy.

WOOD.—At Madoc, Ont., on May 27, 1900, Eliza, wife of A. F. Wood, Esq.

Stock & Poultry. FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE. FOR SALE, FARM, ADAPTED CATTLE raising, about 400 acres, partly intervals, fronting St. John River, nineteen miles below Fredericton, steamers to Fredericton and St. John markets daily; present owner, lady, usually residing outside province. Information, D. R. JACK, St. John, N.B.

Virginia Home for Sale.—ONE of the prettiest and most desirable suburban homes in the thriving City of Danville, Va. Fronts 170 feet on Main street; beautiful shady lawn, good garden, orchard, grass lot, etc.; fine new house; twelve rooms besides cellar, closets, bath-room, etc. I offer a bargain in this property. For particulars address JOHN BUSTARD, 142 North Main street, Danville, Va.

Large Farm for Sale. 640 Acres, complete section; near south-western boundary, Manitoba; over one hundred acres under cultivation; best district; no halibuts; eight miles from railway village; three elevators; large two-story frame house, costing over one thousand dollars; stables, granary, sheds; mostly rich loam soil; River Souris passes through farm; near coal supply; three thousand. J. D. RONALD, Brule, Ont.

FOR SALE, THE NORTH-EAST QUARTER and west half of section 23, township 10, range 26, west, in Manitoba, and 312 acres of the s. e. 1/4 of said section 23, 522 acres, 300 under good cultivation, 1 1/2 story frame house, 20 x 20, with 1 story large kitchen, stabling for 100 head, large granary, implements, carriage shed, good pasture land,opher creek running through the place furnishes a constant supply of water, making it a desirable farm for stock-raising, 300 acres fenced with wire, two good wells, a large quantity of growing timber. This farm is part of the adjoining section east of the Town of Virden. Buildings and land all in good order. Reason for selling, the owner is advanced in years, and wishes to retire. Also for sale, the n. e. 1/4, 17, 10, 25, 150 acres of hay and wood land. For further particulars apply to the owner, WILLIAM STEPHEN, or to A. G. McDOUGALL, Agent, Virden.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING, high class Black Minorcas, prolific layers, a setting. J. McDOUGALL, Box 163, Colingwood.

FOR SALE, NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR, 100 egg hatcher, costs only \$5, plan of construction, \$1. A. VICKERS, Calgary, Alberta.

EGGS FROM THOROUGHBRED Barred Rocks; choice matings, two settings for \$1; guaranteed 90 percent fertile. BERTHAM MORROW, Appleby, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM EXHIBITION White and Barred P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bant, Black Minorcas, Aylesbury, and Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 one dollar per setting. ISAAC J. RANK, Tavistock, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM SELECT PENS of Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Wild Ducks, \$1 per 12; \$1.50 per 25. JAMES H. ESDON, Curry Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE, BARRED ROCKS (Conger), and Brown Leghorns (Burgall) score to 94; Eggs, \$1.50 per 12. JAMES MOTHERAL, Drumbo, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING from the finest prize stock of pure-bred poultry in Eastern Canada. Send for catalogue, which tells you all about them. S. JONES, Box 29, Sussex, N.B.

PROFITABLE WHITE WYANDOTTES in Eggs strain; Eggs from good-size strong vigorous, full breasted prolific layers, \$1.00 per 12; six Cocks, 20 Hens for sale. W. J. GORDON, Pickering, Ont.

EGGS FROM BEST THOROUGHBRED White Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. Cockerels cheap. J. C. TEMPLIN, Fergus, Ont.

FOR SALE, ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas are the best winter layers; also pure white Plymouth Rocks, eggs, \$1 per 12. W. H. KIRBY, Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE, STOCK EGGS, Acclimatized utility breeds, bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, deep keeled large Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Laced Wyandottes, Light Bracons, English strains of White Leghorns, Homing Pigeons, large illustrated catalogue mailed free. Send your orders to Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING DORKINGS, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, \$1 per setting. Cullis & Lean, Powl's Corner, Ont.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs For Sale; \$1 for 12; \$1.75 for 25. J. O. VINCENT, St. Armand Centre, Que.

Miscellaneous. SILVER SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED premises to rent, situate next door to the 'Witness' building, Montreal. To be vacated promptly after an occupancy by silvermiths for about thirty years. A good opening for a pushing man in that line. For full particulars address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

25 CALLING CARDS, NEATLY PRINTED, and sent postpaid for 10c. WM. HOWIE, Beebe Plain, Que.

Live Stock. FOR SALE, GUINEA PIGS; EGGS FROM prize-winning Barred White Buff Rocks, Golden, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Spanish, \$1.00 per setting. H. RANK, Plattsville, Ont.

FOUR REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL Calves, three months old, from Deep Milking Dams, \$15 each. Eggs from B. F. Rocks and Rose Comb, White Leghorns, bred for egg and meat production, \$5 for \$1. D. LEITCH, Cornwall, Ont.

Wanted. GINSENG WANTED — LIVE PLANTS only; next fall; \$1.50 per hundred for small; \$3.00 per green pound for large ones. Write for particulars. W. E. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Farm Wanted. WANTED, 100 OR 200 ACRE FARM ON Shares or Rent, soil, water, and possession next spring; stock taken if desired at valuation; satisfaction guaranteed; reference, W. THOMPSON, Box 673, Strathroy.