# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1902. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.


## MARTINIQUE.

### Continued Eruptions Cause Consternation in the Island

SAILORS, EXCAVATING FOR BODIES, DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR VESSELS.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 20.—There was another eruption from Mont Pelee on Sunday. Ashes fell here. The volcano is still violently smoking and there are no signs of its ceasing its activity.

The United States cruiser 'Cincinnati' and the United States government tug 'Potomac' will be stationed here indefinitely. The 'Potomac' will shortly go to the Island of Guadaloupe to bring to this place the furniture, books, etc., of the office of the United States Consul, there, Mr. Louis N. Ayme.

CLOUDS OF CINDERS.

Paris, May 20.—Governor L'Huerreau, of Martinique, has cabled to the Colonial Minister, M. Decrais, announcing that Mont Pelee continues to throw up immense quantities of cinders, which, owing to a change in the direction of the wind, are now covering the southern districts of the island. Violent explosions have been heard at Le Carbet.

The Governor has sent the following cablegram to Mr. Decrais, the Colonial Minister, dated Fort de France, May 18:—

'I have informed the population that supplies by the United States naval vessel 'Dixie' and the steamers 'Fontabelle' and 'Madiana' will arrive here to-day. The cargoes of these vessels will be exempted from all duty and other charges. This is done on all food supplies reaching us.

'Commander G. W. Mentz and Capt. Crabb, of the Quartermaster's Department, have just arrived here on the United States collier 'Sterling' with the food presented by the Government of Porto Rico.'

The Governor further declared there is no danger of an outbreak on the part of the population of the northern districts of the island, as alleged, on account of the people being out of work.

VOICES FROM THE GRAVE.

Martinique mails forwarded, just prior to the disaster, arrived here on Sunday. The newspapers print a number of private letters from St. Pierre, giving many details of events immediately preceding the catastrophe. The most interesting of these is a letter from a young lady, who was among the victims, dated May 3. After describing the aspect of St. Pierre before dawn, the town being lit up with flames from the volcano, everything covered with ashes and the people greatly excited, yet not panic-stricken, she said:—

'My calmness astonishes me. I am awaiting the event tranquilly. My only suffering is from the dust which penetrates everywhere, even through closed windows and doors. We are all calm. Mamma is not a bit anxious. Edith alone is frightened. If death awaits us there will be a numerous company to leave the world. Will it be by fire or asphyxia? It will be what God wills. You will have our last thoughts. Tell brother Robert that we are still alive. This will, perhaps, be no longer true when this letter reaches you.'

The Edith mentioned was a lady visitor who was among the rescued. This and other letters enclosed samples of the ashes which fell over the doomed towns. The ashes are a bluish grey impalpable powder, resembling newly ground flour and slightly smelling of sulphur.

WERE FULLY WARNED.

Another letter, written during the afternoon of May 3, says: 'The population of the neighborhood of the mountain is flocking to the city. Business is suspended, inhabitants are panic-stricken, and the firemen are sprinkling the streets and roofs, to settle the ashes, which are filling the air.'

These and other letters seem to indicate that evidences of the impending disaster were numerous five days before it occurred. It is difficult to understand how it was that a general exodus of the population of St. Pierre did not take place before May 8.

Still another letter says: 'St. Pierre presents an aspect unknown to the natives. It is a city sprinkled with grey snow, a winter scene without cold. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are abandoning their houses, villas and cottages, and are flocking to the city. It is a curious pell-mell of women, children and barefooted peasants, big, black fellows, loaded with household goods. The air is oppressive; your nose burns. Are we going to die asphyxiated? What has to-morrow in store for us? A flow of lava, rain or stones, or a cataclysm from the sea? Who can tell? Will give you my thoughts if I must die.'

A St. Pierre paper, of May 3, announces that an excursion arranged for the next day, to Mont Pelee, had been postponed as the crater was inaccessible, adding that notice would be issued when the excursion would take place.

HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 20.—A severe inundation at Basse Point, on the north-east coast of this island at two o'clock this morning, swept away twenty houses. Fifty other buildings were damaged by the flowing mud which has swept over the Vallee de la Riviere (Valley of the River). There was no loss of life, Basse Point having been evacuated several days ago.

Access to the ruins of St. Pierre is still impossible.

The United States cruiser 'Cincinnati' and the United States special steamer 'Potomac,' which left here yesterday for St. Pierre in another attempt to recover the bodies of the United States and British consuls and their families, have not been able to land their searching parties owing to the intense clouds of cinders sweeping over the stricken town.

THE SCENE AT ST. PIERRE ON MAY 9.

Sketched from a photograph by a lady passenger on the 'Korona.'—New York 'Herald.'

SAILORS WERE DRIVEN OFF THE ISLAND.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 20.—The expedition sent to recover the bodies of the American and British consuls at St. Pierre, yesterday, nearly resulted in another horror. The vessels taking part in the expedition were the United States steamer 'Potomac' and the British cruiser 'Indefatigable.' The 'Potomac,' under the command of Lieut. Benj. B. McCormick, arrived here first, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and landed working parties. One party went to the site of the American consulate and the other, headed by Lieut. McCormick, went to the north end of the town, to the spot where the British consulate stood, from where Lieut. McCormick could see Mont Pelée, and noticed that a huge column of smoke and gas was pouring out of the crater, in a manner similar to the eruption of May 8 last. He thereupon rushed to the site of the American consulate and ordered all hands to the boats. The American sailors picked up a heavy, metallic coffin, in a wood case, containing the remains of the United States Consul, Mr. Thomas T. Prentis, and carried it to a boat. The American party was in imminent danger.

In the meanwhile the 'Indefatigable' had arrived off St. Pierre, but left the shore, heading for the sea, blowing her siren. At that time a huge stream of molten matter was pouring into the sea, raising columns of steam, and the whole sea was hideous, having turned to a yellow-green color, while what was apparently smoke was rushing from the mountain. The detonations were continuous and were accompanied by a fearful storm of lightning, thunder and rain. The flashes were of terrific violence, and during the storm new craters opened in Mont Pelée.

Fortunately, the wind kept the clouds of smoke and gas from enveloping the American and British warships for the working party.

PEOPLE OF FORT DE FRANCE FLED IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Fort de France, May 21.—Yesterday morning at 5.30 a thick, heavy cloud, lit up by flashes of lightning, and the rising sun, rose from Mont Pelée. The people of Fort de France at once became panic-stricken, and in scant attire rushed excitedly through the streets of the town. Stones from the volcano as big as hazel nuts fell upon the streets. Many of the inhabitants hurriedly embarked on the vessels in the harbor, and it was with very great difficulty that they were eventually reassured. At seven o'clock, however, the excitement was over, and the people became calm.

The cloud which issued from Mont Pelée was composed of cinders. It is estimated that 20,000 people rushed into the streets of the town shrieking and praying.

A tidal wave has destroyed a portion of the village of Le Carbet.

MORE ERUPTIONS.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., May 21.—It has been reported here from St. Kitts, in the Leeward Islands, that noises similar to those heard on May 7 were again audible, but louder and with great distinctness. Some of the houses there were slightly shaken by the concussion.

From the British Island of Antigua and the French Island of Guadaloupe, very loud detonations from the south-east are reported.

Another report which has reached here from the British Island of Dominica is to the effect that at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning a curious awe-inspiring fiery cloud, surmounted by a fleecy, white cap, resembling highly polished silver, was seen from Roseau (on the west coast of Dominica) in the south-east. This phenomenon caused alarm in Dominica, especially as lightning followed in its wake.

Still another report which has reached here from Castries, Island of St. Lucia, says a further serious eruption of Mont Pelée on Martinique was reported at Castries, on May 19, and the search parties which were in St. Pierre that day had promptly to quit the town. The British cruiser 'Indefatigable' and the United States steamer 'Potomac' were forced hurriedly to leave the port of St. Pierre.

SITUATION AT ST. VINCENT.

London, May 21.—The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, cables from St. Vincent to the Colonial Office, as follows:

'All immediate wants now supplied. Have ordered timber for the construction of houses, through His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and the Governor-General of Canada, at a cost of £5,000 ($25,000). Please instruct those officers to co-operate and arrange for the payment.

'The question of the re-settlement of the people is under consideration. In my estimation £50,000 ($250,000) will enable us to support all the sufferers for six months and re-house them in new localities.

'The sufferings of the wounded from burns are very terrible. Sixty deaths have occurred in the hospital.'

BURIAL OF THE CONSUL.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Tuesday, May 20.—Governor L'Heurreau is on board the French cruiser 'Suchet.' Comparative quiet is restored, but every one is trying to leave the island, which the inhabitants believe to be doomed. Should the volcano again resume activity scenes of awful panic and horror will surely occur. Under the frightful strain, the crowds are losing their nerve and even the foreigners on relief and other duty are nearly worn out with the ceaseless vigils, day and night.

Nevertheless, no further relief seems needed. The people do not require food. They want to get away entirely from this place.

Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Thomas T. Prentiss, the late United States consul at St. Pierre, were held yesterday. Commander Thomas C. McLean, of the United States cruiser 'Cincinnati,' officiated, and the officers of the war vessels in port, the marines and sailors, Mr. Ayme, acting consul, and many citizens were present. The remains of the consul are now buried under an acacia tree in the cemetery here.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Ottawa, May 22.—A cable has been received by the government from the Governor of the Windward Islands, asking that the $25,000 voted by the Dominion for the St. Vincent disaster be forwarded in timber for the erection of houses. The government has not yet decided on any action.

EXPLORED THE RUINS.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 23.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with M. Clerc, a member of the Colonial Legislature of Martinique, who recently explored the vicinity of Mont Pelee. He said:

'I started on Friday last for Mont Pelee by the road leading along the coast from Basse Pointe, and, accompanied by M. Telliame Chancele, chief engineer of the sugar works, I reached a height of 1,235 meters without difficulty, and was able to ascertain that the present crater is about 300 meters in diameter. On the east it is overlooked by the Morne La Croix, the culminating point of the island, having an altitude of 1,350 meters, which is completely crumbled and mined at its base, as a result of the vocanic action, and might easily collapse. The Morne Petit Bon Homme has an incandescent aspect. In order to make known our presence at the point where we stood, I waved a piece of white cloth, attached to a stick, in the air, which was replied to by a corresponding signal from an inhabitant of Morne Rouge, who signalled to me in this manner in order to show that he saw us. We felt a number of electric commotions, and our shoes were damaged by the heat.

'The pond which was situated near Morne La Croix is completely dried up. The iron cross which stood at the foot of the mountain has been melted. Only the base of the masonry, on which the cross stood, and the lower part of the foot of the cross, can be seen. The rims of the crater have very much changed in appearance; the heat where we stood was intense, and the whole aspect of the mountain was terrifying. Stones fell around us, and we picked up large pieces of sulphur, which, however, we were unable to retain in our possession. The whole spot was charged with electricity, which became so violent that we were obliged to retreat.

'Our descent from the mountain was more difficult than our ascent. A blinding rain of ashes fell upon us, and the engineer was nearly killed by a large stone which fell near him. We succeeded in reaching Basse Pointe, on our return, after having been four hours on the mountain under the most dangerous circumstances.'

ANOTHER ERUPTION CREATED CONSTERNATION AT CHATEAU BELAIR.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, D. W. I., May 26.—Another eruption on the night of Sunday, May 18, caused a greater fall of ashes and stones, and more consternation at Chateau Belair, Island of St. Vincent, than resulted from the eruptions of May 7. Shortly after the appearance on May 18 of a cloud which was believed to be from the mountain, Egyption darkness enveloped the village of Chateau Belair. The inhabitants of the hamlet rent the air with shrieks, and groped against the banks of the road leading to Cumberland in their anxious efforts to flee from threatened danger. Many persons had their limbs broken.

The darkness lasted one hour, but the exodus from Chateau Belair lasted all night. Detonations and smoke and lava from the volcano continued the next day, May 19, and the people still continued their efforts to leave Chateau Belair for Kingstown and other towns.

A heavy rainfall occurred at Chateau Belair on May 19, the first in that district for two months, and the streets, huts and shops of the village were flooded. As the volcanic eruptions diminished after May 19, some thirty of the inhabitants returned to Chateau Belair, but are still apprehensive of severe eruptions.

MONT PELEE STILL ACTIVE.

Fort de France, Martinique, May 26.—The government dredge went to St. Pierre yesterday, and the crew burned 100 bodies, including many of those killed by last Tuesday's eruption of Mont Pelee, who were evidently engaged in looting.

The workmen report that Mont Pelee is split from peak to base, and that there is a fissure 300 metres wide.

It is unofficially reported that the various governments will be advised to discontinue sending supplies, as the enormous quantity now here is sufficient for the greatest emergency.

Paris, May 25.—The government continues to receive contributions from various sources for the relief of the inhabitants of Martinique. The Czar has contributed 250,000 francs through his Minister of Finance, M. De Witte, and the Emperor of Japan has given 10,000 francs for the same purpose.

CONDITIONS ON ST. MARTINIQUE.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 25.—The United States cruiser 'Cincinnati' arrived here from St. Lucia yesterday. The steamer 'Lukenbach' arrived this morning and left at once for Porto Rico. The steamer 'Fontabelle' reached here at nine o'clock this morning with a hundred and fifty tons of supplies from the Chamber of Commerce of New York and other citizens. Among her passengers are Mrs. W. R. Corwin, who was specially named by President Roosevelt as secretary of the various bodies in the United States contributing for the relief of the sufferers; Professor Angelo Heiprin and other scientists. The steamer 'Tapazee' has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Cowine to visit St. Vincent.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, the eminent geologist, with his party, has chartered a steamer and is carefully studying the volcano from the sea. George Kennan, with a land party, is examining the northern part of the island. The scientists are divided in opinion as to whether or not new and more violent outburts are to be expected. A majority of them think volcanic energy will be displayed for a long time, but that no further loss of life will occur, as there are no large places left to be destroyed and Fort de France, they say, is absolutely safe from any possible outburst of Mont Pelée. For two days heavy rains have fallen.

Mont Pelée was fairly quiet yesterday, although there was a big eruption of ashes, which covered the extreme north of the island. The new crater is active.

## SIGNS OF PEACE.

### A Confident Belief That the War is Practically Ended

PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE AT VEREENIGING.

London, May 26.—Although Mr. Balfour declined to commit himself publicly when parliament assembled to-day, there is no doubt whatever in government circles that a definite proclamation of peace is only a question of hours.

It was reported in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day that the proclamation of peace may be followed by an abandonment of the tax on grain.

Touching the crowning misfortune at Colenso, the author says: 'Just as in the hour of battle, General Buller had failed the men whom he led, so now, in the hour of trial, he was to fail his country, which had intrusted the fortune of war to his hands. He utterly lost heart. Not only did he despair of doing anything himself, but he despaired for others.'

London, May 22.—The fact that the Boer delegates at Vereeniging sent their leaders to Pretoria on May 18 has been allowed to transpire. Since that date the reports adverse to peace have been published. All the circumstances detailed in the despatches, which are closely censored, go to show that the essential conditions on which the cessation of hostilities was asked were rejected. The despatch to the 'Telegraph' from Pretoria says that the leaders who went to Pretoria on Sunday were Messrs. Botha, De la Rey, De Wett and Lucas Meyer. They all lodged in the house next to Lord Kitchener's. From other sources it is learned that they were the bearers of proposals wholly different from those of the British; in fact, their proposals were tantamount to territorial independence.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the correspondent at Pretoria of the 'Daily Telegraph,' has cabled his friends here that he is about to return home. The 'Telegraph' interprets this action on the part of its correspondent as a circuitous intimation that peace has been arranged in South Africa, and that owing to the censorship Mr. Burleigh was unable to communicate this fact to his paper.

New York, May 22.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says, notwithstanding discouraging telegrams from Pretoria, the prevailing feeling here is that peace is still in sight. There were heavy buying orders for consols on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon in anticipation of a favorable termination of the Boer conference. Botha, Schalk Burger, Lucius Meyer and even other Boer leaders arrived at Pretoria from Vereeniging on Sunday night.

The concensus of opinion here is that all the signs are propitious; but up to two o'clock this afternoon the British officials had given no indication of the course which the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner and the Boer delegates at Pretoria were taking. That conferences are occurring regarding the basis upon which peace shall be declared is the sum total of the information which the War Office has vouchsafed up to the present, though it is intimated that a definite announcement of the result, peaceful or otherwise, may be speedily expected. The impression that peace is close at hand has obviously taken a strong hold of operators on the Stock Exchange. The buying of consols and gilt-edged South African shares continues, it is believed on behalf of well-informed interests.

London, May 23.—The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning claims authority to say that peace in South Africa is practically assured. This is also the general impression which prevails with the other newspapers and the public, the former do not go so far as the assertion published by the 'Chronicle.' At a late hour last night, however, the government departments declined to give any information on the matter. It is understood that important despatches were received yesterday from Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and from Lord Kitchener, but nothing can be ascertained as to the nature of the contents of these messages.

A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Pretoria says that the Boers are seeking permission to retain their horses.

The 'Daily Mail,' in its issue of this morning, says that despatches which have been received here from Pretoria say that during the stay of the Boer delegates there the conference will continue at Vereeniging and that a majority of those present at the conference are trying to persuade the recalcitrant minority into a unanimous vote. In the meantime, the British columns have been resting and refitting, and they are now all ready for immediate action. The 'Daily Mail' says it believes the delegates at Pretoria will despatch the British ultimatum to the conference at Vereeniging for its consideration.

New York, May 23.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says consols were again freely purchased yesterday in anticipation of peace, many buying orders coming from American and the Continent.

## 'TIMES' HISTORY OF WAR

BRITISH GENERALS SCATHINGLY DENOUNCED.

London, May 26.—The second volume of 'The Times's History of the War in South Africa' is attracting unusual attention on account of its scathing denunciation of British generals and the War Office. The criticism gains additional weight by the fact that it appears under the auspices of 'The Thunderer.' No enemy of Great Britain can have more frankly denounced British blunders. Starting with General White's last fight before he withdrew to Ladysmith, the author says it was in reality a serious defeat of infantry badly handled by the officer in command, who 'proved quite unfit to grapple with the difficult situation, in which, largely by the mistakes of others, he was placed.' The cavalry was as bad as the infantry, and the situation was only saved by the heroism of the artillery.

The surrender of troops at Nicholson's Nek is described as premature, though 'no more humiliating than many surrenders which occurred after it.'

Passing to Stormberg, the writer describes the succession of blunders which led to the reverse as 'sheer mismanagement on the part of General Gatacre or his staff.'

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Toronto, May 21.—The mystery surrounding the deaths of Corporal Kniesley, D. C. M., and Private T. B. Day, of the 2nd C. M. R., three days after the battle of the Little Hart's River, has been cleared away by a letter received by Mr. Daniel C. Day, of Shallow Lake, Private Day's father, from Private A. J. Brace, and published here to-day. 'Six of us,' says Brace, 'became detached from the troop, while trying to reach the convoy, after the terrible battle at Hart's River, when the Canadians gained fame, but lost brave men, on March 31. Bert and I were two of the six, and we wandered all night Monday in rain, and all Tuesday. On Tuesday we beat off four mounted Boers, who attacked us. On Wednesday, at 8 a.m., we were again attacked by 50 Boers. We had fair cover among rocks and fought hard for five hours. By that time we were surrounded, and they had closed in to twenty yards, and showers of bullets fell around us. We could stand no longer, and shouted to each other to run out and surrender, but Corporal Kniesley and Bert never answered. They were both shot in the brain.'

A BOER REPULSE.

Middelburg, Cape Colony, May 21.—The town of Aberdeen (about 75 miles south of Middelburg) was attacked on Sunday last by 120 Boers, who were repulsed. Commandant Van Herden was killed.

## FOURTH CONTINGENT

REMAINING REGIMENT EMBARKS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Halifax, N.S., May 23.—The fifth regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, boarded the 'Corinthian' at eight o'clock this morning, and at 11.15 the ship hauled into the stream, where she will remain till this evening, when she will leave for South Africa. As the troopship moved away from the wharf she ran up the signal, 'Good-bye, Canada,' at her foremast, and on the mainmast was displayed 'No surrender.' The Hon. Dr. Borden went on board after the ship anchored. The 'Corinthian' weighed anchor and put to sea at 12.30 o'clock.

CANADIANS ILL.

Ottawa, May 20.—Lord Minto has received the following list of casualties from the casualty department: E. C. Redsmill, H. W. Dyment, Robert Dease, J. A. Wilson, C. A. McVickar, E. Keddy, members of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, dangerously ill of enteric fever at Pietermaritzburg. Redsmill enlisted at Medicine Hat, N.W.T.; Dyment at Halifax; Dease at Montreal, Wilson and McVickar at London, Ont., and Keddy at Quebec.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Governor-General was informed to-day by a cable from Mr. Chamberlain that Martin Conway, of C Division, S.A.C., was dangerously ill of enteric fever at Mooi River, on May 17. His brother, J. Conway, jr., resides at Kingston, Kent County, N.B.

Ottawa, May 26.—A message to the Governor-General announces that No. 449 (Private Charles Murphy) of the 2nd C. M. R., is dangerously ill of enteric fever at Elandsfontein. Next of kin, Edward Murphy, of Strathcona, Alberta.

CANADIAN DEAD.

A cable was also received announcing the death from enteric fever of Albert Reynolds, A. division, S.A.C., at Potchefstroom, S.A. His mother, Mrs. A. R. Reynolds, resides at Udney, Ont.

## TO ENTERTAIN ROYALTY

THEIR MAJESTIES TO BE THE GUESTS OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

London, May 26.—It is announced that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his wife, will entertain the King and Queen at dinner on June 27, the day after the coronation, to meet the principal foreign guests.

## KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE RESULTS IN GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY.

Naples, May 26.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena arrived here last evening on their way to Palermo to open the agricultural exhibition there. During the stoppage of the royal train at the arsenal here two stones were thrown at the train by a man named Vincenzo Guerriero, who was immediately arrested. Guerriero had previously been convicted of theft.

The assault resulted in a great demonstration of loyalty toward Their Majesties from the crowds.

# IKE.

(Minnie S. Baker, in 'National Advocate.')

Twenty years ago, when the gold fever was raging in North Georgia, a little village, destined to be the arena of many exploits, sprang up at the foot of the mountains and the owners thereof called it Kinmori.

From the very beginning it caused turmoil and strife among the inhabitants, who divided themselves into two factions, the lower class denouncing foreign capital and improved methods, while the more enlightened citizens openly expressed their satisfaction that the country was making such progress. Up to that time hydraulic mining was an unheard-of thing in that region and even some of the most advanced theorists shook their heads doubtfully as the ponderous engines demolished one 'bed-ed' hillside after another.

But the syndicate's crowning affront to the opposing party was an injury peculiar to the country and the people and one not easily forgiven. It was the accidental discovery of an illicit distillery, twenty feet underground on one side and thirty above the level, in a rock precipice on the other.

Before digging the vast network of sluice ditches that crossed and recrossed the country from the Chestatee and Chattahoochee to the Etowah, the engineers had to make many careful surveys and it was during one of these that 'Slatton's still' was discovered and its hiding place desecrated by a stranger's presence. The revenue officers themselves were not despised any more heartily than the new mining company. The fact that they did not report their find and allowed the moonshiners to leave their mountain in secrecy did little or nothing towards mollifying the dissatisfied element; consequently, when Ike Slatton applied to the superintendent for a job there was no little surprise in the office.

He was a small, angular lad of about fourteen years, with a swarthy complexion and a shock of coarse black hair; but, as if in atonement for his other defects, nature had given him a pair of hungry-looking gray eyes that made one think his soul must be larger than his body.

'What do you think you can do, Ike; take your place in line with the men?' Mr. Harne asked, smilingly.

'Oh, no, sir; I never expected that. I couldn't do that nohow on 'count o' Maw. I'm obleeged to be so as I kin take care o' her. But I thought you might let me do little odd jobs, run into town on urran's an' the like.'

It was a long speech for Ike and when he had finished he twisted his ragged hat still more tightly under his arm and looked around anxiously, as if trying to find something to do.

'Does your father know of this?'

'Oh, yes, sir. I dassent do anything 'thout askin' him. He don't keer long as I do my work at home, mornin' an' night.'

The result of this was that when Harne went home that evening, he laughingly told his wife that he had retained sufficient civilization to feel the need of an office boy.

For the first weeks things went on as smoothly as possible. Ike proved not only willing but capable and soon evinced an undemonstrative fondness for the 'boss' that showed itself in various ways, some ludicrous, others pathetic. He could read and write fairly well and had a natural aptitude for figures. Beyond this his knowledge was meager indeed.

Harne found himself studying the boy and wondering what made him so unlike others of his class; he was so thirsty for knowledge, and yet even in his humility there was a touch of pride which sat strangely on an outlaw's son.

'Who taught you to read, Ike?' he asked one day.

'Maw. All I know I learnt from her. I ain't much account yit, Mr. Harne, but if I ever do make anything out o' myself it'll be bekase o' her.'

'Does your father not mean to give you any more education?'

'Paw? Gracious, no! He bebredges me the little I got, even though it didn't cost him a cent. It never did seem fair to me, Mr. Harne, to talk against a feller to his back, specially when the feller's you' own paw, but I'll say this much, me an' maw 'nd 'a ruther been dead a many a time than to 'a lived the way we've had to.'

The pathos in Ike's voice was even more touching than his words.

'You are a brave lad, and I know your mother is proud of such a son,' the superintendent smiled cheerily, but his tones were not so steady as usual.

'You must let me help you as much as I want.'

'Oh, how good!' and Ike's wonderful eyes illuminated his whole face, then it suddenly clouded.

'Thank ye, sir, a thousand times; but it won't do. Paw don't believe in readin' an' learnin' an' things like that.'

The utter hopelessness of the boy's attitude appealed to Harne and surprised him into a proposition regarding Ike's future that he had never thought of before.

'I am not a rich man, Ike, but if you can get away from home, I will advance the money to give you two years at some good school and you can pay me afterwards.'

'Would ye do that sir, jes' fur me—a little green hoosier like me?' and Ike who had never shed many tears, even in the darkest days of his rough, hard life, felt himself growing dangerously weak.

'Assuredly I will, my boy, if your people are willing. You may go home right now and talk it over with them.'

The next day Ike did not return to his post, nor the next, and on the third morning, just as Harne was thinking of sending a messenger to him, one of the men brought him a note—a soiled, disreputable-looking missive, but he seized it eagerly.

'Deer Mr. Harne,' it began, 'you must not think hard of me for not coming back. I kain't come no more. Paw, he won't let me. He is as mad as fire about you offern to send me to school. I never saw him in sech a rage. Maw was so glad and proud of the chanst, but it's all over now. She says she'll never furgit you for being so good to me. It ain't no use for me to try to be anything, sir—everything is against me. I'll do the best I can for Maw an' the little feller, but for myself I'll haf to live an' die jist as I am. Be keerful about the awtice an' sluice boxes, Mr. Harne, theys no tellin' what he might do when he gits in one of his fits. It ain't likely that I'll ever have a chanst to do you a favor, but if I do you may just count on my doing it and being thankful for the chanst. Yours respektfully, ISAAC SLATTON.'

'N. B.—The reason some of the words is spelt wrong, I could not find them. I hunted out all I could find in Maw's little Bible, and she told me where to put the big letters.'

Several days after this one of the night watchmen, whose duty it was to patrol the sluice boxes, reported seeing two mysterious figures stealing away from the engine-house about one o'clock on the previous night, which was Friday.

Every Saturday the precious settlings were drained out of the boxes and securely packed for shipping, the packages being marked 'Gold Dust,' with the number of penny-weights contained in each.

This was not the first time an attempt had been made to rob the boxes and Harne decided to put a stop to it for once and all.

'Tell Hardin not to move the engine. We will work a little lower down on that same bluff and not clear the sluices till next week. See Jenkins and Long and tell them to pay off for to-day as they will be wanted for extra duty to-night.'

The foreman touched his hat respectfully, and turned to go.

'One moment, Davis. You may let it be known, in a casual way, that the boxes are to remain just as they are and perhaps to-night will develop something.'

As the day advanced great masses of lowering clouds swept majestically up from the horizon and the wind whistled angrily through the pines and laurels as it dashed from the mountain tops and lost itself in the shadowy gorges below.

'We're in for a regular fall freshet,' one of the men said, drawing on his coat that had been thrown aside, for the mild October day was growing chilly.

And his surmise proved correct. By dark the wind was blowing a gale and the rain fell in torrents. Harne could hardly find it in his heart to keep the guard out, but it had to be done.

The foreman slept in a little room adjoining the office, which was situated about midway between the superintendent's house and the mining centre, the distance from each being about one-half mile. Near midnight he was awakened by the shrill whistle of the guard's 'call,' followed by a muffled crack of a rifle that was almost lost in the thunder which kept echoing among the hills.

Seizing his lantern, he rushed down to the first shelter, known as the watchman's station, where he found everything in confusion. The gate of the reservoir had been removed in the darkness, and in addition to the rain, the water was pouring down in an overwhelming current, flooding the sluice boxes and drowning the sound of their voices.

Before Davis could get the men together they heard a sharp crash, followed by a continuous boom.

'Something's struck,' he said, and just then another rifle was heard at the farthest station. 'Jenkins, you go and arouse the boss. Ben and I will see what is the trouble with Long.' Thirty minutes later Harne and the men were gathered around the remains of the office. The vault had been blown up and the safe completely demolished.

Davis was the first to comprehend the situation. 'All that racket down at the sluices was only a blind. Don't you see? A decoy, so to speak, to draw attention from the office. I had no more than got down there when we heard the explosion and thought the lightning had struck something. There must be a half dozen in the job,' and the honest fellow fairly groaned in his distress. 'How much was in the safe, sir?'

A white line settled around the superintendent's mouth, as he answered huskily. 'Six thousand dollars; you know Monday is pay-day. Hardin go for the dogs at once, perhaps the rain will stop before the track gets entirely cold.'

It was nearly two miles to the stockade occupied by the convicts, and the bloodhounds were always kept close to that.

In spite of the rain they could see faint traces of wheels, showing how the robbers had escaped.

By daybreak the rain had ceased and the dogs were let loose, but it was impossible to get a trail. The elements had completely foiled any chance of a capture from that quarter.

In the meantime local detectives were at work and that Sunday saw more than one searching party haunting the vicinity where Slatton's still was supposed to be hidden.

After everything had been done that could be done, Harne sent a message to the nearest telegraph station requesting the president of the Kinmori Company to send a man down at once to clear it up.

About twelve o'clock that night, he was aroused by a soft knock at the door and, hastily throwing it open he saw Ike lying on the porch, his face drawn and ghastly and his garments dripping with water.

'I think it's all here, sir,' he said, weakly; 'please count it.'

'Not till I hear your story, Ike. Oh, my poor boy, you are hurt,' and, lifting him gently he carried him in and put him on a lounge. 'Not a word till these wet clothes are off,' he went on, after calling a servant to replenish the fire.

But the lad made a faint dissenting gesture. 'Let me speak while I—can. Him and—some others took the stuff an' hid it in an old shaft an'—when he found out I knowed it he said he'd kill me if I told. But he won't git the chanst now,' here his voice failed him, and Harne, after giving him some brandy, begged him to rest, but he shook his head. 'Soon as I could I slipped it out, but I fell down Burton's Point an' couldn't move for a long time. Then I—crawled to the ditch and floated down.'

'Great heaven! Child, do you know what you are saying? Did you get in that boiling ditch at Burton's Point and float down here? It is all out of banks. How did you keep in the current?'

'Me an' a lot o' the boys used to do it for fun—push on one bank with our feet and the other with our shoulders. I never could a' got here no other way. An', of course, I meant to bring the money, even if paw did kill me. But—I was mighty glad—it wasn't silver—an' that—the box didn't—leak.'

They had already sent for a doctor, and by the time he arrived the poor, bruised little form had been tenderly put to bed.

'His mother ought to know,' Mrs. Harne whispered between her sobs.

Ike opened his eyes.

'No, ma'am, it won't do no good, an' she couldn't leave the little fellers.'

For a little while there was silence; then he looked anxiously at Harne.

'Have you counted it, sir?'

'Yes, my boy; it is all safe, but at what a cost! I can never repay you for this night's work, Ike,' he said tremuously.

'You've no call to, Mr. Harne. It's the last I'll ever do, an' I'm glad it was done fur you an' maw.'

'Don't talk that way, Ike. The doctor will soon be here and we will pull you through—we must,' he added, half defiantly, as if to himself.

'No, sir; an' I'm glad of it. Maw says dyin' is easy enouth, if we only do our duty an' she'd ruther have me go this way than to a' stood by and saw you ousted out o' that money.'

At that moment the doctor hurried in.

'Why, Isaac, my lad, what have you been doing to yourself?' he cried, in genuine dismay.

Ike smiled, and they all noted the tense line around his pallid lips.

'Please don't shake me up, doctor; 'twon't do no good.'

'Are you suffering any pain, Ike?' and as Mrs. Harne leaned over to smooth back the hair from his damp brow, a great scalding tear fell upon his cheek.

'Oh, Mrs. Harne, please, ma'am, don't cry fur me. I don't hurt much, an' I'm not sorry one bit. When things are purty rough in this world, a feller don't mind tryin' the next. I know you air thinkin' o' maw—but after a while it won't be so hard on—her—fur—he won't aggervate her so—an'—she'll—know I'm safe.'

An hour later he had sunk into a stupor, and when an unkempt, wild-eyed man, tottering and breathless, pushed his way into the room and dropped heavily down by the bedside, he made no movement.

It was Bill Slatton, and Harne's first impulse was to hurl him from the room, but charity and a glance from his wife persuaded him to silence; a silence, however, which lasted but a moment, for the kneeling figure began to sway to and fro and a hoarse voice broke into a wail: 'Oh, Lord, ha' mercy, ha' mercy, fur Christ's sake, ha' mercy!'

Suddenly he sprang to his feet with an imploring look towards the physician.

'Is it all up with him, Doc?'

The other nodded.

'Kain't you give him something to bring him to, jes' for a minit? God knows, I hain't no call to expect anything, but I'd give this if he could know whut I've got to say,' and he stretched forth a brawny arm which, for all its sinews, was shaking like a wind-tossed leaf.

'I have already done what I could. If he revives it will be from a higher power. He may, though, just for a moment—before the end.'

'Mr. Harne, sir, you know all about it, o' course, but please, sir, fur his sake an' his maw's, don't say nothin' till—till he's laid away an' I'll do anything you say. Only don't put me in jail an' him a dyin' like this.'

The superintendent looked at the man silently a moment before answering.

'For his sake and his mother's, I shall say nothing at all. So far as I am concerned you are free—until the offence is repeated. I will also give you ten days to leave the country.'

Slatton returned his gaze with one of stolid, helpless indifference.

'I reckon, sir, you think I ort to feel pow'ful thankful, but I ain't got no heart fur nothin' like that. I'd jes' as lief work out a sentence as not. No punishment could be greater 'an whut I feel now. I r'aly believe a ball an' chain mought sorter lighten the load on my conscience.'

The watchers around the bedside exchanged significant glances and the unerring conviction forced itself upon their minds that this was a repentance like unto Paul's of old.

'I ain't fit that the Lord sh'd let me, but, oh, if he could jes' know how I feel! Ikey! Ikey!'

The wan lids fluttered, then opened, and Ike gazed around in pathetic wonder.

'Oh, my boy; it's jes' me. Yo' mean, sinful paw 'at ain't fit to tech ye. Don't ye know me, Ikey?'

There was a flash of recognition on Ike's face as he tried in vain to speak. His father saw it, and, pressing his face closer, he went on brokenly: 'I want ye to know, sonny, that I'm a changed man. I've swore off from liquor, both sellin' an' drinkin', an' I'm agoin' to treat yo' maw an' the kids like I orto. An' if the Almighty gives me a chanst, ye won't be ashamed o' yo' daddy ever agin, my boy.'

Something passed over Ike's face; not a smile, but a radiance, an illumination, a look of an ineffable joy and peace. He turned his eyes up at Harne, who instantly divined his thought.

'It's all right, my lad. Your father is going to make a new home somewhere else for the mother and little ones, and I am going to help him. He heard about your accident, and came without our sending for him.'

Again that light upon the pale face and the next instant the spirit of a martyred hero had left the poor, crushed, paralyzed form forever.

In a distant state there lives a humble, contented family, far removed from the baneful influence of earlier associations. The husband and father is respected by his neighbors, loved by his children, and trusted by his wife. His language will always be uncouth, but there is an undercurrent of gentleness in it which Martha Slatton knows will never again fail her. Once every year the Harnes get a letter from her recounting their prosperity and reiterating their gratitude. They appreciate this but they need no reminder of past events, for the last newcomer in their household is called Ike.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### KINDNESS TO THE HELPLESS.

(Sydney Dayre, in New York 'Observer.')

'Don't do that, George,' said his mother, looking up from her washtub with a troubled face.

'Do what, mother?'

'Don't torment that gopher.'

'Ho! What hurt does it do?'

'It hurts it and it hurts me, too. It ought to hurt you to give pain to such a poor little helpless thing.'

George laughed as he gave another jerk to a string which was tied in a slip knot around the neck of a ground squirrel.

'Why, mother, these things are regular pests and ought to be killed, every one of them. If I let them live and increase we shouldn't have a thing left in the garden.'

'Perhaps so. It is not wrong to kill anything that does mischief. But it is cruel and wicked to give them any more pain than can be helped.'

George stooped down and loosened the string around the gopher's neck just enough to keep the little creature from choking and thus ending its misery, as he went on.

'I'm bound to clean out that gopher hole back in the brush lot. It's ever so much fun to set a snare for 'em. You came to get a smell of fresh air, didn't you, my hearty? And to nibble away at the beets and turnips, hey? And the first thing you knew you ran your nose into my snare, and found yourself whipped up—so—'

Another jerk swung the gopher as nigh as George's head, and his mother turned angrily from her work.

'George, make an end of that poor little thing at once.'

He always obeyed when she spoke like that. The gopher was mercifully set free from suffering, after which George set another trap and left it to take care of itself, while he came and emptied the wash water for his mother.

'If I could only get a good place to work, you wouldn't have to work so hard, mother,' he said, in a softer voice than one would have thought him capable of. He looked pityingly at her as she sat down, with a weary look on her face, for a few moments' rest.

'No, my boy, I'm sure you'd help me all you could.'

'Yes, I would. Get out of the way, there, I say!'

He picked up a stone and flung it at the head of a poor old cow as she tried to reach a few green leaves which hung over the garden fence.

'Jim Blake told me,' said George, sitting down by his mother for a moment, 'that Mr. Russell's been looking for a boy to help take care of his horses.'

'That would be a good thing for you,' said his mother, eagerly.

'I guess it would. It's a splendid place up at the grove. Why, the stable's lots finer 'n this house, and everything so nice and handy about it. And Mr. Russell's easy on his hired folks, they say.'

'And it's so near that you could be home nights.'

'Yes, I believe I'll go up town now and find Jim Blake, and ask him if he won't speak to Mr. Russell for me. Jim knows I can do stable work well.'

George strayed up the village street keeping his quick eye on the alert for any odd bit of work which might fall in his way.

A gentleman rode up to the doctor's office, and George walked towards him as he looked for some one to hold his horse.

'My horse is pretty warm, and I don't like to tie him,' said the gentleman. 'Can you walk him about for a few minutes?'

George willingly took the bridle and walked up and down the block, greatly admiring the horse and his equipments.

'This is the kind of a horse I'm going to have when I'm a man,' he said. 'Big and plump and plucky, and a fine fellow to go, if I know the look of a horse. My, what a fine saddle that is! Must 'a' cost a lot o'money. This horse is every bit as handsome as Mr. Russell's span o' grays. Or handsomer—yes,' eyeing the horse critically. 'I always did like sorreis better than greys because you can shine 'em up so. You never can get a real good shine on a grey. Get out, there.'

A large dog in running across the street came very near the spirited horse, which reared a little with a quick start backwards. George gave the dog a violent kick, sending the poor animal down the street howling with pain. The next moment he jerked cruelly once or twice upon the bit, saying, impatiently:

'Keep still there, will you? You don't think I'm going to prance all over the street to hold you, do you?'

The owner of the horse came out and released George with a fair payment for his trouble. He went on and saw Jim Blake, who promised that he would do all he could to induce Mr. Russell to hire him.

George was returning from his gopher trap the next morning, when he heard a call from his mother. As he came around a shed into the front yard she met him.

'Mr. Russell is here asking for you,' she said, in a tone of great interest. 'He says he's been spoken to about you and wants to talk to you about his stable work. I do believe he means to hire you.'

George was just coming into sight of a gentleman who stood at the door of the house, and he flung a gasping half-dead gopher into the bushes as he took off his hat and came near. Mr. Russell turned a pleasant face towards him, but as George advanced he looked keenly at him, and hesitated a moment before speaking.

'You are wanting a place to help about horses, I believe,' he said, coldly.

'Yes, sir,' said George, anxiously. 'I'll do my very best to please you, sir, if you'll try me.'

'Well,' said Mr. Russell, 'if I find that I need you, I'll send for you. Good morning.'

He walked away and mounted his horse, leaving mother and son gazing wistfully after him.

'Why,' said she, with a look of great surprise and disappointment, 'I can't understand him. He talked to me so pleasantly about you, and thought you'd do for the place.'

'See, he wants to speak to me again,' said George, moving towards Mr. Russell, who had stopped and was looking back.

'I think I might as well say what I want to say now,' said Mr. Russell, 'although I did not think best to say it before your mother. I have a great many animals and birds about my place, for I am fond of such things. And I never could have any one among them whom I could not feel sure would be kind and gentle with them.'

'I always would be, sir,' said George.

'Perhaps so, but I want to have only people whose natural instinct would forbid their ill-treating a dumb creature, whether they were observed or not. You are the boy who was leading a horse in front of Dr. Harris's office yesterday?'

'Yes, sir,' said George, his heart sinking as he realized that he had, while little dreaming that sharp eyes were taking heed of his actions, destroyed his chance of a good situation.

'I was in a store opposite and saw your treatment of the dog and of the horse. If I had known you were the boy who was recommended to me, I need not have come here to-day; but since I have, let me advise you to cultivate a spirit of kindness to animals. If you think a little, you will see that only a coward and a bully could ever take pleasure in giving pain to anything so helpless as to be unable to protect itself against him. Good-morning.'

[For the 'Witness.'

### THE SONG.

Life wandered lonely and dwelt long
In alien paths apart,
Till it freed the spirit of the song,
That throbbed within its heart.

The song rang down the ways of men,
And touched the chords within
All kindred living hearts, and then
Life knew the world was kin.

It smote the springs of joy and pain,
And lifted hope above
The world's horizon, and again
Life knew the might of love.

Its spirit ranged thro' time—its balm
Stilled every pulse of strife,
Then, in its own created calm,
Life knew the soul of life.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

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# LITERARY REVIEW.

## TWO NOVELS.

'The Herb of Grace,' by Rosa Nouchette Carey, is, unlike some of this writer's works, a novel involving a good deal of depth in sentiment and variety in scene. The hero is rather quaintly described as still young at thirty, but for the most part the point of view is modern enough. The man of thirty rescues a college boy from the hands of sharpers, and subsequently from an unsuitable marriage. He finds his reward in the friendship of the boy's sisters. An industrious, loveable curate, with weak lungs, plays a pathetic part in the story. Some artist folk and others lend it touches of brightness, the brightest things as often happens, being said by the plainest people.

Oh, she has a good heart, has Ma'am,' continued Caleb, in his slow ruminative way, 'though she would talk a dozen men stupid, one after another, and be as fresh as paint herself.'

. . . . . .

'There's nothing like a committee for dawdling along, and keeping one standing on one leg as it were like a pelican in the wilderness, or a stuffed goose.'

'The Leopard's Spots, a romance of the white man's burden, 1865-1900,' by Thomas Dixon, jr. (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), is a painful and rabid presentation of the negro question from the Southerner's point of view. The assumption is that there is more than his skin that the Ethiopian cannot change, and it is the natural resort of those who have declared all men to be free and equal to argue next that the negro is not a man. The brutish nature of the negro comes with little grace from those parts of the South where the colored race were for some time denied the humanizing influences of domesticity, and raised like cattle for the market. A stirring if not first-rate romance of Northern lover and Southern heiress serves to hold together many pages of disagreeable dissertation.

## GIPSY SMITH.

'Gipsy Smith' is the autobiography of the best known and probably the most successful of English lay evangelists. Neither the man nor his people are at all well known on this side of the ocean, but both are worth reading about. Gipsy Rodney Smith is the son of gipsy parents, and has little or no school education, but his command of the English language is marvellous, and his eloquence draws large crowds wherever he preaches. In his autobiography Gipsy Smith tells of the life and customs of the gipsies as he knows and has experienced them; they are very different from the things that 'gorgios' (outsiders) imagine. The gipsies, he says, do not steal children; they have plenty of their own. They marry young, after a long, but (from a gorgio point of view) somewhat odd courtship.

The Gipsy sweethearts do their courting in the day-time, and where they can be seen by their parents. They do not go out for walks by the light of the moon, neither do they betake themselves to nooks or corners. All the sweet things the gipsy man says to the gipsy maid must be uttered if not in the hearing of their parents, at least in their sight. My brother Ezekiel and his wife were sweethearts from childhood. One day when they were approaching the state of manhood and womanhood, Ezekiel was talking to his girl in the presence of her mother. 'I know,' said Ezekiel's prospective mother-in-law, 'that you young people want a walk. You shall have one. I will go with you.' And this is the kind of thing which occurs invariably during gipsy courtship. Sweethearts would never think of going off alone for a little walk, yet the gipsies find this no bar to pleasant and successful courting.

(Revell, $1.50.)

## VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

'The Earth's Beginnings,' by Sir Robert Stanwell Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. (D. Appleton & Co.), is of special interest in view of the volcanic disturbances still going on in the West Indies. He explains that the heat which is the motive power of volcanoes 'has been originally derived in some way from the contraction of primaeval nebula.' The inside of the earth, he says, though very hot, behaves rather as a solid than as a liquid, on account of the intense pressure. Nearer the surface, however, where the pressure is less, in certain localities and under certain conditions, large quantities of rock may become fluid, or at least viscid, and in that state may flow out of a volcano as lava. As an example of a volcanic eruption, he cites the great explosion of Krakatoa, in 1883, which was somewhat of the same nature as one which took place last week in Martinique. The island of Krakatoa was almost unknown until the spring of 1883, when the volcano began to grumble, and the people of Batavia chartered a steamer and went there for a picnic. They beheld a vast column of steam at the summit which poured forth with terrific noise from a profound opening about thirty yards in width.

As the summer of this dread year advanced, the vigor of Krakatoa steadily increased, the noise became more and more vehement; these were presently audible on shores ten miles distant, and then twenty miles distant; and still those noises waxed louder and louder, until the great thunders of the volcano, now so rapidly developing, astonished the inhabitants that dwelt over an area at least as large as Great Britain. With each successive convulsion of quantity of fine dust was projected aloft into the clouds. The wind could not carry this dust away as rapidly as it was hurled upward by Krakatoa, and accordingly the atmosphere became heavily charged with suspended particles. A pall of darkness thus hung over the adjoining seas and islands. Such was the thickness and density of these atmospheric volumes of Krakatoa dust that, for 100 miles around, the darkness of midnight prevailed at midday. Many thousands of the unfortunate inhabitants of the adjacent shores of Sumatra and Java were destined never to behold the sun again. They were presently swept away to destruction in an invasion of the shore by the tremendous waves with which the seas surrounding Krakatoa were agitated.

The volcano continued in eruption during July and August, and on the 27th of the latter month the supreme display occurred. After two or three preliminary explosions, there was a frightful convulsion, which tore away a large part of the Island of Krakatoa, and scattered it to the winds. In that final effort all records of previous explosions on this earth were completely broken. The thunders of the great volcano attracted the attention of the coast guard at the Island of Rodrigues, 3,000 miles to the west. Evidences of the eruption of Krakatoa were seen in the country and elsewhere, the air wave spreading from the volcano to the antipodes. It also taught lessons on the constitution of our atmosphere. Before the occurrence no one had the slightest suspicion that far up above, twenty miles over our heads, a mighty wind is incessantly blowing at hurricane speed. All that Krakatoa did was simply to provide the charges of dust by which for one brief period this wind was made visible. In the autumn of 1883 the newspapers were full of accounts of strange appearances in the heavens. These came from Ceylon, the West Indies, and other tropical places. All had the same tale to tell. All these phenomena were due to Krakatoa. It was in the late autumn of 1883 that the marvellous series of celestial phenomena connected with the great eruption began to be displayed in Great Britain. Then it was that the glory of the ordinary sunsets was enhanced by a splendor which has dwelt in the memory of all those who were permitted to see it. The dust from Krakatoa produced this.

# LITERARY CHAT

The King of Denmark, in accepting a copy of Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley's biography of the Queen, desired Sir W. E. Goschen, the British Minister at Copenhagen, to express to the author His Majesty's 'thanks for such an interesting account of Queen Alexandra's life.'

A new edition of Sir Theodore Martin's translation of Dante's 'La Vita Nuova' has just been issued. Sir Theodore is eighty-six years old, and is the doyen among literary men. He is best remembered as the author of the 'Life of the Prince Consort,' and as the husband of Miss Helen Faucit, the famous actress.

In connection with Primrose Day, the 'Jewish World' points out that Lord Beaconsfield's 'Lothair' had the greatest review space ever allotted to a book in England. It was published on May 9, 1870, had page reviews in the London dailies, and was noticed in thousands of journals in the United States. The author received nearly £20,000 for the copyright.

The daughter of the Dean of Westminster, Mrs. A. Murray Smith, has just completed a work entitled 'The Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey.' It is beautifully illustrated with many half-tone reproductions of the monuments. Every visitor to Westminster has felt the lack of a trustworthy illustrated account of the more famous tombs. It will be an octavo volume of about four hundred pages exclusive of the many illustrations and plans. The book is written in a chatty, historical vein, with much curious information about the people to whom the monuments were erected. It is not only on account of the more important Abbey monuments, but is an entertaining volume of historical gossip and personal lore.

It is interesting to note that nearly all the reprints of classics run on the same lines. 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Westward Ho!' 'Jane Eyre,' 'Ivanhoe,' and so on, can be bought in half a dozen cheap and handy forms. 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' recently published at 1s. 2d., is comparatively fresh, but one might suggest a dozen books, such as Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe,' Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' which would surely find many buyers and are rarely issued. It is pathetic, by the way, to read that at the recent meeting of Messrs. Chapman and Hall's shareholders it was stated that people are ceasing to read Carlyle.

Few of the many recent series are more attractive to the eye or more pleasing to the mind than Mr. J. Lane's eighteenpenny 'Flowers of Parnassus,' a set of little books of poems selected by the critical Mr. Money Coutts—himself a poet of more than ordinary parts. Among the dozen volumes are Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Marpessa,' Blake's 'Songs of Innocence,' Tennyson's 'A Dream of Fair Women,' Rossetti's 'The Blessed Damozel,' Omar Khayyam, and Mr. Money Coutts's version of 'The Nutbrown Maid.' Each volume is daintily bound, printed, and illustrated, and in every way the setting is worthy of the jewel.

# REAL MAYOR OF LONDON.

## MR. JOHN McDOUGALL, THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

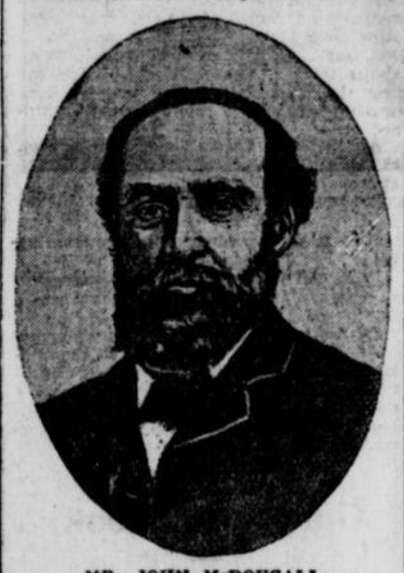
(Correspondence of the New York 'Journal.')

London, April 19.—London really got a new Mayor last week without knowing it. The reason the fact was overlooked is that the man thus honored simply does the work, he gets no pay and no glory.

As almost anybody knows, the 'Lord Mayor of London' is Mayor of only a tiny patch usually called 'the city,' in the heart of the metropolis and has nothing to do with the rest of London, which is controlled by the London County Council. And even the Lord Mayor's little 'city' has to take orders in many matters from the County Council.

That wonderful body has just chosen a new chairman, Mr. John McDougall, whose position corresponds as closely as possible, in the circumstances, with the Mayor of an American city. The chairman is elected by the members of the council, who, in their turn, are elected by the direct vote of the people.

The office which Mr. McDougall now fills is the most responsible one in the gift of the people of the metropolis, its first holder was the Earl of Rosebery, who resigned it to become Premier of England. Yet, whereas the real Mayor has no salary, the gorgeous Lord Mayor gets exactly as much a year as the President of the United States, and has a costly official residence besides. The Lord Mayor drives about in his great gilt coach, with his powdered coachman and footmen perched thereon,



MR. JOHN McDOUGALL.

and his mace of office sticking out of the window, while the real head of the metropolis goes on foot unrecognized. The official Lord Mayor wears robes of silk and satin trimmed with ermine and is attended by a suite, which eclipses in splendor that which accompanies the King himself. The real Lord Mayor dresses like any other citizen, and he has no suite at all. The official Lord Mayor is made a knight on taking his office and is generally given a baronetcy on relinquishing it. The real Lord Mayor has no title for a perquisite. Almost any man of ordinary ability, provided he be rich, can make a satisfactory Lord Mayor of London and lay corner-stones and give state banquets and send telegrams of sympathy to crowned heads and do all the other purely ceremonious things that the Lord Mayor has to do, but it takes an uncommonly capable man to make a good chairman of the London County Council. He must be a man of iron, too, for the council meets frequently and sits long, and its chairman has, besides presiding over it at regular sessions, to serve on several of its most important committees.

But Mr. John McDougall is just that sort of man. He made a fortune in business before he was 45, and then went into politics. In England, men frequently go into politics for the sake of their principles, and this was Mr. McDougall's case. There were several things which he wanted to see reformed, among them the navigation of the River Thames, and state asylums and the London music halls.

The 'halls' needed some one to reform them. Songs were sung and jokes told on the stage then that would be hissed now. Mr. McDougall's crusade against this state of things was far from making him popular, however. In fact, he became about the best hated man in London. He hammered away, however, just as if his windows were not being broken, his mail filled with threatening letters and his efforts ridiculed in the papers. Some of his best friends deserted him, but Lord Rosebery and other prominent members of the council took his part and he won out, and the good results of his campaign are now so apparent that he is as much admired as he was once formerly disliked. In the council he represents Poplar, one of the poorest of London boroughs.

# OBITUARY

## THE HON. A. F. RANDOLPH.

Fredericton, N. B., May 15.—The Hon. A. F. Randolph, who was stricken with paralysis on Sunday morning, died at his residence here yesterday afternoon. He was 69 years of age, and a native of Digby, N. S. He was one of Fredericton's leading merchants, and president of the People's Bank. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. One of the sons is married to the eldest daughter of the Minister of Railways. His youngest daughter is the wife of Major Eaton of the Third Regiment of the Fourth Contingent. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

## CLOSE OF A LONG LIFE.

On Monday afternoon there passed away in the Church Home, Montreal, Mrs. Susannah Wood, aged ninety-four years.

Mrs. Wood was born in London on April 17, 1808, when George III. was still on the throne. She entered the service

THE LATE MRS. WOOD.

of the Duchess of Kent as housemaid at Kensington Palace, when the Princess Victoria was about eight years old. She remained at Kensington Palace more than four years, and after her marriage entered the service of Lady Durham in order to come to Canada with her husband, who was valet to Lord Durham's secretary. When Lord and Lady Durham returned to England Mrs. Wood and her husband settled on a farm near Quebec, where Mr. Wood died between thirty and forty years ago. Mrs. Wood, left alone in Canada, came to Montreal, where she was for a time matron of the Church Home. After an illness she entered the institution as a resident, and found in it a comfortable home for over thirty years. The old lady had many interesting reminiscences of her early life, but some of her most loving memories centred around Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of whom she seemed to think always as the little, happy, rosy child she had been used to serve lovingly. Considering her great age, Mrs. Wood kept remarkably in touch with the news of the day. She was greatly interested in the approaching coronation of King Edward VII. Of the personal appearance of George IV. and William IV. she could give graphic descriptions from memory.

In the snug room she has occupied in the present Church Home for many years her long life ended peacefully on Monday, after a short illness. The funeral took place from the Home, 403 Guy street yesterday at eleven o'clock. The Rev. H. Gomery conducted the service, and there were present, in addition to the matron and household and residents, a number of ladies of the Church Home committee. Flowers had been placed on the casket and in the committee room, in which the service was held.

## THE LATE MRS. WALLACE.

Sutton, Que., May 12.—By the death of Mrs. Thirza Wallace, relict of the late Aaron Wallace, Sutton has lost another of its oldest residents. She was born in the northern part of the town on Dec. 18, 1809, and had lived here all her life. On Jan. 12, 1827, she was married to the late Aaron Wallace, and moved to a farm within a mile of her birthplace, where were born to them twelve children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. In 1880 she removed to this village with her son, Mr. Aaron Wallace, with whom she has resided ever since. In 1835 she united with the Methodist New Connexion Church of Sutton, retaining her membership till her death. Until within a comparatively short time ago she retained her mental faculties and her bodily strength to a remarkable degree, dressing herself and walking to the dining-room unassisted a week before her decease. She leaves three sons, four daughters, 33 grandchildren, several great-grandchildren and a very large circle of relatives to mourn her death.

## MR. W. B. SCARTH.

Ottawa, May 15.—Mr. W. B. Scarth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, died this morning. He had been ailing for two years. Mr. Scarth was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1837; was educated there and in Edinburgh, and came to Canada in 1855. After being engaged in mercantile life in Hamilton and London, he removed to Toronto in 1868, where he became manager of the North British Canadian Investment Company and of the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company. He was a High School trustee and likewise sat in the City Council. Proceeding to Manitoba in 1884, he was appointed the representative there of the Canadian North-West Land Company, and at the general elections in 1887 was returned in the Conservative interest to the House of Commons for the city of Winnipeg, sitting till the close of the parliament in 1891. In 1894 he was elected president of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association and president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and in December, 1895, was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

## DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM WEIR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Another of Oxford's sturdy pioneers passed away on the evening of April 27, in the person of Mr. Wm. Weir, of the Township of Blandford. Mr. Weir had attained to good age, being seventy-six years old and enjoyed excellent health until April 25, when he was stricken down with apoplexy. His first illness, however, proved to be also his last. Deceased was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, having come to Canada in 1856. He first settled in Hamilton, afterwards going to Ohio, U.S., for one summer, but returned to Canada, settling in the Scotch Block, Ancaster. After two or three years' residence there, he with his family, removed to Oxford County, making his home for fifteen years in the 10th concession of East Gerra, afterwards moving to the 1st concession of Blandford, where he spent the last twenty-eight years of his life. Mrs. Weir predeceased her husband by twelve years. Mr. Weir was a man of sterling character, strong personality, and firm convictions, yet always kindly and considerate in his attitude toward others. Though of a retiring disposition he took a keen interest in all the public issues of the day, keeping himself thoroughly posted on them, being a great reader. He took an active interest in the educational affairs of the community, having served for many years on the rural boards, where he resided. In religion he was a Presbyterian, for which church he had done much. For many years he was a devoted elder of that Church; three sons, John, James and William, are elders, the two former, of Chalmers Church, Woodstock; the latter, of St. Andrew's, East Oxford. One son, the Rev. George Weir, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Avonmore, and a daughter, Miss Jessie Weir, is a missionary in Mhow, Central India. The other members of the family surviving are: Miss Helen and Alfred, on the homestead; Anna A., of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. A. Kennedy, and Mrs. C. Armstrong, of Burford. The funeral, which took place on April 29, was one of the largest ever seen in the community. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Booth, of St. Andrew's, East Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, who has been a life-long friend of the deceased. For over forty years he was a constant reader of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' of which paper he was a great admirer.

*Advertisements.*

# REUBEN DRAPER.

## Few Men have had such a Thrilling Experience.

**A Quebec Gentleman who Relates an Interesting Story of a Narrow Escape—Happy Deliverance just in the Nick of Time.**

Bristol, Que., May 23 (Special).—There are not many men or women alive to-day who have passed through such a terrible trial as Mr. R. Draper, of this place. Mr. Draper says:

'About four years ago I was taken ill with what I thought was Gravel.

'I was suffering great pain so I sent for the doctor, he gave me some medicine and said he would call again.

'He came twice more and charged me fifteen dollars. I was a little better but not at all well, and in a short time after I took another bad spell.

'This time I sent for another doctor, with about the same results, only I was getting weaker all the time.

'Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, for he said they had cured his mother.

'I thought I would try them and I got a box and commenced to take them right away.

'In just one week after I had taken the first dose I passed a stone as large as a bean, and in four days after I passed another about the size of a grain of barley.

'This gave me great relief and I commenced to feel better at once.

'The improvement continued and I gained strength very rapidly until in a short time I was as well as ever.

'This is over four years ago, and I have not had the slightest return of the trouble since, so that I know now that my cure was an absolute and permanent one.'

# BAGSTERS

## LONG PRIMER BIBLE.

**Size Open 8 3-4 x 12 1-2 Inches.**

A comprehensive Teachers' Bible, with New Concordance, Valuable Helps, 13 Colored maps, References, Black Leather Binding, Limp Cover, with Round corners, Gilt Edges. A handsome Bible printed in Long Primer Type, equally suitable to all, although called the Teachers' Bible. To 'Witness' subscribers sending three dollars' worth of new subscriptions at full rates, the sender will receive one of these Bibles free. For sale to subscribers at $2.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. BELLS. PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL

''World Wide' is certainly an intellectual treat.' 'World Wide' costs only one dollar a year. Samples free on examination.

*Advertisements.*

# DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

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

# Radway's Pills

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

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

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

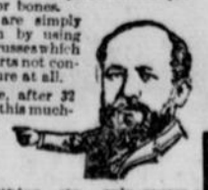
Be sure to get "Radway's."

*Advertisements.*

# RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belts and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without pressure on hips, spine or bones.

Learn how you are simply ruining your health by using spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.



Learn how I have, after 32 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented inventions.

Learn how the action of coughing, lifting, etc., only causes a firmer hold by my Automatic Pad.

Learn what the cure of Rupture really is and how I treat successfully BY MAIL.

Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure.

CHAS. CLUTHE, 29 East 14th Street, New York City.

# READABLE PARAGRAPHS

It's queer that people who are always railing at the world are nevertheless willing to pay the doctors a fortune to keep them from leaving it in a hurry—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

Farmer Mossbacker—'Col. Chinnaway, the politician, declares that he is in the hands of his friends.'

Farmer Hornbeak—'Yes, I know he does; but it sorter looks to me that the true state of affairs is that his friends have got the colonel on their hands.'—'Judge.'

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

Being asked if he had ever taken a bribe in an election, a Georgia darkey replied: 'No, suh; de leas' I hez ever took wuz $2.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

## DIFFICULT.

Magistrate—Why were you going at such a high rate of speed?

Chauffeus—Shure, yer honor, Oi was only thrying to get home before the power gave out.

Impurities in the Blood.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

## UNEASY LIES, ETC.

An American chiropodist now in Berlin advertises that he 'has removed corns from all the crowned heads of Europe.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

## A FIASCO.

Mrs. Malaprop—That's young Mr. Jenkins. He's engaged to be married, you know.

Mrs. Gabbie—Indeed? And is that the young woman with him now?

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, that's his fiasco.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

## MISUNDERSTOOD.

Borrowell—Here's that dollar you loaned me last week.

Wigwag—What's the matter, didn't you like it?—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Its Power Grows with Age.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted and extending its virtues wider and wider and to a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

## TENDER MERCY OF ASCETICISM.

Many letters come to the monastery announcing the death of relatives of the monks; these are seen by the abbot only, and at chapter he may simply announce: 'The mother of one of our number is dead; let us pray for her soul.' Never to his dying day does the bereaved Trappist learn that he was praying for his own mother.—'Lippincott's Magazine.'

'Is Mr. Wiggs reliable?' 'In a certain sense. He is one of those people that you can always depend upon to disappoint you if they get a chance.'—Washington 'Star.'

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Politics make strange bedfellows, but then—politicians sleep with one eye open.—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

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

## MORE EVIDENCE.

'There is nothing so sweet as the sound of her voice,' declared the young lover. 'She seems to think so,' put in the jealous lady.—Baltimore 'American.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use over thirty years.

# The Boys' Page.

## The Loss of the Beacon.

(George E. Walsh, in the 'Ledger Monthly.')

It was a dark and stormy night off Race Point Light, fitful gales of an approaching hurricane hurling giant waves in seething foam against the rocks. In the great dismal tower of the lighthouse, three hundred feet above the floor of the sea, Albert Ross watched the turbulent bosom of the Atlantic with eyes that blinked with anxiety. The straight, athletic young figure was clad in oil-skin coat and hat, which shed the water that poured down upon him whenever he stepped outside to inspect the lowering clouds.

It was a night when the Race Point Light would shine as a welcome sight to any belated mariner, and the boy knew the importance of keeping the great revolving turret of glass in perfect order. If perchance the flashes of light should cease for a moment there might be trouble, and some unfortunate steamer might trip on the shoals and rocks to certain destruction.

It was a peculiarly critical night to Albert for other reasons. The steamer 'Atlantis' was expected up the coast in an hour. She was already two days overdue, and her appearance at the rocky gate of the harbor on such a night meant much to the boy. Returning with her was Albert's father, William Ross, the old keeper of the Race Point Light, who for a quarter of a century had been known to every captain navigating the waters along the coast.

Three months before this the little lighthouse family had been broken up by the death of Mrs. Ross. The isolat-

HE STARTED TO BATTLE WITH THE WAVES.

ed life on the few acres of rocks had not seemed so lonely when Mrs. Ross was alive, for her sunny disposition and loving ways had made father and son happy and contented. They had fished and sailed in the daytime, and returned at night to take turns in watching the great lonely 'eye of the sea;' and in this simple life they had found the contentment that comes only with a clean conscience, healthy bodies and God-fearing trust.

But the death of Albert's mother had come like a blow out of the darkness. It had prostrated the boy more than he had dreamed it possible, but he soon forgot his own grief in witnessing the dumb agony and despair of his father.

William Ross felt that his life was broken, and from the strong, stalwart fisherman of the sea he became almost a physical and mental wreck. Day and night he grieved over his loss, and Albert felt that he had no power to rouse him. With true love and affection for his father the boy worked hard to relieve him of all care and responsibility. Gradually he had taken full charge of the lighthouse and of the floating beacon light anchored half a mile away from the lighthouse. This beacon was a necessary adjunct to the Race Point Light, for when a ship rounded the point of rocks it had to pick up the beacon on the left to make the narrow, tortuous channel across the shoals. By means of the two lights a skilled captain could safely pass through the channel on the darkest and stormiest night.

Mr. Ross had finally become so helpless in sorrow that Albert had induced him to go away for a change. He had a brother in Savannah, and he had gone south for a month to visit him, trusting that the change would return to him some of his mental and physical vigor.

It had been a long month to Albert. Alone on the point of rocks he had nursed his sorrow in secret. Many times during the long days and nights he had suffered and grieved at the changed conditions of his life.

But Albert was strong, robust and sensible, and he buried his gloomy feeling in hard work. It was only on stormy nights, when the wild sea seemed ready to cast up its dead, and moaned and wailed around the rocks like wild demons, that he felt the depression of mind and body that would steal over him.

But to-night the storm had another message for him. Out of it at any moment might come the 'Atlantis,' bringing back to him his father restored to health and strength and anxious once more to greet his son. What if anything should happen to the steamer? Why was she so delayed on her trip?

These questions sprang to the boy's lips a thousand times as he trimmed the lights, polished the glass globe and oiled the machinery. They would obtrude themselves upon his mind in spite of brave efforts to banish them.

Then the storm came on in violent fury, sweeping up from the West Indies in tropical luxuriance of wild demonstration and devastation. He knew that it had laid waste whole empires of sandy beach below Cape Hatteras, and strewn rocks and reefs with wrecks and debris of a world's shipping.

Anxiously Albert scanned the rim of light that still faintly gleamed around the horizon where clouds and sea seemed to melt into each other. Several times he thought he caught indistinct flashes of a steamer's light. Then, as often disappointed, he would turn to see if the reflection over his head was all right, and if the gas-lighted beacon on the shoals was doing its duty.

It was well towards the middle of the night, when the storm was at its height, and the sea around the rocks a raging maelstrom that the first actual glimmer of a light appeared out of the darkness. Albert stared intently at it, fascinated by the sight and then shutting and opening his eyes to make sure that it was no optical illusion, he tried to read the set of signals already flashing out from the masthead of the approaching steamer.

Albert knew the signs and signals of the sea by heart, and long before the steamer was near enough for a landsman to make much out of the lights he knew that it was the 'Atlantis,' and that her starboard screw had been injured. She was proceeding up the coast in this crippled condition, battling with a storm that made progress slow and dangerous, and making for the sheltered waters back of Race Point Light.

It was a delicate piece of navigation to take the steamer through the narrow channel on such a night with one screw disabled, but the boy knew that no better captain sailed the seas than the commander of the 'Atlantis.' And besides, was not his father aboard, who knew every rock and shoal of the coast!

Nevertheless, Albert felt nervous and anxious. The responsibility rested heavily on his shoulders. It would take such a little thing to cause trouble and probably great loss of life and ship.

As the lights of the ship grew brighter and more radiant, the boy's heart felt lighter and more thankful. Once behind the lighthouse, the steamer could drop anchor in safety until the dawn of another day. It would take but fifteen minutes to do this after the ship once entered the channel just abreast the light.

When the steamer was only a few miles away, Albert studied the waters of the channel once more. The seas were rolling fiercely through it and breaking on the rocks and shoals at either side. The moan and roar of the breakers were deafening, while the wind and sleet whistled around like a dozen sirens. The gas-lighted beacon, which marked the sharp turn in the channel, was bobbing heavily in the waves, almost threatening to tear itself loose from the moorings.

Once Albert thought that it had disappeared forever beneath the waves, so fiercely did it dive down in the trough of the sea. The white light of the big reflector over his head was arranged to strike this beacon at every revolution. The boy watched for a moment to see if the beacon was in the path of the light.

The sharp line of light slowly drifted across the sea, lighting up the mass of foamy waves, and then it struck the rocks, then the rippling shoals, and then—

Albert stopped a moment and held his breath. The ray of light had missed the beacon and was now sweeping landward. A moment later the light of the beacon shone out clear and distinct on the water.

What had happened? Was it an optical illusion, one of those strange freaks that often bewilder the mind of the navigator and seaman? Albert did not utter a word, but waited impatiently for the revolving path of light to come around again. Slowly and surely it swept around the great circle, and then, when it struck the channel and missed the beacon, Albert exclaimed:

'The beacon has broken loose!'

This was only too evident now. The

HIGHER AND HIGHER HE SWUNG THE LANTERN.

tumbling waves had snapped the huge cable, and the beacon was drifting on the waves, making navigation in the channel more dangerous by its false light than if it had not been at all. It would deceive the 'Atlantis's' captain, as well as his father, for they would head straight for the beacon light after crossing the bar. His father might at the last moment see that the path of light from the lighthouse failed to touch the beacon, but it would be too late then. The steamer would be on the rocks and shoals!

Albert turned pale, and a heavy perspiration broke out on his forehead. A great fear and sense of helplessness seized him. He could neither act nor think.

Then, remembering the great things at stake, he tried to rouse himself. He stumbled down the spiral stairs of the lighthouse, hardly knowing what he was going to do, but dimly conscious of the fact that he must in some way reach the shoals ahead of the steamer. The automatic light of the lighthouse would take care of itself, but the beacon light must be replaced.

At the rocky landing the stanch lifeboat, ribbed with sheet iron and encircled with cork, was ready for launching. Albert threw a large reflector lantern in it and a can of oil, intending to use the latter to quiet the seas around him if necessary, and then lowering the craft into the water he started to battle with the waves.

On the leeward side of the lighthouse the water was comparatively calm, and the strong lad had little difficulty in rowing against the tide. But when he got beyond its shelter, wind and wave beat him back and nearly upset the boat. Recovering himself, he pushed his frail craft once more out into the seas.

This time he gained some headway, and taking advantage of a slight lull he pulled lustily on his oars. The life-boat slid down a huge wave, and then seemed to be engulfed for a moment. But the boy was used to this work, and with great skill he rowed and pushed his craft forward.

He was now in the channel, and over the stern of his craft he could see the

THE BURNING OIL HAD EATEN THROUGH HIS BOAT.

colored lights of the steamer. How near they seemed and how fast they approached! For a moment the boy doubted if he could reach the shoals in time. Then closing his eyes he pulled with all his might. The revolving light swept a path around him, and by its aid he saw that he was near the anchorage place of the rocks. He rowed harder, and waited for the returning light.

When it came, the boy took his bearings and immediately plunged the two heavy anchors into the sea. It was shoal water here and he knew that the anchors would reach bottom. But the fearful strain on the ropes was made manifest the moment the boat rose and fell in the trough of the sea.

'If they will only hold for twenty minutes,' muttered the boy.

Dropping his oars, he sprang to the prow of the lifeboat and raised his lantern aloft. How feebly the rays from it seemed to shine out of that intense blackness! The boy's heart sank within him at the sight. Such a feeble light would never serve the purpose.

Suddenly above the roar of the storm the hoarse whistle of the steamer sounded. To Albert it seemed like the death-knell to all his hopes, for it was a distress signal. The captain had swung his craft into the channel, but had been unable to pick up the beacon light. Quick, sharp and fearful came three hoarse blasts. They made the blood of the boy tingle in his veins. He realized that all his efforts were in vain. Higher and higher he swung the lantern, shouting and screaming to attract attention. But again came the three startled, frightened blasts of the steamer.

It was too late now for the 'Atlantis' to retreat. Her prow was in the channel, and no steamer could swing around or retreat. It was a death-trap, if she could not force the channel.

When the second series of alarm whistles rang in his ears Albert's hands fell to his side and he groaned aloud. Then his foot struck the huge can of oil, which he had brought along for any emergency. Without thought of the consequences, he poured the oil in a stream over the prow of the boat, and then, dashing his lantern upon it, he stumbled back before the flash and blaze that leaped up around him.

The blaze lighted up the angry waves, none too soon. The steamer was now whistling hoarsely, and, to Albert it seemed, fiendishly. But when the flames of the burning oil shot upward, the blasts of the steamer were changed to sounds of triumph. They indicated orders that were not new or strange to the boy's ear.

He smiled and watched the steamer's lights as if fascinated. They no longer wobbled, but looked up steadily and evenly. The steamer had found its bearings and was making the channel safely.

Just then the path of light from the lighthouse swept around, and Albert's heart gave another leap of joy when he saw that it brought his burning boat of oil directly in view. He had not made a mistake in his moorings.

Then out of the darkness there came the roaring and surging of the mighty leviathan, which, though crippled, could still beat the waters with furious energy. The boy watched it pass him, and then as it changed its course the colored lights disappeared.

The danger was over, and for a moment the boy stood perplexed and helpless. Something seemed to grip his heart. The great steamer had been saved, but he was left to his fate. The burning oil had already eaten through his boat, and no human effort could put out the fierce blaze.

The boat rapidly filled, and Albert turned to make his last desperate battle for life. But as he stepped upon the gunwale, ready to plunge into the seething waves, a light broke out of the darkness, and a familiar voice shouted:

'Wait a moment, Albert! Wait, my boy! We are coming!'

It was the call of his father, and from despair the boy's soul was suddenly raised to hope. The approaching boat from the 'Atlantis' swept swiftly through the seas, and, just as the life-boat lurched and then sank beneath the waves, Albert felt himself clutched by a strong arm.

Then for the first time, when he saw that he was safe, he wept for joy.

'Father, have you come back to me?' was all he could utter.

But there was expressed in that all the pent-up loneliness and anxiety that he had suffered, and Mr. Ross seemed to realize it as he answered in a quavering voice:

'Yes, Albert, back for good—never to go again. My brave lad, what can I say!'

As the two fell into each other's arms, the sailors rowed them back to the 'Atlantis' in silence; but when they reached the deck of the steamer there was a cheer that made the lonely lighthouse boy feel that he had been more than rewarded for his bravery.

## Our Note Book.

### THREE ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

There are a lot of little arithmetical problems with a single 'catch,' to them floating around the country. Perhaps there is nothing more vexatious than one of these puzzlers for minds that are not used to mental arithmetic. They annoy and worry and disturb the puzzled one, and yet there is a fascination about the hunt for a solution that keeps him fast on the rack. Here are three little problems of this tantalizing sort that have furnished considerable amusement for many years:

A banker found a ten-dollar bill. At home he gave it to his wife, who paid the butcher in settlement of his account. The butcher paid it to the farmer for a calf and the farmer paid it to the merchant, who, in turn, paid it to the washerwoman; and she, owing the banker a note of ten dollars, went to the banker and paid the note. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found and which up to that time had settled fifty dollars of debt. On a careful examination he found that the bill was counterfeit. Of course, the problem is, who lost in the transaction?

Here is another, but along a different line, though it is extremely simple:—A man bought a horse and buggy for one hundred and ten dollars. The horse cost one hundred dollars more than the buggy. What did the buggy cost the owner?

There is one, a very old one, but it is good and not nearly so easy as the others: A man went into a shoemaker's shop and bought a pair of shoes for five dollars. He gave the shoemaker a ten-dollar bill. The shoemaker had no change; but went to a neighbor and got the ten changed. He returned and gave the purchaser his change, five dollars. A short time afterwards the neighbor came in and claimed the ten was counterfeit. As he was right, the shoemaker was compelled to make the ten good, which he did by giving a good ten for the counterfeit. Now, how much was the shoemaker out on the whole transaction?

### A SLANDER ON THE OSTRICH.

A well-known hunter and taxidermist tells this story of personal experience in South Africa. It goes far toward dispelling a slander that has long clouded the fair name of the ostrich.

'Arriving at one of the monster hills of the white ant, I climbed upon it and raised my observation glasses to my eyes for a careful survey of the region. My first glance showed me, arising from the dead level of the plain beyond, two objects, each having the form of a capital S. These I knew were the heads and necks of two ostriches. Though I believed that they had sighted me I remained immovable until their necks were suddenly drawn down to the level of the tops of the bushes which screened their bodies. Then I knew for a certainty that they were aware of my presence and would make a quick retreat.

'Without losing an instant's time I ran to the spot where the birds had been standing and found their tracks. These I followed as far as they were distinguishable and then took a course which I believed the birds would naturally follow. No sooner had I reached the top of the ravine than I saw one of the ostriches climbing the side-hill. Estimating the distance, I took sight and fired. The ball passed immediately between his legs and struck in the sand of the side-hill behind him.

'In an instant the bird darted away like an arrow in the direction of a small clump of bushes in the centre of an open space. That he would pause behind this bush and then finally emerge on the other side seemed certain, and I aimed to catch him as he made a fresh start from behind the thorn. He flew over the sand at a terrific rate and reached the bushes. Then I waited fully five minutes for him to emerge from his hiding, with my rifle ready sighted so that I could pull the trigger the second he reappeared, but finally went forward to rout him out. When I reached the clump of bushes, an examination of the sand showed that the crafty old bird had shifted his course at a right angle, making the turn so suddenly that his feet had ploughed up the sand for a distance of several inches. His wary tact had placed the bushes between the bird and myself and he had made his way to new cover while I was innocently waiting for him on the other side of the ambush. An Apache Indian could not have executed this manoeuvre more cleverly, and I smiled at myself for having ever been foolish enough to believe the traditional story of how the silly ostrich buries his head in the sand and believes that he is thereby concealed.—'Saturday Evening Post.'

### TAKING LIBERTIES WITH NAMES.

English-speaking people are slow at acquiring a foreign language, but they do not allow this defect to trouble them greatly. In a volume published before the South African War began are some amusing examples of the way in which names and titles were simplified and made easy by Englishmen in Africa.

'Johnny' was the name by which the British soldier always addressed himself to every native. Boy was invariably used by volunteers from Cape Colony when addressing a colored man. The name of a chief, however, was worth retaining in memory, or rather, something to remind the Englishman of it. So it was that the chief Mankoroane was called Macaroni 'for short,' and of course no one forgot that.

The commander's orderly announced the visit to headquarters of a native chief: 'The chief Catch-it-easy, sir, has come and wishes to see you.'

'The chief who?'

'Catch-it-easy, sir.'

It turned out that it was the chief Hasecitsiwe who had called to pay his respects to the representative of the Queen.

### FOOTBALL IN TURKEY.

It is difficult, indeed, to be a sportsman in Turkey. One Rechad Bey tried it, with consequences weird enough, as the London 'Telegraph' relates them, for the basis of a detective story or a comic opera.

The young Turk organized a football team among his friends, together with some Greeks and Armenians, and began practising. Not very long after, in the middle of the night, police came to his house and carried him off to Scutari; there he was submitted to a long interrogation as to the club and the game of football. Matters only grew more complicated, as the Turkish word for ball is top, the same as for cannon.

The authorities were convinced that they had found a great plot, and that the club must be a secret society. A special messenger was sent for the ball, and that was duly examined, and found to be an infernal machine. The rules of the game were considered to be another piece of damning evidence, and still worse were the sweaters and colors of the club, which showed a complete organization even to a uniform.

After long deliberation, the culprit was sent to the higher police authorities in Stamboul, who went through a second long examination, and came to the conclusion that the empire had been saved from disintegration by the early discovery of a great plot. They despatched the whole matter to be inquired into at Yildiz. So the young man, the football, the rules and the sweaters and kickers were all solemnly taken to the palace, and a special commission took the matter in hand.

After much careful thought and examination of the evidence, it was decided that there might be nothing in it, but it must not be done again. Accordingly, the young man was appointed vice-consul at Teheran, and bundled off the same day.

## Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

### AN AGGRAVATING UNCLE.

The nephew had to find out how many soldiers were in the box, being told that 'if he placed them three in a row, there would be one over; if he placed them four in a row there would be two over; if five in a row, three over; if six in a row, he would have four over. The total number was under a hundred.

The number of soldiers was 58.

On examination of the conditions of the puzzle, it will be found that in each case, whether divided by 3, 4, 5, or 6, there are always two short of an even division. All that is needed, therefore, is to find the least common multiple of 3, 4, 5 and 6, and deduct two from it. The least common multiple of 3, 4, 5 and 6 is 60, and 60 minus 2 equals 58, the required number.

### A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

One that always hates.
One that always waits.
One that will search and explore.
And another who is no more.
One filled with light.
One with fight.
And one with fright.
One forever on the road.
One gently given to explode.
One breathes air most pure and clear.
And one of a dread disease has no fear.

Ans.—Abomination, procrastination, examination, extermination, illumination, indignation, consternation, peregrination, detonation, oxygenation, vaccination.

### WORD DIAMOND.

S
CAB
SARAH
BAD
H

### RIDDLE.

The more of them one has,
The greater they be,
So much the richer
And grander is he.

The more another has,
And the greater they are,
He's so much the poorer
And shabbier by far.

Ans.—Rents.

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I have found PEARLINE a great help in cleansing badly soiled infants' clothes, as it does away with all rubbing.

Mrs. Rev. J. S.

One of the Millions. 62/

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BEFORE USING B.B.B.

**Skin Diseases**

**Come with the Spring.**

After the winter the blood is impure. The whole system is clogged up with impurities. The blood is thick, heavy and sluggish, and causes the skin to break out in pimples and boils. That tired, listless, all gone, no ambition feeling takes possession of you.

AFTER USING B.B.B.

**TAKE BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

**THIS SPRING.**

It will remove all the impurities, turn the Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood and fit you to withstand the hot summer months.

## FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Water thrown upon ice in the Arctic regions will shiver it just as boiling water breaks glass.

The yearly interest upon France's debt is equal to $4.20 for every man, woman and child in France.

Official figures show that 16,173 British subjects were residing in Germany when the last census of that country was taken.

Of the 38 Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, 34 have died violent deaths.

Orders have been placed in the United States for all the machinery and woodwork for an immense brewery to be established at Capetown.

Burglars at Indianapolis, before leaving a store they had broken into, called the police by telephone and reported the break. Then they escaped.

Switzerland has, at Bex, salt mines which have been worked for 348 years. The galleries are twenty-five miles in length, and the profit $75,000 a year.

Berlin's black book, the criminal record kept by the police, now consists of 37 volumes, containing 21,000 photographs of criminals of all classes.

An English patent medicine firm offers a seat to view the coronation procession to every one who will find a hundred purchasers for its remedy for rheumatism.

The gray buzzard is said to be the heaviest bird that flies, the young males, when food is plentiful, weighing nearly forty pounds. The bird is nearly extinct.

Gong Gee, a Chinaman, who is a practical electrician, and a graduate of the Portland (Ore.) Technical School, is writing a book on electricity in the Chinese language.

The railway from Nyngan to Bourke, in New South Wales, runs over a plain which is as level as a billiard table for a hundred and twenty-six miles in a mathematically straight line.

Glasgow has decided to seek parliamentary powers to borrow $3,750,000 to build houses for the poor. This sum will build 400 tenements of three stories, accommodating 3,000 families.

Owing to the tax on cocoa being but a penny a pound, while that on tea is sixpence, the former beverage is rapidly gaining in popularity in England. A further tax on cocoa is now suggested.

The railway interest employs more men and distributes more money than any other interest except agriculture. One from each fifteen able-bodied men is employed directly or indirectly by the railways.

A revolving platform such as that used at the World's Fair in Chicago, but having four instead of two speeds—the fastest being thirteen miles an hour, is proposed as an underground method of conveyance in Paris.

The street car system of Buda-Pest is considered the best in the world, and has been imitated by several American cities, including Washington. The underground railway is also a model. The stations are built of porcelain tiles inside and out. The cars hold forty-two people, they run by the electric third-cell system, and the fare is four cents, the stations being at intervals of a quarter of a mile.

There has recently been mounted in the Admiralty building in London a British gun which has an interesting history. The gun, which is a bronze twelve-pounder, was found last year in Pekin by the Germans and on its being ascertained that it was a British piece of ordnance was handed over to Admiral Seymour, who discovered that it was the gun which he himself had lost from the gunboat on the Canton river in the China war of 1857-62. The Chinese had dredged it from the river and taken it to Pekin.

The Island of Madagascar, according to reports received by the Bureau of Commerce in Washington, promises to assume some importance as a producer of gold. On the eastern slopes of the island are some auriferous districts said to be very rich. Nuggets and dust are found in the stream beds, but the principal lode has not yet been discovered. Mining engineers have anticipated such discoveries, but heretofore the methods of recovering the gold have been very crude, and only native workmen have proved capable of withstanding the climate.

The Russian Government has undertaken the completion of a great petroleum pipe line from the oil wells of Baku on the Caspian Sea to the port of Batoum on the Black Sea, a distance of about five hundred and fifty miles, following the axis of the Caucasus range of mountains. Several years may be required to finish the work, but when the line is in operation it will be capable of transporting 625,000,000 gallons a year, and the intention is to compete in the world's markets with American petroleum

### CANADIAN EGG'S MESSAGE.

An Irish paper, the Fermanagh 'Reporter,' no doubt copied the following extract from an English exchange:

A Canadian school girl conceived the idea of writing on a hen's egg on exportation thus: 'Pearl Wright, Harrow, Ontario, Box 387. The one that gets this egg please write, I will answer.' The egg was exported with others, and was found by Mrs. Beeson, of Bexley street, Windsor, among some she bought. The invitation to write was accepted, and the answer has been received, the young lady in Canada volunteering the information: 'I am going to school. Am 14 years of age, and, glad to say, happy and cheerful. There is plenty of everything here. You don't see any beggars on the street, as all have plenty to live on.' The egg with this curious history is being preserved, with the shell unbroken.

*Advertisements.*

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**Can be Avoided by the Use of the New Constitutional Treatment.**

The dangers and tortures of the operation table are now things of the past for Cancer sufferers who repose their confidence in our new Constitutional treatment. It completely and permanently eliminates every vestige of the disease and builds up and strengthens the entire system. It is a simple vegetable remedy that you can take in the quiet of your own home at no inconvenience and comparatively little expense. Full particulars sent on receipt of 2 stamps. Don't delay, write now. Address W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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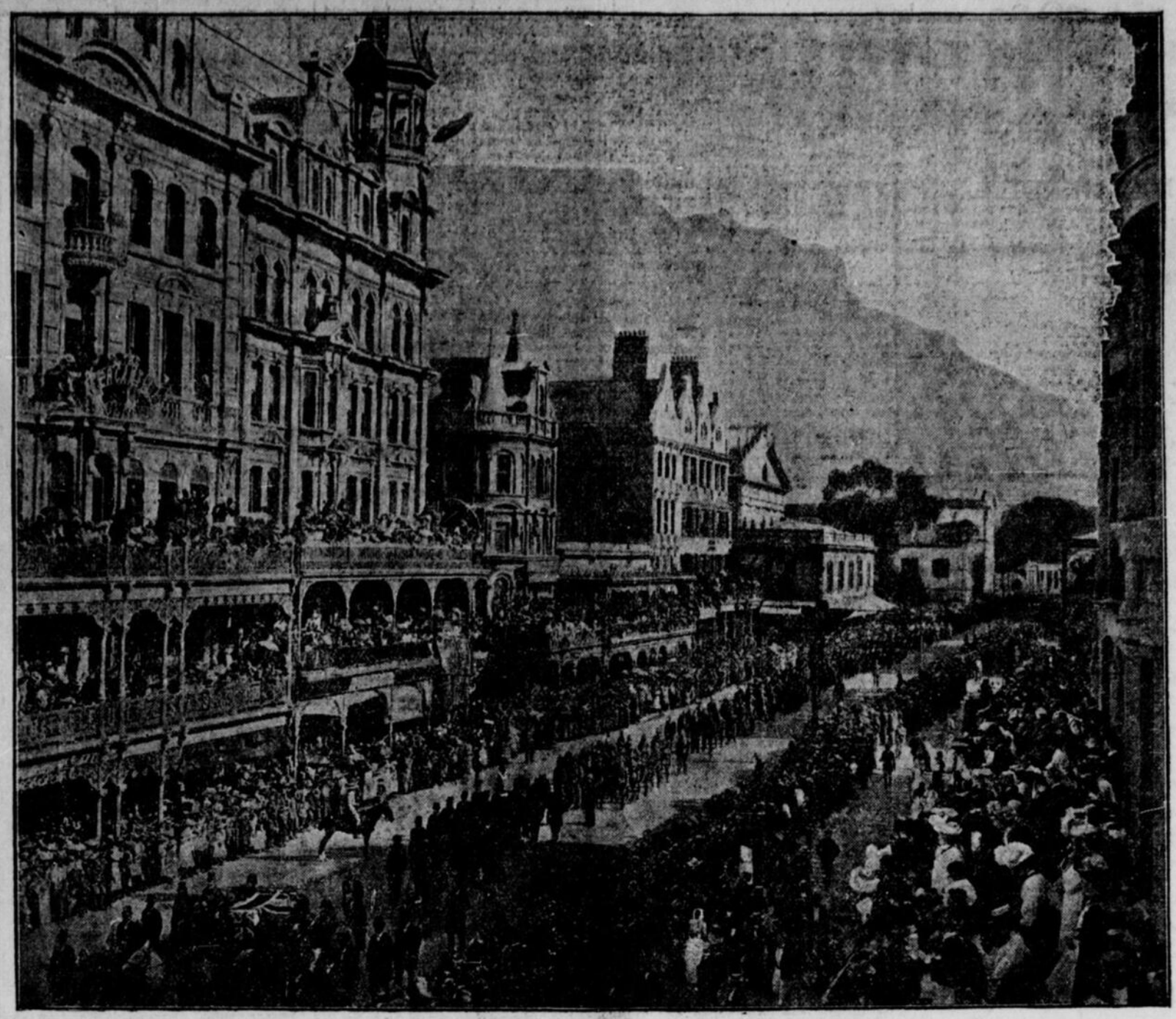

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. CECIL RHODES.

The above illustration shows the procession in Adderley street, Capetown. The route from the Parliament House to the Cathedral lay through the main thoroughfares, which were lined with troops, who saluted as the procession passed. The pall was borne by Dr. Jameson and Mr. Mitchell, executors under the will, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Mr. Smartt, and Mr. Graham, representing the Cape Colony Ministry, and Sir C. Metcalf, Mr. Currey, and Dr. Stevenson. The chief mourner was Colonel Frank Rhodes, who walked alone, with bared head. He was followed by Col. E. Rhodes and Mr. Arthur Rhodes, with the representatives of Lord Milner and of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, the Governor of the Colony. Then came the judges, the Attorney-General, representatives of New Zealand, Tasmania, the university, the churches, public bodies, the military authorities, the president of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and members of parliament. The coffin was borne on the carriage of 'Long Cecil,' the gun which served during the siege of Kimberley. A Union Jack covered the coffin, which was drawn by eight horses. Our photograph is by Duffus Brothers, Capetown.—The 'Graphic.'

### WHEN IS A MAN TOO OLD?

(New York 'World.')

It is frequently stated that no old men are wanted nowadays. The 'World' gets letters by the score from those who say they have been shoved aside to make room for younger men. It seems, however, that despite his sixty-six years, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, about to retire from the Treasury Department, has had four good jobs offered him, with salaries attached ranging from $25,000 to $50,000.

Useless old men are not wanted these days. Useful old men are. Mr. Gage has made a life-long specialty of banking. Banking has changed greatly since he first went into the business, but he has kept abreast of the changes. In fact, in some instances it was he who made the changes.

Mr. Gage is only one instance. There are hundreds of other men past the three-score mark filling positions of highest importance and filling them well. Messrs. Chauncey Depew, John Wanamaker, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, George F. Hoar, Hiram Maxim, Bishop Potter and Levi P. Morton, are all past sixty—some of them past seventy—and yet they are among the most useful and active men in the country.

How old a man is depends largely on himself. If an old man is not wanted in a position he has occupied for years it is not because of his grey hair, it is because he has lost interest and ambition, because he has made no effort to keep up to the times, because he has grown careless or has sacrificed his health to indulgence or ignorance. Useful men are always in demand, no matter when they were born.

### GOULD AND SAGE.

Henry Watterson tells this story of the two famous magnates, Jay Gould and Russell Sage, stating that it was told him by Jay Gould himself.

'When the Sixth avenue elevated railway in New York was first operated Jay Gould was president of the Manhattan Railway Company, and the fare to travel over the line was ten cents. The fares were collected after the ride when the passengers were getting off, and the story tells how Russell Sage was the cause of the present system of collecting before the ride.

'Jay Gould and Sage used to travel down town together every morning, and for thirty days Gould declared he had paid Sage's fare both ways; in the morning going down town and at night on the way home. Between five and six o'clock in the evening the fare was reduced to five cents.

'"I got tired of paying Sage's fare twice a day for a month," said Gould, "so I determined to stop it. I did. When we got off the car together one day I paid for myself and stepped briskly away. They held Sage up and he had to dig down in his pocket for the price. The next day Sage hung around waiting. I did not know what he was waiting for, but he did. He was timing himself. He timed himself so that by taking a car at Wall street at a certain hour he would be uptown between five and six. Then he paid only five cents and he was the happiest man you ever saw." When Jay Gould found out how Sage was going to outwit him he exercised his powers as president of the company by ordering the next day that thereafter all fares would be collected when a passenger got on a train.'

### WHAT THE DRUMMER SAID.

('Chambers's Journal.')

A capital story is associated with the name of Dr. Lueger, the notorious anti-Semite Burgomaster of Vienna. Three soldiers once waited upon him as a deputation, and before dismissing them he said to one: 'What would you do if the Emperor ordered you to shoot the Burgomaster of Vienna?'

'I would shoot the Burgomaster,' was the stolid reply.

'Oh!' said Dr. Lueger, 'and what is your religion?'

'I am a Protestant.'

'In that case, I am only slightly surprised at you,' said the Burgomaster.

Turning to another soldier, he repeated the question.

'If the Emperor bade me shoot the Burgomaster I would obey,' replied the man.

'And what is your religion?'

'I am a Roman Catholic.'

'In that case I am exceedingly surprised at you.'

The third soldier, when addressed, replied:

'I would not shoot the Burgomaster.'

'Ah!' said the Burgomaster, highly pleased; 'and why not, my friend? What is your religion?'

'I am a Jew.'

'What!' shrieked Lueger. 'Do you know that I am the greatest anti-Semite in all Austria and Hungary, and you would not shoot me?'

'I haven't a rifle,' replied the man. 'I am a drummer.'

Tableau!

### A KING'S ADVENTURE.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy had a curious adventure the other day in an automobile tour in the Roman province. At Configui his car was stopped, and a summons for furious driving was served upon his chauffeur, Giuseppe Farulli. At the famous falls, near Terni, the King, after admiring the scene, distributed a quantity of newly-minted silver pieces among the peasants. The people, who had never seen the new coinage, angrily gathered around the King, shouting that the money was counterfeit. 'Well,' said the King, 'if the coins are false, so is your King. Do you not recognize your King?' Thereupon an ex-soldier, who had served in Rome, stepped to the front, and after a good look at the young sovereign took off his ragged cap and called three cheers for Victor Emmanuel, which were given with much enthusiasm. Some papers in telling the story express displeasure at the King's imprudence in thus mixing with the people. As a matter of fact, the police charged with safeguarding his royal person are sometimes driven to the verge of despair by the King's recklessness. He is continually giving his special police the slip, for, next to books and his wife and child, his greatest delight is to mix unrecognized in the crowd of his subjects.

### A STORY OF TENNYSON.

Mr. Gordon McCabe tells how on one occasion he was strolling with Tennyson on the terrace at Aldworth, when the first gong sounded for dinner.

'I am off,' the poet's visitor cried, 'to get into my clothes.'

Tennyson retained him a moment, saying kindly, 'You must excuse my not dressing for dinner. I never dress for anybody. My old friend Argyll was here last week, and I said to him, "Argyll, I can't dress for you. I never dress for any one, and if I made an exception and dressed for a duke my butler would set me down as a snob. We must keep well with our butlers, you know."'

### A GERMAN'S WILL.

A rich and eccentric man who died the other day in Berlin left a will which was to be opened immediately and a codicil to be opened after the funeral. The will said, 'Every member of my family who shall abstain from attending my funeral is to receive three hundred marks.' As a result the funeral was attended by his housekeeper, a distant cousin. On the codicil being opened it was found to enact that the residue of his fortune was to be divided among those who, notwithstanding the loss of the three hundred marks, attended his funeral. Hence the housekeeper gets all; but the heirs threaten to dispute the will.—New York 'Tribune.'

### THE SEAL AND THE BEAR.

(From 'St. Nicholas.')

The seal does not stop his search for food until he has completely satisfied his excellent appetite; then he takes a good nap, lying down upon the very edge of the ice, or as close as possible to his breathing hole. The slightest sound will awaken him, and, without waiting to find out the source or direction, he rolls into the water. He can stay under water for only thirty-five minutes, but where he will come up none can tell. This no one knows better than the bear; and if the bear realizes that it is impossible to steal up on the leeward side of the seal, having his black nose covered with his paw and his bloodshot eyes closed, when the seal has his open and on the watch, he looks about for a favorable point of departure, dives under the ice, and if he rightly judges the distance and direction, he comes up at the very spot where the seal has expected to go down. The seal's fate is thus settled, and the bear's shrewdness earns its reward.

### HIS ONE CONDITION.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

An amusing episode is going the rounds concerning President Roosevelt Senator Perkins and a constituent from San Francisco, who presented to the President his list of extraordinary qualifications.

'And do you believe the Senator will give you his indorsement for this place?' asked the President.

'I haven't a doubt of it,' the applicant answered. 'I am quite willing to rest my chances on what the Senator will say.'

'Very well,' said the President, turning to the Senator.

'But on one condition,' the applicant added, with haste. 'I must be permitted to leave this room after the Senator.'

### GLADSTONE AND MILNER.

Mr. Gladstone's first meeting with Lord Milner is said to have been at the founding of the Palmerston Club, in Oxford, in 1878. This club was intended as a Liberal offset to the Canning Club of the Tories. Milner was the only young man called upon to speak, and he proposed the 'army and navy.' His speech was skilful, but Gladstone thought that he detected a suspicion of jingoism in it. His scent for that kind of thing was abnormally acute, and not often led him astray. He himself spoke that night with his customary eloquence in denunciation of war—using words which would not be so unpopular in England, just now! One of his resounding periods closed with a phrase about the evil influence of the 'Eumenides.' In nearly all the reports next day, it was printed 'humanities.' The undergraduates said they did not know which inspired them with more terror.—New York 'Evening Post.'

*Advertisements.*

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

### THE RIGHT WAY TO BLOW THE NOSE.

The International Kindergarten Union Convention, which has been held in Boston this week, drawing such large crowds that Trinity Church was pressed into service as a meeting place, seems to have brought out considerable discussion, much humor and many women. 'The address of President Eliot of Harvard University was highly instructive,' said Mr. Charles Parton, of Boston, at the Murray Hill yesterday. 'He made a plea for the education that educates by "showing how," and illustrated his plea with a little story. A friend of his became deaf not long ago, and the president asked him what was the cause. "I was blowing my nose," the friend answered, "when suddenly I felt something snap in my ear, followed by aching and dullness. When the doctor came he said that I had split the eardrum, and asked how I did it. I told him that I only blew my nose."

"Well, if you had opened your mouth when you blew your nose, you would not now have a damaged eardrum," the doctor answered. There was a man, President Eliot pointed out, who had lived seventy years, and had never been "shown how" to blow his nose. This story made a deep impression on the convention, and it is safe to say that many a little kindergarten child will be told to open his little mouth when he has recourse to his handkerchief. The other chief contribution of the convention was the decision it reached that spanking is good only for the circulation. The kindergarten is a great institution!'—New York 'Tribune,' May 4.

### RISE OF THE MOUSTACHE.

The custom of wearing moustaches did not prevail in France until the reign of Louis Philippe, when it became obligatory in the whole French army. In England the moustache was worn by hussars after the peace of 1815, and it was not until the close of the Crimean war that English civilians as well as English soldiers in general wore hair on the lip. Shortly after the moustache came into favor among gentemen Horace Mayhew was passing through an English country town ,and was immediately noted and followed by a small army of children, who pointed to his lip and called out derisively:

'He's got whiskers under his snout! He's got whiskers under his snout!'

For a long time the moustache was the subject of raillery, even after it was becoming common, and the famous carjcaturist. Leech, printed in 'Punch' a picture of two old-fashioned women who, when they were spoken to by bearded railway guards, fell on their knees and cried out:

'Take all we have, gentlemen, but spare our lives!'

### THE BRAVE ROBINS.

('The Cornhill.')

The mot singular instance that I have known of a robin's fearlessness was the kind of military instinct which some years ago led a pair to make their nest at the back of a target at Aldershot! It was in the shooting range of the Fourth Battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the colonel of the regiment told me of it at the time. The little pair paid not the least attention to the shots thundering on the target just at the back of the nest. The soldiers were careful not to meddle with them, and the young brood hatched and were brought up in safety.

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

*Advertisements.*

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Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.

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(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## THE BOY AND HIS HEROES.

### Delicacies for Invalids — Where Mother is --- Recipes for Strawberries.

THE GROWTH OF A BOY.

(C. Hanaford Henderson, in 'Congregationalist.')

My small friend, Jack, is a philosopher of the first order—Jack of the big blue eyes and fascinating smile. And Jack's turn for philosophizing shows itself nowhere more distinctly than in his hero-worship. In his little mind there stand one high altar and a number of lesser ones. The altars are permanent, but the incense on them does not always go up to the same gods. Jack's worship takes the most subtle form of flattery: He is a born imitator, and from month to month lives under the dominance of successive ideals. If you told Jack this he would laugh at you. All the same, Jack is following an ideal just as surely and often much more directly than you are yourself.

Jack's imitation is a piece of clever induction. Being a practical small person, he does not care for fairy tales, and only for ordinary stories when they have a sufficient amount of steam, electricity, gunpowder, wild animals, knives and Indians mixed up with the human emotions, but he does have a boy's love for well-told, eventful biography. Being also a concrete philosopher, Jack does not draw his ideals in any abstract terminology. He holds them in mind as living men and women. Jack reasons, and not unfairly, that what made the hero admirable would also make him admirable.

Even the hero's faults and mannerisms come in for due meed of imitation. If the hero write a very bad hand, hardly indeed, distinguishable, Jack views with complacency his own abominable scrawl. If the hero was masterful, Jack is masterful and lords it over his smaller brothers and sisters up to the margin of his ability to suppress insubordination. If the hero played for high stakes, Jack affects an equal recklessness. In turn Jack is prince or bandit, soldier or saint. And not Jack only, but the clumsiest stable boy has a touch of genuine hero worship and follows his cult unbeknown to the literalist who employs and abuses him.

The trouble with Jack's heroes, when they are altogether self-chosen, is that their credentials are not always good. If one takes life seriously, even the accepted heroes of the world may not pass unchallenged. They may prove monsters reported heroes through the stupidity of past and present chroniclers. It is a pity at this stage of the game for boys to worship Napoleon. If the hero be fictitious, then Jack is at the mercy of any knight of the pen who may choose to dip into his imagination. The prime defect of the traditional dime novel is this setting up of altars to false gods. When the hero is in the flesh it is worth remembering that his merit may be the smaller part of him, and Jack can hardly be expected to discriminate.

That Jack's heroes are not consistent with one another goes without saying, but is less serious than one might at first suppose. In glancing back at my own list, and noticing that it contains such dissimilar persons as Marcus Aurelius, Davy Crockett, Lord Macaulay, St. Francis, Darwin, Clifford and Emerson, I am more struck with the fact that each had something to give than I am with the oil-and-water character of the mixture.

But even when the heroes are quite legitimate, the important fact that the majority of them, however great, are no longer literally imitatible is apt to escape Jack's notice, as indeed it often escapes our own.

So the two facts remain: First, that Jack is an undoubted hero worshipper, and this quite as truly whether his hero be a modern money-getter or an ancient sage; and, secondly, that this cult leads to the kingdom of light only as the heroes be intelligently chosen and intelligently imitated.

The why to turn this situation to good account seems to be very simple. It is to be much less careful about getting down town early to the office, much less diligent in business when the business is not significant, and very much more careful to see what Jack is reading, what sort of companions he is going with, what thoughts are filling up his days. In a word, it is to look after Jack's heroes.

The common method of the paterfamilias and the method of the lady back of the coffee cups, the methods of attacking Jack's conclusions instead of going to the heart of the matter and transforming the premises, is thoroughly unsound, thoroughly unpsychological. It is a method supposed to take less time, one of the cheap and nasty's of commercialism. But it were far better to let Jack grow up an honest heathen, passing from savage to barbarian, from barbarian to semi-civilized, from semi-civilized to Bostonian, working out his own salvation without hypocrisy, even if necessarily without speed, than to rob him of directness and sincerity. Every thoroughgoing educator would much rather have to do with an honest bad boy—if an honest boy could be bad—than a smoothed-over youngster of double life—an outer shell of conformity and an inner soul of anarchy.

It is a real obstacle that so very few heroes, and especially so very few that Jack unaided would be apt to elect as his own, are open to objective imitation. Even the greatest of them need interpretation. The time-setting counts, and that is precisely what Jack cannot be expected by himself to lay hold upon. The 'Zeitgeist' determines the outer aspect of heroism, the variable part—the thing that Jack sees. It is the spirit in the hero, the subjective part of him that is timeless and eternal—the very thing that Jack fails to see. If the hero, fallen on days of violence, must needs take to arms, it is the arms that Jack sees. A drum, a tin sword, a dummy rifle, a cocked hat become the insignia of heroism, and in these Jack struts about a bit taller than he commonly is in knickerbockers without such re-enforcements. Later, he either continues his mistake of supposing sword and gun to be necessarily heroic, or else he mistrusts heroism altogether, and gives himself over with open cynicism to the pursuit of the material.

It is needless to remark that both this mistaking of values and this disillusionment are tragic in their mischieviousness. For, after all, it is the idea that is significant, the idea underlying Jack's life and making it splendid or mean. What Jack sets his heart on, that Jack will get, get it in larger or smaller measure, but quite certainly get it.

It would seem, then, that Jack's heroes need selection, revision, interpretation. Their influence will naturally depend upon the hold which they have on Jack's affections and the persistence of their image. Now, however, potent the world of make-believe, flesh and blood are still more potent. However imperious the impression made by Caesar or Davy Crockett, the living comrade out-rivals him. It is Jack's contemporaneous heroes that I should most want to scrutinize.

This brings me finally to the very kernel of what I would have to say, and it is simply this; that the most available hero for Jack to follow, and the very best, is just yourself—father, brother, uncle, cousin, friend, schoolmaster, whoever you may be—provided in your own way you are interpreting anew the Christ idea, and are resolutely purifying, perfecting, expanding your own life, and are moving with gentle compulsion into the beautiful kingdom of the light. Jack will accompany you. He is a born hero worshipper. And when later you must needs drop his hand for a time in order yourself to pass into that undiscovered country, his heart will warm itself with your memory, and his life will be graciously led by the same kindly light that led you.

DELICACIES FOR INVALIDS.

In many families the knowledge of sick-room cookery is confined to the toasting of a slice of bread, the boiling of a hasty porridge, and the making of a broth from a piece of beef which, nine times out of ten, is plunged into boiling instead of cold water; in desperate cases a 'beef tea' is brewed in a glass fruit jar. Boiled rice completes the resources, and to serve the food with any unusual daintiness seems not to occur to any one. But there are ways, easy and simple, to make even beef broth delicious and to serve common food so that it becomes a luxury. As a general thing, broths lack seasoning, and are offered lukewarm. They ought to be savory and hot. Try the following method, which is from an old French nurse's list of invalids' dishes: The beef should be freshly killed and lean; cut at least an inch thick, and broil it over red-hot coals, allowing only two minutes, no more, to each side, and turning often. With a lemon squeezer, squeeze all the juice from the broiled meat into a cup that stands in a bowl of boiling water; stir in a pinch of salt, and keep the cup in the hot water. Nothing can be more distasteful than half cooked, tepid beef juice. In this recipe, while the juice has the nutty flavor of the reared meat, it is kept very hot and served so.

HOW TO OFFER A BAKED POTATO.

But few vegetables can be used on an invalid's table, but a baked potato is rarely objected to. Select a shapely tuber, wash very carefully, and bake until perfectly mealy all through. Serve piping hot in a snowy napkin, where it can be held easily and eaten out of the skin with a little salt and a bit of fresh butter; it will be relished in this form when it would often be rejected from a plate.

AN ICE-CREAM ORANGE.

An agreeable surprise to an invalid is an orange skin filled with ice cream. To do this make two cuts clear through the skin, such as will enable you to draw it off as whole as possible. After packing with well frozen and well flavored ice-cream, cut the peel into halves through, and tie in position with narrow ribbons. When the bow-knot is loosened, the orange falls apart and the contents look very tempting.

A FRUIT CUSTARD.

In a custard a tart apple is sometimes tried. Parboil the apple after coring with a corer, but do not let it break into pieces. When done lift it out with a skimmer, put it into a small baking dish and cover it with a delicately flavored custard. Bake until the custard is firm. Do not let it 'whey' even slightly. Be careful in serving baked custards that the dish is not unsightly; if nothing better occurs, pin a small napkin around in such fashion as to hide the edges of the dish, leaving little folded corners, like nuns' hoods, into each of which a tiny bunch of violets or a single rosebud nestles. Do not, however, bring strong, odorous blossoms in contact with the food so that the perfume may mingle with the flavor.

REFRESHING COLD DRINK.

Soak very acid apples in hot water, add a little sugar, strain and cool. It is better to put it on the ice than to put ice in the drink, but in the case of very hot weather the cool tinkle of cracked ice against the clear crystal is refreshing in itself. It is advisable to use your prettiest bits of china and your finest napery for the sick room. I have known a sick woman to eat from a Dresden plate and to drink from a royal Worcester cup, when all things less beautiful had failed to tempt her vanished appetite. The greatest requisite, however, is absolute cleanliness. A tumbler with finger marks on it, a plate with a soiled or nicked rim, a sloppy cup of tea or broma, or an uncertain napkin is almost sure to prevent any appreciation of the food offered.— 'The Chef.'

STRAWBERRIES IN SEVERAL STYLES.

(Mary Moulton Smith, in 'The Pilgrim.')

Fruit is never more acceptable than in the spring, and strawberries are never as delicious as when we first have them from the gardens, and are not obliged to depend upon cold storage for supply.

Many consider that the delicate flavor of the berry is lost unless it is eaten as it grows, with only sugar added. Such serve the berries with the hulls on, and never with the sugar sprinkled over them, for this draws out the juices. The sugar can be served in a mound in the centre of the individual dish, or at one side.

STRAWBERRY BAVARIAN CREAM.

Whip three cups of cream, ½ cup sugar, ½ box gelatine, 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice, ¼ cup boiling water, ½ cup cold water. Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Add lemon juice and sugar to boiling water and dissolve it in the gelatine. Cool, stirring constantly, and when it begins to thicken, add the whipped cream. Place a third of this in a quart mold, and chill, keeping the remainder in a warm room. To a second third, add strawberries, mashed, and a little more sugar, if they are quite tart. Put this in a mould for the second layer and when it is stiff, add the remainder of the cream. The mould can be first lined with large berries. The mould must be wet in cold water just before it is filled. With strawberries or any other acid fruit the porcelain moulds are preferable, as there is danger that the acid will attack tin.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

One-half cup strawberry juice, ½ cup sugar, 2 eggs, grated rind and juice of ½ lemon. Mix the lemon juice, strawberry juice, and sugar, and add yolks of eggs well beaten; heat, beating constantly; when it thickens pour over the whites of eggs beaten stiff. With the strawberry cream can be served small cakes frosted on each side, and with a strawberry placed on top. The icing is placed in a cup, and the cakes are held with two forks, and turned until they are evenly coated.

STRAWBERRY CUPS.

A dainty dessert is made by hollowing out the centre of cakes baked in small tins, thus forming a cup in which to serve strawberries. The shell may be iced or not as desired. If the cutting is carefully done, the centre can be used to make the small cakes mentioned above. To separate them at the bottom a small knife is run through the shell as carefully as possible. Whipped cream can be added.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

The best preserved strawberries are those which are cooked by the sun; but the process is a slow one, and requires much patience. Remove the hulls from the berries and place equal weights of sugar and fruit in the preserving kettle. Cook for ten minutes, and put in the sun for as much of the day as possible. Usually two or three days are required. They must be covered with netting to protect them from flies and gnats. When the fruit is of a jelly-like consistency, it is placed in jelly glasses, and covered with paraffin. Strawberries preserved in this way are delicious served with ice cream.

The shape of the fruit can also be preserved by placing it in glass jars, allowing a pint of sugar to a quart of berries. Fill the jars as full as possible, cover, and place in a kettle of cold water. Bring the water to a boil, and cook until the juice starts.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

In making strawberry shortcake divide the batter into two parts; put half in the pan, spread with butter, and then add the remainder of the latter. The two layers can then be easily separated after baking.

STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS.

One egg, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 3 tablespoons baking powder, flour enough to make a paste a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Butter cups, and drop a spoonful of batter in each. On this put three or four large strawberries, and cover with the batter. Steam half an hour. Serve with cream and sugar, or with strawberry sauce. Any fruit can be used for these dumplings. Apples should be first sliced very thin. With apples a simple lemon sauce is good.

LEMON SAUCE.

One cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 cup water, rind and juice of ½ lemon. Cream the butter and sugar, add the water, and the flour dissolved in a little cold water. Add the lemon and boil quickly until it thickens. A strawberry sauce that is much used is simply a hard sauce with mashed strawberries added.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

One-half cup butter, 1 cup powdered sugar, 6 to 8 large strawberries. Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually, and when creamy add the berries mashed.

WHERE MOTHER IS.

In the crimson and gold of the setting sun
The white little lambs o'er the meadows run;
And the birds wing their way to the sweet home-nest,
Where is waiting the one that loves them best.
There's a voice in the breeze that goes wandering by,
And a whisper that falls from the deepening sky.
Oh, the mother-heart calls to each weary rover,
And where mother is, home is, the wide world over!

'Tis the song of the brook on its silvery way,
The crickets have chirped it with darkening day;
And the first pearly star in the azure dome
Seems to whisper a message sweet of home.
In the bud and the leaf and the slumbering flower
There's a thought of the peace of the rest giving hour,
When the mother-heart calls to each weary rover,
And where mother is, home is, the wide world over!

Now the brown bees have ended their day-long quest,
The butterflies folded their wings to rest;
And the twinkle of lights in the cottage pane
Tells of joy that has blessed the hearth again.
And I read in the eyes of the little ones sweet
In the shouts of delight, and the pattering feet,
Oh, the mother-heart calls to each weary rover,
And where mother is, home is, the wide world over!
—'Silver Link.'

SABBATH REST.

Dear Editor,—Concerning Sabbath rest, circumstances alter cases. There can be no cast iron rules; we differ so much in our surroundings. In my young days I could only attend one service, but they were 'Seasons of grace and sweet delight,' and when a time came that I could attend more I gladly embraced the opportunity. Then a time came when responsibility was laid upon me, and I felt I had to attend the meetings in our own neighborhood, not only for my own sake, but for others also, for I saw that we needed to be knit together; for as in knitting, if one stitch drops out another quickly follows. Also, I reasoned, if I absent myself needlessly everyone has the same right; then where would the congregation be.

The preacher must be there in all weathers; should I not be there to bear him company, and encourage his heart?

For many years the only bit of spare time I had was about an hour after meeting, before it was time to get ready the evening meal for the family. The hour was given to the children, reading something to interest and edify, usually their Sabbath school library books. In those days the voice of God to me was 'Go into every open door.'

But God is not a hard task master; later on, when so many doors opened, both for Sunday and week-day meetings, and other work which our pastor urged upon us, and expected us to attend diligently to the meetings, the Heavenly Father interfered and taught me a lesson from Num. iv., 3, where the Levites attended to the work of the sanctuary from thirty years until fifty, giving me to understand that God requires our work, while we are at our best, but when our strength declines he does not expect so much labor from us. (We are called to be kings and priests unto God), and when I still persisted in overdoing myself he showed me that trying to work or worship in such a broken down condition as I was in, was not acceptable service; it was like bringing a blemished offering to him.

Some time ago I was shut in for several months, but found no loss of spiritual life; the Lord supplied me abundantly. I have a Christian friend, a very diligent worker, who leads a class of young people before the Sunday morning service, and teaches a class in Sunday school, but never goes to the evening service. She holds a meeting with her three children, aged about 7, 9 and 11 years, and never allows any other person to be present, that there may be perfect freedom to read, pray and converse. May we not learn a lesson from her.

DEBORAH.

P.S. — Thanks, Sister Annie, for that 'equivalent.' 'Kind words never die.'

ANOTHER OPINION.

Dear Editor,—I cannot understand how any Christian can find the services of the sanctuary irksome. We should consider it a blessed privilege, instead of a tiresome task. The Psalmist says: 'I was glad when they said unto me: Let us go unto the house of the Lord.' Psalm cxxi.:1. I believe we should all attend church regularly. We all need a certain amount of rest, it is true, but why cannot we rest and enjoy the church services also? Certainly, as 'J.A.D.' suggests, it would be better to have Sunday school in the morning; that would mean one trip less. Then the afternoon's rest would surely be sufficient.

But would the majority of young people rest on Sunday afternoon, if they were not at Sunday school? What is rest? Rest means a cessation of labor, exertion, action, or motion of any kind. All unnecessary work should be avoided on the holy Sabbath day. Pleasure seeking, riding bicycles, taking long walks with gay companions, is not rest. If one lives in a city it requires very little exertion to walk to and from church. We rest during the services, at least, the body rests.

I am slightly acquainted with a lady who walks about two miles to church regularly. She is not afraid of bad roads, or a little rain either. I have never heard her complain of the distance she had to walk. She lives on a farm, and consequently, has work to do.

The commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy,' is often disregarded. Satan whispers: 'You are too tired to go to church. Go and take some recreation this fine day.' Instead of boldly saying: 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' many of our young people listen to his suggestions.

There must be something wrong when people find the service of the sanctuary tiresome. I am afraid it is a sign that their religion is at a very low ebb.

Better, ten times better, to be on the go, to church, than on the go, Sabbath breaking. We know that the Lord does not expect us to attend church when we are really ill, but we should let no trivial excuse keep us at home. We should delight in the worship of God. Many an invalid longs for the opportunity of attending public worship. We read in Isaiah 40.31, 'But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint.'

If our hearts are right in the sight of God, we will praise him in his sanctuary, and delight to do his holy will.

ANNIE.

P.E.I.

GOOD CHEER.

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

SUNSHINE AT LOS ANGELES.

At the convention of Women's Clubs held in Los Angeles, Cal., May 1-8, the International Sunshine Society was largely represented. On Sunday evening Mrs. Alden, the president general, addressed a meeting in the First Methodist Church, at which it was estimated there were 3,500 people present.

Mrs. Alden spoke on 'How to be happy.' She told of the way in which the Sunshine Society came to be formed, and pointed out that while it is undenominational, it has a creed, which may be summed up in the motto, 'Do something for somebody, quick.' Sunshiners depend on the little courtesies and kindnesses of life to make up the great whole by which one must stand or fall. They are tender to the aged, and gentle with little children. Their charity takes within its range every living thing, and a good Sunshiner couldn't be cross to a dumb animal. They believe in enjoying life, and in making others enjoy it, too; and they have learned that the surest way to be happy is to forget yourself.

On Monday afternoon, May 5, Mrs. Alden was the guest of honor at a reception given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Westover, at their home in Santa Monica, Cal. A large representation of Sunshine members attended. As a Los Angeles paper put it: 'Out in a turf-carpeted garden with leafy branches above, with flowers everywhere, with lightsome music stealing through the fish-nets of roses and smilax and with the birds keeping a twittering accompaniment overhead, the Sunshine people seemed in their element.'

The Santa Monica Branch held a social entertainment on May 10 for the purpose of raising funds to furnish and maintain a 'sunshine' bed in the Bethlehem mission.

THE WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

Members will remember the special meeting to be held in Victoria Hall on Tuesday, May 27, at 8.15 o'clock. Arrangements for a proposed entertainment, to raise funds for the summer's work, will be discussed, and the presence of the honorary members—that is, gentlemen interested—is desired at the meeting.

A lady on Hillside ave. has subscribed for the 'Boys' Own Paper,' and the 'American Boy' for a year, for the little boy in Assiniboia, in memory of her own little son. The regular receipt of these magazines, fresh from the publishers, will undoubtedly be a pleasure looked forward to from month to month by the little invalid.

Other acknowledgments are: A contribution of $5, besides magazines and books, Mrs. Moss, University st.,; $1, Miss Saxe; postage from Miss Moore; a box of literature, all charges paid, from Mrs. David Hodson, Lacolle; magazines from Miss Greig, Mrs. Ryder, and others giving no name; photographs of Canadian scenery.

*Advertisements.*

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The Best Medicine in the World for Children of all Ages.

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages from the tiniest, weakest baby to the well grown child, and are a certain cure for indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, teething troubles and the other minor ailments of children. There is no other medicine acts so speedily, so safely and so surely and they contain not one particle of the opiates found in the so-called 'soothing' medicines. Mrs. M. M. Ness, Barrie, Ont., says: 'I first began using Baby's Own Tablets when my baby was teething. He was feverish, sleepless and very cross, and suffered from indigestion. After using the Tablets he began to get better almost at once, and slept better and was no longer cross. I think the Tablets a fine medicine for children and keep them on hand all the time.' The Tablets are readily taken by all children, and crushed to a powder can be given to the very youngest baby with a certainty of benefit. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

A barrel of literature is packed for a mining camp at Sturgeon Lake, Ont.

Mr. Kelsey, Loring, in acknowledging the receipt of literature sent some time ago, says that the delay was due to the deplorable condition of the spring roads, over which the boxes had to be taken 42 miles by waggon. Naturally the books were very much appreciated, and they are kept constantly in circulation.

Some magazines, etc., were sent to mining camps in B.C. The foreman of the camp, to show his appreciation, offers to send pieces of ore from the mine.

The teacher at Spruce Grove, Alberta, to whom pictures for his school-room were sent, writes on April 30:

'I don't know when I got such a delightful surprise as to-night when I opened a large package of "Sunshine pictures." I never expected half so many. I am going to give several of them to my sister who teaches in the district adjoining mine. I know if those who so kindly gave the pictures feel as delighted as we are to receive them many are happy.

A rather odd request was one for false teeth. The writer of the request, who lives in the Dauphin District, Man., showed an admirable independence, and suggested a way in which she could earn them. Some contributions will be given to help her, as her health is suffering for the want of them.

A very pitiable case which has come to the knowledge of the secretary is that of a man in Hamilton. He is past thirty years of age, and for the last seven or eight years has been confined to a bed operated by pulleys. He can move his arms a little, but no other part, not even his head. Since last August he has not seen the light of day. His Christian spirit upholds not only himself but his friends through much sorrow. He would be delighted if some strong, cheery man would write to him. The address can be obtained from Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street.

Toys, books, etc., for the children's public playgrounds may be sent to Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street.

Mrs. Hutchinson acknowledges with thanks, a large box of toys, kindergarten work, and other nice gifts, from the Misses Gwendolin and Dorothy Duff.

'Do not forget as you go on your way,
Through the busy world, with its toil and strife,
Often a kindly word to say
To those you meet in the paths of life.
Do not forget that a smile of cheer
May comfort a heart that is sad and drear,
And brighten a day that is hard and long.
The burning words that forever live
It may not be yours to speak or give,
But there's heart and hope in a bit of a song.'

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

A very interesting meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, 173 Metcalfe avenue. The president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

The annual reports were read. The financial statement showed a balance on hand of $18.90, a good sum considering that all giving is voluntary. It was voted that five dollars be given for the Children's Playgrounds, and five dollars for the Fresh Air Fund. Some toys are also being sent to the playgrounds.

A letter of thanks was read from the Lytton, B.C., Hospital for quilts sent by the society for children's cots in the hospital. Some more are being sent, making about 16 nice quilts in all. Another grateful letter was from a 'shut-in' in Nova Scotia, to whom Easter greetings and 'Sunshine' letters were sent.

A box of books, etc., is being sent to a minister at Gladstone, Man., and another to a place in this province, where literature is scarce. A box of various articles is going to an Indian industrial school in British Columbia.

It was decided that during the summer each of the members should make some article for the comfort of the Dart Home and its inmates. These donations will be collected, and sent to the home, when the society meets after the holidays.

Two of the young girls of this branch are carrying out a charming idea. Miss Gladys Beale and Miss Audrey Bennett have made a sunshine garden, the flowers of which will be sent to the hospitals, and to other sick people.

At the close of the meeting dainty refreshments were served. The secretary of the Montreal branch is Miss Margaret Jones, 510 Cadieux street.

The Huntingdon branch has sent a box of clothing, pillow cases, etc., and some jelly, for the Dart Home. One of the members sent a nice wrapper for one of the aged inmates, who wanted it.'

'Do not forget that wherever you go
Kindly deeds may be found to do,
No one so poor but can bestow
The help that will courage and faith renew!
No one so weak who cannot give
The hand that may help a soul to live,
And rise again from the trodden clay.
Splendid achievements may never be yours,
But the deed that for love's sake is done, endures,
And will blossom forever from day to day.'

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

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In the English army now in South Africa there are said to be about twenty thousand Methodist soldiers.

Last year 1,300 souls were added to the membership of the Presbyterian churches of New York city, about seven to a church.

The World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, which meets once every four years, will be held this year in Christiania, Norway, Aug. 20 to 24. The Storthing or Parliament of Norway has made a government appropriation of five thousand kroners for this conference. Several parties are being organized for European tours varying in expense from a hundred dollars to four hundred and five dollars. Mr. C. J. Hicks, Associate General Secretary, 3 West 29th street, New York, is attending to all correspondence in regard to the tours.

Important discoveries have recently been made through the excavation of a series of mounds on the site of Babylon by a party of German explorers, of which an account is given in 'Harper's Magazine,' and more are expected. The site of Nebuchadnezzar's palace has been found—that palace of the 'handwriting on the wall' in which Cyrus lived, and in which Alexander died. The great temple of Marduka-a-Bel has also been identified, containing limestone blocks bearing an inscription of the name of Nebuchadnezzar, as well as the temple of E-sagila, 'the lofty house,' with its eight-storied tower, the traditional Tower of Babel.

We learn that President Roosevelt has conveyed an intimation to Bishop Thoburn that he would be glad to confer with him at an early day in reference to Philippine affairs and the several questions which grow out of the problems now under discussion in our foreign possessions. It will be gratifying to our people and no doubt to the whole Protestant community that the President is using straightforward methods of this kind in order to get fully acquainted with the religious and other bearings of the question on that issue. Two visits to Manilla, to say nothing of more than forty years spent in the East, ought certainly to qualify Bishop Thoburn to give valuable information at the present juncture.—'Northwestern Advocate.'

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

A writer in the New York 'Observer' makes some interesting suggestions for improving our Sunday-schools. Instead of calling it Sunday-school lesson she would call it the Bible Story, to avoid the words 'lesson,' 'school,' and 'study,' which are depressing to some. Also, instead of having many and inexperienced teachers, she would have the Sunday-school divided into four divisions and placed under four of the best obtainable teachers. More emphasis would be placed on the repeating of Scripture verses, the Psalms and the singing of the best sacred hymns.

## THE TEACHER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Edifying reports come from Washington as to the advance of the schoolmaster upon the Philippines. It is estimated, roughly, that there are about 150,000 Filipino pupils enrolled in the schools established by our government, and about half that number in actual attendance. Three or four thousand Filipinos are giving elementary instruction, about half of whom themselves receive daily lessons in English. In the last eight months 645 American teachers have gone to their stations. Various plans are under consideration for compulsory attendance at the schools, as part of the general scheme of diffusing education, but measures to that end will hardly go far until the supply of schools begins to catch up with the demand.

At present the Filipinos seem to be clamoring for all the American teachers they can get, and it is announced that two or three hundred more well trained American men can be employed, though no more women teachers are wanted until conditions are more settled. It seems that private schools have sprung up in great numbers, and are doing business very actively. They include parochial schools, branches of the Lycée de Manilla, and schools set up by private enterprise. This last development is significant, as showing that education is in keen request. When Japan went into the business of education thirty years ago, she first employed many American and European teachers, but now her schools are manned almost entirely by home talent. A like experience may be looked for in the Philippines. Once the school system gets well started, it will begin to provide its own teachers.—'Harper's Weekly.'

## SCRIPTURES FOR INDIA.

('The Christian.')

Notwithstanding the hearty response already received to the appeal for Bibles, New Testaments, or Gospels to be given to our fellow-subjects in India, who have learned to read, but do not possess copies of the Word of God, only a small portion of the field has been touched. The following letter from Lord Radstock explains the present position of the movement:

'Since I wrote, I have been receiving a steady stream of requests for Scriptures, from different parts of India, from missionaries. By last mail, I have got a letter from a committee of missionaries in Bombay, saying they have applications for about 400 Bibles and 1,100 Testaments and 2,500 Gospels. To all of these I have to return the sad answer that all our copies are allotted. It does seem, not only sad, but solemn that, with all the wealth of England, there should be about three million children and about twenty-five million adults who can read, and who should be left without a copy of even a Gospel. The Scriptures hitherto given are about 2,500 Bibles, 15,000 New Testaments, 120,000 Gospels.'

Readers will remember that special English Bibles and Testaments have been prepared, in attractive bindings, as memorials of Queen Victoria.

## KINDLY TELL THE PREACHER.

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

# SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 8.

## THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM.

Acts xv., 22-53.

(By the Rev. Joseph Newton Hallock, D.D.)

Golden Text.—Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free.—Gal. v., 1.

### ORIGIN AND RESULT OF THE COUNCIL.

This chapter is one of great importance, treating of a question and its results which decided that Christianity was intended especially for all men instead of being a mere sect of Judaism, a religion of a party, or any other nation. The chapter opens with the occasion and origin of the Council at Jerusalem, and narrates the journey of the delegates from Antioch, and their reception by the Jerusalem church. Peter, Paul, Barnabas and James, our Lord's brother, take special part, and matters are adjusted in a manner pleasing to the whole church. The results are embodied in a letter sent to Antioch by Paul, Barnabas, Judas, Silas and others, and are highly satisfactory there. After a time Paul and Barnabas propose to return to their missionary work, which gives occasion to a dissension between them regarding Mark, and results in Barnabas going to Cyprus, and Paul starting on his second tour through Syria and Cilicia.

### DECISION OF THE COUNCIL PROCLAIMED.

The will of God was now so clearly manifest in reference to the reception of the Gentiles, that all opposition was silenced, and it remained only to adopt the proposition of James. Then pleased it the apostles and the elders, with the whole church, to send chosen men of their own company, or rather, having chosen men from themselves to send them to Antioch, etc. And they wrote letters by them to be taken to Antioch. They sent greeting—'hail, wish you joy.' This was the usual formula of salutation in Greek epistles. 'To the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia,' implying Gentile converts, and probably churches in all those regions. We here get a glimpse of some of the unrecorded labors of the Apostle Paul. While at Antioch, both before and after his first missionary tour, Paul doubtless extended his labors and planted churches in Syria and earlier than this, he probably on his return to Tarsus made converts and gathered churches in Cilicia.

### THE LETTER SENT.

The letter opens formally, as in Luke i. and first gives a reason for the writing: 'Forasmuch as we have heard that certain who went out from us' in Jerusalem, being members of the church there, subverting your souls, that is, unsettling your minds by false teaching, saying, Ye must be circumcised and keep the law, 'to whom we gave no such commandment.' They had come from the church at Jerusalem and had probably claimed authority from the mother church. They had thus troubled or disturbed the brethren at Antioch at their words unsettling their souls with doubts regarding the method and conditions of salvation. But the assembled church at Jerusalem, with their leaders in conference, openly disavow their authority. Paul calls them 'false breathren.' (Gal. ii., 4.) 'It seemed good, being assembled with one accord'—or, rather, having become of one mind, implying some difference of views and discussion. There would be no significance in this statement that the Church had assembled together, but much in the fact that it had reached a unanimous conclusion.

### PAUL AND BARNABAS HONORED.

'Our beloved Barnabas and Paul.' This phrase is not an unmeaning compliment, but a strong indorsement of their characters against the maligning of the Judaizers. It is noticeable that the order of the names as in verse 12 is the same as that which was used before Paul became the more prominent of the two, and as they would naturally be regarded at Jerusalem at this time In this the accuracy of Luke as a historian is manifast. 'Men who have hazarded,' or literally have given up their lives. In their consecration and their will they were martyrs, though as yet they had not laid down their lives. They had, however, given them to be spent or sacrificed for Christ if needs be. The inference is that such men deserve in the fullest measure the confidence and honor of their brethren. It was no small matter in those days to be a disciple of Christ. Did the same conditions prevail in our midst to-day, how many would continue their Christian profession? Doubtless, there would be fewer professing Christians, but how much more earnest and faithful would the Church at large be.

### DIRECTIONS AS TO WHAT WAS REQUIRED.

In introducing the reasons which had led to their conclusions, they say: 'It offence to the Jews was not to eat anyhad been guided throughout by the Spirit to an authoritative and unanimous conclusion. The apostles were inspired men, as Jesus had promised, and it seemed good to them to lay upon the Church no greater or further burden than these necessary things—made necessary under the circumstances and the times, coming as they did in contact with the heathen world and with Jewish society. It was necessary that they should be separate and pure from the one and not give offense to the other. The matter of the injunction which is according to the advice given by St. James, in order to avoid giving offense to the Jews was not to eat anything that they knew had been offered in sacrifice to an idol, but look upon it as though clean in itself, yet thereby polluted to them. This prohibition was afterward in part taken off, for they were allowed to eat whatever was sold in the shambles or set before them at their friend's table, though it had been offered to idols, except when there was danger of giving offence (that is, a cause of stumbling) by so doing.

### THE AUTHORITY OF THE APOSTLES.

While they express themselves with all tenderness, it is not without something of authority that what they wrote might be received with proper respect and deference paid to it. 'It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us:' that is, to us under the conduct of the Holy Ghost, and by direction from Him. Not only the apostles, but others, were endowed with spiritual gifts extraordinary and knew more of the mind of God than any since those gifts ceased can pretend to. Their infallibility gave an incontestible authority to their decrees, and they would not order anything because it seemed good to them but that they first knew it seemed good to the Holy Ghost. When the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles, He endowed them with the gift of tongues, in order to their preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles, a plain indication of God's purpose to call them in. When the Holy Ghost descended upon Cornelius and his friends, upon Peter's preaching, it was plain that Christ designed the taking down of the Jewish pale within which they fancied the Spirit had been enclosed. After enumerating the restrictions, the letter closes with the usual formula: 'Fare ye well.'

### RESULTS IN THE COUNCIL

One negative result on the side of Paul and Barnabas was that Titus, a Gentile believer, was not compelled to be circumcised. Another negative result on the side of Jewish Christians was that they were left just as the council found them. Nothing was commanded and nothing was forbidden in regard to their relation to circumcision and the Mosaic law. They were at their pleasure to observe it strictly as thousands of the Jewish believers did, or more loosely, as Paul often did. Yet, while the question seemed now to be settled, it was not long before Judaizing teachers were enjoining circumcision on Gentile converts. Against these Paul had to contend during his whole active missionary career, as is evident from his Epistles; especially that to the Galations. The fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple had a most weakening power upon the Judaizing party. The subsequent terrible overthrow of Bar-chocheba, 'the son of the star,' about A.D. 135, crushed out Judaism in Palestine. The church at Jerusalem now ceased to be the church of the circumcision.

### THE MESSAGE RECEIVED.

When these messengers were dismissed, had had their audience of leave of the apostles, being no doubt dismissed with prayer and a solemn blessing in the name of the Lord, then they came to Antioch. They stayed no longer at Jerusalem than till their business was done, and then came back and were doubtless met at their return by 'them that brought them on their way at their setting out.' When they had gathered the multitude of the disciples, constituting the Church of Antioch, they delivered the epistle to the proper representatives of the Church, doubtless to the pastor or pastors, which when they had read, they rejoiced for the consolation which the contents of the letter gave them. Their anxiety regarding the Judaizing faction was appeased. They rejoiced that the stand which Paul and Barnabas had taken was approved, and that their Christian liberty was respected and secured.

### HOME READINGS

Monday, June 2.—Acts xv., 1-11.
Tuesday, June 3.—Acts xv., 12-21.
Wednesday, June 4.—Acts xv., 22-23.
Thursday, June 5.—Gal. ii., 1-10.
Friday, June 6.—Gal. vi., 7-18.
Saturday, June 7.—Phil. iii., 1-11.
Sunday, June 8.—Gal. v., 1-14.

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

June 8.

## HOW THE WEAK BECOME STRONG.

II. Cor. ix., 10; Isa. xli., 10; lviii., 11.

The Bible is very largely a record of how the weak become strong, and it will be well to have a number of instances brought up at the meeting, but as the apostle says, 'Time would fail me to tell of Gideon and of Barak . . . and of the prophets who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness . . . out of weakness were made strong' (Heb. xi., 32-34), and we may best take up two New Testament characters, Paul and Peter. Paul was a man of great mental force, but he had some physical weakness which he speaks of as a thorn in the flesh. From the few references to it in Scripture, some think it was epilepsy, others ophthalmia. Whatever it may have been, it is plain from the way Paul speaks of it that it was a very great trial, and might easily have kept him from being an effective worker. But God gave him a special promise that he would have spiritual strength which would enable him to go on with his great work in spite of the physical difficulties. Doubtless the pain was used to discipline and perfect in patience a character somewhat violent (II. Cor. xii., 7-9).

A still more valuable lesson for us is found in the life of Peter. Simon Peter was the sort of man that the world loves, but does not admire much, impulsive and rash; the generosity of his ideals was not seconded by a sufficient power of endurance. 'Now he plunges into the sea all faith, and now sinks into the waves all fear.' The same characteristic is seen to some extent even in his later days. When the question came up about receiving Gentiles into the church, Peter was most emphatic in his opposition to the broader view, and even denounced the ceremonial law as 'a yoke which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear' (Acts xv., 7-10). He had already extended full fellowship to the Gentile household of Cornelius by eating with them (Acts x., 1; xi., 3). But later, when the dispute on this very point became violent, he retreated temporarily from his advanced position and was publicly rebuked by Paul for dissembling his real views (Gal. xi., 14). A character of this kind is not usually a great powerful good as President Roosevelt says, all a soldier's good and patriotic sentiment may be counteracted by 'a slight tendency to run away.' People like the hearty temperament of the young man who undertakes great things, but are apt to laugh at him when he shows the white feather, and to ignore him afterwards when anything important is to be done; yet to a man like this Jesus gave a higher place in his kingdom. Peter's warm heart and high idealism were more to Christ than any amount of prudence and firmness would have been without the love and the desire for better things that Peter showed at every turn. This material the Lord could use. To the willing heart God can give one thing after another till a noble character is completed. 'Thou art Simon, the willing hearer,' was Christ's word to the brother brought by Andrew, and doubtless he summed up in one phrase the chief quality of his new disciple (as he also did in the case of Nathaniel (John i., 47). And he added, the most cheering prophecy for a man conscious of his weakness, 'Thou shalt be called a rock.' This is the man whose faith might fail, but love always brought him back; this is he who was bidden to feed the sheep (John xxi., 16), and to strengthen the brethren (Luke xxii., 32); this is he who preached the great sermon on the day of Pentecost. In after life, though he might sometimes, as we have seen, show a lack of firmness in dealing with a rather complicated matter, he was on the whole a tower of strength to the infant church; indeed, without his genial and sympathetic mediation the other apostles might have quarrelled altogether with Paul and his broader ideas of Christian freedom, and thus the unity of the church would have been wrecked at the very outset, or the carrying of the gospel to the Roman world might have been deferred by thirty or forty years.

What were the sources of Peter's strength? 'They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength' (Isa. xl.); 'I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not' (Luke xxii., 32); 'Follow thou me' (John xxi.); 'Through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved (Acts xv., 11). 'Follow thou me' is Christ's last recorded word to Peter, and it was this 'following,' with all that it implies, that made the kind-hearted, but rough and profane fisherman into one of the world's greatest leaders. It is an understanding of God's purpose and a confidence in his power to work them out that constitutes an overcoming faith; this insight and this trust came to Peter through love of the Master to whom he had given the whole wont of his human affection.

# CHESS

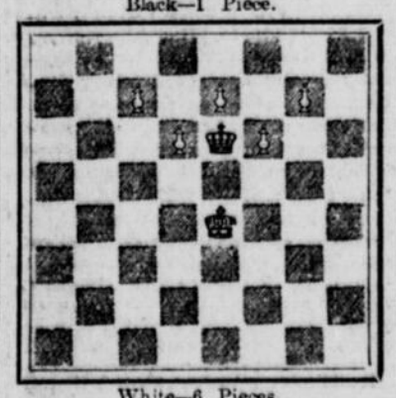
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, May 27, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 577.
(By H. Leprettel.)
Black—6 Pieces.

White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three.

PROBLEM NO. 578.
(By E. Hoffman.)
Black—1 Piece.



White—6 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three.
Solutions June 14; must reach editor June 9.

### SOLUTIONS.

No. 571. Pulitzer. Two moves. B—Kt 8. Correct from George Patterson, W. M. Thompson, J. H. Graham (also 569, 570), Pawn, J.S.C. Nos. 569, 570 from F. Warwick.

No. 572. Kosek. Three moves. R—B 6. Correct from E. W. Allen, J. H. Graham, Pawn. K—K 2 is a splendid try to this beautiful three-er. In the solution there are no fewer than seven different second moves for White.

Score in Competition B: Allen, 33; Pawn, 33; Patterson, 18. All problems set are now in Competition B until the tie is broken.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The correspondence tourney is going on with animation, and games are being finished with admirable promptitude, except in Group C, where either the battle languishes or the opponents are too well matched to reach a speedy decision. We publish below an excellent specimen of the play in this tourney, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. A. Dubreuil, the energetic secretary of the Association. The notes are by the winner.

(Giuoco Piano.)

| White. Dr. A. W. McArthur (Westmount.) | Black. Mr. J. A. Burrough (Quebec). |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 P—B 3 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P x P |
| 6 P x P | 6 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 Kt x K P |
| 8 Castles. | 8 Kt x Kt |
| 9 P x Kt | 9 B—K 2 (a) |
| 10 B x P ch (b) | 10 K x B |
| 11 P—Q 5 | 11 Kt—R 4 (c) |
| 12 Kt—K 5 ch | 12 K—B (d) |
| 13 Q—R 3 ch | 13 B—B 3 |
| 14 P—Q 6 (e) | 14 P—B 3 |
| 15 B—Kt 5 | 15 P—K R 3 (f) |
| 16 Q—R 5 | 16 Q—K (g) |
| 17 Kt—Kt 6 ch | 17 K—Kt |
| 18 K R—K | 18 Q—B 2 |
| 19 B x B | 19 Resigns (h) |
| 20 P—Kt 3 | 20 K R—B 2 |
| 21 Q—R 5 | 21 P—R 4 |
| 22 P—K R 4 | 22 P—R 5 |
| 23 K R—R 3 | 23 P x P |
| 24 P x P | 24 Q—Kt 3 |
| 25 R—Kt 5 | 25 R—R |
| 26 R (R 3)—Kt 3 | 26 R—R 7 |
| 27 Q x R ch | 27 K x Q |
| 28 R x P ch | 28 K—K |
| 29 R—Kt 8 ch | 29 K—Q 2 |
| 30 R (Kt 3)—Kt 7 | 30 K—B 3 |
| 31 R—B 8 ch | 31 Q—B 2 |
| 32 R (B 8) x Q ch | 32 K—Kt 3 |
| 33 R x P ch | 33 K—B 4 |
| 34 R (K Kt 7)—Q B 7 ch | 34 B—B 2 |
| 35 P—Kt 4 ch | 35 K—B 5 |
| 36 R x B ch | 36 Resigns. |

(a) B x P would not be healthy, but P—Q 4 is much better than the text.
(b) Appears to be a sound sacrifice, but rather venturesome in a correspondence game.
(c) Kt—Kt would be just as good.
(d) The best move.
(e) Declined with thanks; the capture would lead to trouble.
(f) Would K—Kt be much better?
(g) K—Kt now would probably lose the Q.
(h) The B cannot be taken If Q x B mate in 3; if P x B mate in 3, or lose the Q The only move Black now has is19....., K—R2, and then 20, B x P, Q x Kt; 21, Q x Q, K x Q; 22, B x R and soon wins.

### MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

The score in the Championship Tourney now stands as follows:—

| | Played. | Won. | To play. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short | 7 | 2½ | 3 |
| Falconer | 7 | 3½ | 3 |
| Barry | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Kurrie | 7 | 3½ | 3 |
| Sawyer | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Quevillon | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Anstey | 8 | 4½ | 2 |
| Collins | 6 | 1½ | 4 |
| Cartier | 5 | 2½ | 5 |
| Robertson | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Stuve | 7 | 4 | 3 |

The annual general meeting was held on Saturday last in the club rooms, and was largely attended. A very gratifying report was presented by the retiring council; the financial situation, except for the fact that a good many subscriptions remained outstanding, was good; a healthy increase in the membership, from 51 to 62, suffered no detraction from the fact that the large majority of the new members were of excellent playing strength. Last year's president, Mr. W. de M. Marler, was re-elected by acclamation, as were also Messrs. A. L. Kent and G. Falconer as vice-presidents, and Mr. P. Barry as secretary-treasurer. The club is to be congratulated on having the services of such old and tried friends of chess at the head of its affairs. The members of the new council are Messrs. E. L. Stuwe, J. Sawyer, and C. T. Anstey.

Mr. Binmore, in a humorous speech, besought the new council to improve the ventilation of the room. The suggestion met with unanimous approval, and doubtless steps will soon be taken to accomplish such a desirable object. Notice was give of a motion to adopt the British Chess Code instead of the present rules of play. Votes of thanks to the retiring officers, and especially to the president for his gift of the clock, brought the meeting to a close.

### THIRD INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT MONTE CARLO.

Arrangements are now in progress for a third tourney at Monte Carlo, to be held next February, limited to twelve players, each playing two games with his opponent; draws this time to count half a point. Hanover in July, Monte Carlo in February, St. Louis in the summer! The winners will soon retire!

### GAME NO. 511.

Played in the championship tourney of the Montreal Chess Club.

French Defence.

| White. C. T. Anstey. | Black. R. Short. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 5 | 5 K Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 B x B | 6 Q x B |
| 7 Q—Kt 4 | 7 Castles. |
| 8 P—K B 4 | 8 P—Q B 4 |
| 9 Kt—K B 3 | 9 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 10 R—Q | 10 P—K B 4 |
| 11 Q—Kt 3 | 11 P x P |
| 12 K Kt x Q P | 12 Kt x Kt |
| 13 R x Kt | 13 Kt— B 4 |
| 14 B—Q 3 | 14 B—Q 2 |
| 15 Kt—Q | 15 Q R—B |
| 16 P—B 3 | 16 P—Q R 3 |
| 17 Q—R 3 | 17 Kt x B ch |
| 18 R x Kt | 18 B—Kt 4 |
| 19 R—Kt 3 | 19 Q—Q B 2 |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## RUSSIAN RIOTERS

### ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KHARKOFF.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—A report has reached here of an attempt to assassinate Prince Obolensky, Governor of Kharkoff, who was commended by the Czar for suppressing the rioting among the peasants of that district.

Lt.-Gen. Von Wahl, Governor of Vilna, whose assassination was recently attempted on account of his wholesale flogging of political prisoners, many of whom were educated, and who, according to custom, were therefore, exempt from flogging, justifies these punishments on the ground that he was ordered to inflict them by M. Von Plehwe, the Minister of the Interior.

Peasant political prisoners have also been whipped at Bielostock and other Polish towns.

Eighty persons who were arrested for taking part in the revolutionary disturbances at Saratoff were confined in a private building there. A number of rioters concentrated in the vicinity of this building contemplating a release. The rioters were charged several times by the troops before they dispersed, and the liberation of the prisoners was thus prevented.

Armed with daggers and stocks, the townspeople of Chirzel, in the Caucasus, have liberated a score of prisoners, who claimed they were innocent.

## A MISSOURI LYNCHING.

### NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED BY A MOB.

Paris, Mo., May 26.—Abe Witherup, a negro, who murdered William Grow, some time ago, was taken from the Paris jail yesterday morning, marched to the bridge on the north edge of the town, and hanged by a mob of more than 100 men, who rode quietly into town at midnight. The father and brother of the victim were in the mob, and assisted in escorting the man to the bridge a quarter of a mile away. Here Witherup's feet were tied by a cowhide, and the father noosed the rope around the negro's head and pushed him over the structure. Death was almost instantaneous. The mob left the body hanging, and dispersed.

### MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Chicago, Ill., May 21.—Daniel Hill, a wealthy real estate owner at Morris, Ill., and partner in the firm of the George H. Phillips Company on the Chicago Board of Trade, was shot and seriously wounded early yesterday as he lay in bed at his residence. Considerable mystery surrounds the shooting.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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| Daily Witness | $3.00 |
| Weekly Witness | 1.00 |
| World Wide | 1.00 |
| Northern Messenger | 30c |
| " " | 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy. |

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## ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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### SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.


## PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29 00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

Post Fountain Pen, self-filling, self-cleaning, given for three new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ted subscriptions and $8 cash.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

| | |
|---|---|
| 'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1903 ....@ | $3.00 |
| 'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1903 ..@ | 1.00 |
| 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1903.....@ | 1.00 |
| 'Northern Messenger' to Jan. 1, '03 @ | .30 |

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 'Weekly Witness 'and World Wide'....$1.50 | |
| 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' .. .. .. .. .... | 1.75 |
| Two such clubs... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.00 |
| 'Weekly Witness'and 'Northern Messenger' .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .... ..... | 1.25 |

## EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

**Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is**

**MAY, 1902**

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

### APPOINTED DEPUTY MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 19.—The Hon. Sydney A. Fisher gives out officially to-day that Mr. G. F. O'Halloran, barrister, of Montreal, has been appointed deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the place of the late Mr. W. B. Scarth.

Mr. O'Halloran is a member of the legal firm of Messrs. White, O'Halloran and Buchanan, of this city.

### COUNT TOLSTOY AGAIN ILL.

London, May 26.—The agent in Eng- Saturday morning the hostler at the elist and reformer, has telegraphed to the Associated Press confirming the report that Tolstoy is again ill. He is suffering from typhoid fever; his temperature is 102, and his mind is clear.

London, May 26.—A telegram, dated yesterday evening, received here to-day from Yalta, Crimea, says that no complications have arisen in the condition of Count Tolstoy, who is suffering from typhoid fever, and that the general state of his health is satisfactory.


# The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1902.


England will not, like some countries, turn upon and rend her unfortunate generals, even after the voice of history has plainly shown that she owes her misfortunes to their mistakes. The history of the South African war just issued from the 'Times' office seems to be unsparing in the severity of its criticisms of those who were in command when the early misfortunes occurred, and now that years have rolled by and the time of peril is past, it is certainly time for the plainest speaking and for the most careful taking to heart of the lessons so expensively learned. It is all very well to condemn individual generals for mistakes of judgment at moments when few would have done better. But underlying all these mistakes were the greater ones of the War Office. Mistakes such as the persistent refusal for a long time of mounted men and the mistrust of notoriously untrained colonial contingents were both in accord with the highest military wisdom of three years ago; but they are illustrative of how far that highest wisdom was astray. The British officer, with his thoroughly trained force of automata, was then looked upon as the most perfect armament a nation could have. These are now among the fallen idols. The infinite pains and expense at which the nation had taken all initiative out of the make-up of her soldiers and put these into the hands of manly but partially educated officers, who were to do every atom of the thinking when it should come to action, were proved to have been largely wasted, and lads called from the farm, the ranch and the office stool, with no training and unfortunately very little sense of subordination, have carried off the glory of the war, having been given the fighting to do, while the well-trained Tommy has had to garrison railway stations and blockhouses. Who is to blame for such colossal mistakes as these? No one, for it is easy to show that there was no higher wisdom at the time when they were made. Should those mistakes be repeated, however, by the failure to revolutionize the whole military system, there will certainly be some one to be blamed.

How many men have left behind them such a fine record of practical Christianity as reveals itself in the comments of the London papers on the death of the late Mr. Godkin. The 'Daily News' says that it was not the least of his services to the world that the United States had at least one advocate in England in the day of her distress. Mr. Godkin was at that time the New York correspondent of that paper and furnished it with the information which enabled it almost alone in London to prophesy the final triumph of the North and to advocate its cause throughout the war. The 'Westminster Gazette' says that in him, as editor of the 'Evening Post,' Great Britain had a steady and able friend in the United States at a time when it was not so easy to be her friend as it is now, and that he did a splendid educative work which is now bearing fruit. The defence of Great Britain by the 'Evening Post' has occasionally cost that paper some nasty boycotting, particularly at the time of the Venezuela episode. It is not, however, to be forgotten that, beastliness apart, the London and Liverpool press acted towards the United States in her struggle with the South very much as the press of Continental Europe has acted towards her in her very similar though not so heart-rending struggle with the Boers. The notion that whoever was the friend of Britain must be the enemy of the United States was not therefore entirely without foundation, although it was somewhat simple on the part of the broadly informed Wall street to perpetuate it into another generation.

The Ottawa 'Evening Journal' joins the crusade against the government issuing dirty bills. Since the agitation against dirty bills began, the 'Journal' has noted with the rest of us that there has been a great improvement so far as the note issues of the chartered banks are concerned. These institutions have apparently recognized that there is a danger in dirty bills, and that their issue was a wrong to the public, and a large proportion of their notes are now new. The government, however, seems to be altogether indifferent to the voice of the public or its comfort and health, and it continues to issue its filthy one-dollar bills, 'foul smelling and disease-carrying,' in spite of protests from one end of the country to the other. The 'Journal' says: 'The Dominion Government is 'perpetrating little less than a crime in 'forcing these filthy rags into circulation.' The delay in this reform is no doubt due to the labor involved in the signing of new bills. This task in the case of the government is no doubt a hundredfold more onerous than in that of the banks, as, not only are the notes of small denominations vastly more numerous, but they are far more nimble, and their short lives are subject to far greater vicissitudes, and they therefore degenerate much faster. The business of signing is no doubt a serious matter to the gentlemen who have that duty to perform, but it is one which has been overcome where it is still more serious.

The Russian Government has been quite taken aback by the outbreak of popular enthusiasm with which the visit of President Loubet has been greeted, and it has taken the unusual course of countermanding illuminations. It has not failed to see that there are more reasons than one for this warmth. The Russians have had an affinity for the French ever since Peter the Great made French, the language then in the ascendant in Europe, the polite language of Russia. They are naturally drawn to that people who in point of language are not foreigners, but kinsmen. But besides this, the educated classes of Russia being nursed on French literature, are impregnated with French ideas. It was not foreseen in the days of Peter that the French language would become a republican as well as a free-thinking propaganda. Still, it is not every day the Russians have a license publicly to glorify republican institutions and sing the Marseillaise on the streets of St. Petersburg, and they are taking advantage of the chance to an extent quite disconcerting to the bureaucrats.

The great strike in Sweden has the same political complexion as the labor troubles in Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain, Germany, Russia and France, although the immediate question in each nation varies with local conditions. In fact, the spirit of unrest is all prevailing in Europe and needs but slight provocation to manifest itself. In Russia, the disturbances are taken by the hopeful to mean the breaking up of the old system and the beginning of the long-foretold awakening of the masses to a sense of their abject condition. Elsewhere they are associated with a healthy demand of the workers for a larger share in the making of the laws by which they are governed. There is, of course, revolt against the 'iron law of wages' which is that the rates constantly tend to the lowest point at which the laborer can maintain himself and family. It must be acknowledged, there is a disposition in all governments, except perhaps in Russia, to listen to the appeals of the workers for an amelioration of the conditions against which they complain. Even in Russia it is believed by many that the Czar himself is in favor of constitutional government, as he may well be, as there is no monarch in Europe who is really more 'limited' than he.

The New York 'Herald,' which first exposed the beef trust, now publishes some correspondence of Armour & Co., with its agents, which contains actual proof of a combination. This proof—there was only a moral certainty before—is now given to the public, and within a few days it will be turned over to the representatives of Attorney-General Knox, to be used by the prosecution of the monopoly in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago. The letters which are published 'order prices raised 'in combination with other trust 'houses; ask information about violations of agreements by their supposed 'competitors; give notice of new agreements on prices; speak of shipping bad 'meat to New York; admit collusion 'and combination, and expose the whole 'hidden machinery of the trust.' The 'Herald' also announces that Arthur Colby, the arbitrator of the combined trust houses, and the New York managers of every trust house, have fled from the state, taking with them the books and papers which have been ordered to be presented before Judge Chester of the Supreme Court, Albany. If this is the answer of the trust to the accusations against it, 'which the leaders 'denied, sought to belittle, and declared 'they were willing, able, and anxious to 'disprove,' it will doubtless be found that the law's arm is long enough to reach them, especially as the people are now thoroughly aroused.

That revision of the tariff will be the leading issue in the coming fall campaign in the United States now appears certain. Congress is expected to adjourn about the end of June, and then the fight will begin for the election of members of the next Congress. It is believed in Washington that the Republicans will go to the country with the cry of 'Tariff revision by its friends,' an old campaign shibboleth that has done duty successfully on former occasions, but may have lost its charm to people suffering under the exactions of the beef and other food trusts. It is pointed out that if the Republicans were in earnest in their desire to reform the tariff they would have repealed the duties on cattle and meat, and thus relieved the masses from the grip of monopoly, in this Congress, while they have the power, and not wait to find out in an election campaign what measure of reduction in duties will satisfy public clamor. The public is also reminded that 'Tariff revision by its friends' has always resulted in the imposition of higher duties, and culminated in the Dingley tariff, which placed them so high that it was a practical endowment of monopoly and 'the prolific mother of trusts.' Warning voices have been raised by friends of the party telling the leaders that they are making a fatal mistake, that the people have been roused against the system under which they are suffering as never before, and that defeat surely awaits them, unless some measure of relief be passed before Congress adjourns. The liveliest campaign ever known in a mid-presidential term election is expected.

Oleomargarine manufacturers in the United States, whose product amounts to many million pounds annually, got a bad setback when the bill forbidding coloring it to look like butter was passed by Congress and received the sanction of the President the other day. But as Daniel O'Connell once remarked, there are few acts of parliament through which a coach and four cannot be driven, the oleomargarine men have found a way of defeating the object of the bill, which allows the coloring of butter with the rich tint of the yellow daisies, while prohibiting it to the imitation, which must retain its pale sickly hue and thus appear for what it really is. The proposed plan is to buy 'process' butter and mix it with oleomargarine. 'Process' butter, it may be explained, is composed of inferior kinds worked over and highly colored to catch the eye of the buyer. It sells for several cents a pound less than creamery. When mixed with oleomargarine the combination takes the hue of creamery butter, and the act of Congress is circumvented. It is admitted that oleomargarine, which is a perfectly wholesome form of food, is not improved by this admixture, rather the reverse, but its use while circumventing the law is looked to to show up the injustice of a law intended to favor one industry at the expense of another. It is no doubt desirable to prevent the sale of suet for butter, but the right way to do that is to require that it be truly represented for what it is. The act does not go into force till July 1, and Inland Revenue officials are asking for a legal ruling on the point whether oleomargarine mixed with butter is one or the other.

It is in the interests of both Canada and the United States that neither should harbor fugitives from justice. If it should be found that the existing extradition treaty does not cover such cases as that now attracting attention here, in Quebec and in Washington, it should be amended so as to include them in future. The case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, of which the prosecution of Gaynor and Greene is an outcome, assumed the dimensions of a public scandal and revealed a great abuse of political 'pull' before the Washington Government could be induced to take action. Carter had many powerful friends close to the ruling authorities in Washington, and had associations with others who were averse to publicity. The conviction of Carter and the exposure of his confederates led to the proceedings with which we have been made familiar. When indicted men jump their bail and take flight to foreign parts, their action is regarded as in a sense a confession of guilt. Such have a right to the full benefit of the law as it stands, no more, no less. The dime-novel mode of arrest is to be deplored as also the cause of it, which was a fear on the part of the prosecution that justice would be balked in Quebec by sympathy with the alleged boodlers. Whether the assumption was justified that this sympathy would be stronger in Quebec than in Montreal we do not know, but that the climate there is not favorable to extradition proceedings is not only assumed in the procedure in this case but seems to be admitted in the despatches which give voice to the resentment of that city. Be that as it may, nothing could have been devised more calculated to accentuate and crystallize that sympathy than the theatrical abduction of the accused from the district in which they resided and in which they were arrested. Outside of Canada the sensationalism and bungling which have marked this case have lowered the respect in which our jurisprudence has been justly held.

Frederick the Great, whose statue in bronze the Emperor William is about to present to the United States, of all men that ever wore crowns, cherished the greatest contempt for the citizen class. Although a disciple and friend of Voltaire and tinctured with the philosophical extravagance of the French school of his time, he never relied upon the people, but trusted solely in his army and in money for strength and security. For republicanism in any form his feeling was one of intolerant loathing, and to those who have studied his life and character, his statue in the capital of the United States will be the grimmest of satires. The Emperor William, in his letter to Mr. Roosevelt, says Frederick looked with favor on the rise of the republic in America. He did so, but from no love of revolution or successful disloyalty, but for the same reason that animated the King of France, because the war of independence would weaken the power of Britain and lessen her influence in European affairs. Though great in war and in finance the Frenchified freethinker had no prescience of the wonderful intellectual and, in a philosophic sense spiritual, revival which began in Germany in his own day, and was destined to lead the world to grander conceptions of life and human destiny than the graceless Rousseau or Voltaire, with his contempt and suspicion of his fellow creatures, was capable of imagining. Before Frederick died the genius of Goethe was in the ascendant and Kant had given to the world his epochal 'Critik of Pure Reason.' This new literature, being essentially one of belief and aspiration, as compared with the negations and fantastic inventions of the contemporary French school, carried the principles for which Luther contended into the realms of philosophy and made Germany the leader of European thought. Of this, which was the true revolution and the greatest in the eighteenth century, Frederick was utterly unconscious. Only a successor, an Emperor and an admirer, could conceive the idea of setting up his statue in the capital city of the great bourgeois republic.

We presume that morals were about as low at St. Pierre, in Martinique, as anywhere. Such seems to be the testimony of travellers. We must be careful, however, how we condemn, as some are doing, its immolated inhabitants as victims of divine wrath after the fashion of Sodom and Gomorrha. There is a gospel passage which applies directly to such strictures: 'Think ye that those 'eighteen on whom the tower of Siloam 'fell were sinners above all the dwellers 'in Jerusalem? I tell you nay, but except ye repent ye shall all likewise 'perish.' It matters nothing to the departed what view we take of them but it matters much to us, as there is no condition of mind less wholesome for us than that of the Pharisee who trusts in his own righteousness and condemns others. Surely one mission of such terrible events is to awake compassion. But a still more direct one is the warning to those who are wasting life in frivolity and selfishness, which lies hidden in the words, 'Except ye repent ye shall all 'likewise perish.' It was with regard to a generation that very particularly plumed itself upon its own sanctity that it was said the men of Sodom would rise up and condemn it. Another deduction that is being made, even by a recent professor in an American university, is 'that the event is so notable as 'to mark the end of this dispensation.' This remark has been made with regard to every event that affected the imagination of man with horror since it was said there should be earthquakes in divers places. It is probable that the Jews to whom that warning was addressed understood the word earthquakes as well as the other portents in the same apocalypse in a moral sense, prophetic figures being as familiar and natural to them as their every-day language. It was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes who said that the end of the age would be marked less by physical than by moral revolution. The coming of the kingdom is 'without observation.' Dr. Holmes says that 'the millennium will 'be a near event when doctors begin to take what they prescribe and when 'lawyers willingly give what they now 'willingly take; when that happens we 'may look for the close of the age, and 'prepare for a translation.'

### ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The political campaign in Ontario is nearly over, as the elections take place on Thursday. For the ninety-eight constituencies there are ninety-five government candidates, and the full number of Opposition candidates. The government has let Dufferin, Centre Grey and North Toronto go to the enemy without a fight, while the Opposition is putting up a merry war in the government's chief fastnesses. But three independent candidates are opposing Dr. Nesbit in North Toronto, while Mr. W. Bailey, a Prohibitionist, has stepped forward at the last moment to oppose Dr. Barr in Dufferin. The net result of the 'go in' is therefore a majority of one for the Conservatives, Mr. Lucas being elected for Centre Grey by acclamation. It is common in harmony with the old British weird,

> Who spills the foremost foeman's life
> That party conquers in the strife.

to hold that the results of the elections by acclamation are premonitory of the total result of a general election. This would give the battle to the opposition. Independents are out in force, to the number of twenty-four or so, and there is the usual uncertainty as to whether they will most damage the government or the Opposition candidates. There are fifty new candidates on the Liberal side and sixty-four on the Conservative, so that the Opposition has the most chance to develop new talent. Of the Independents, only seven actually call themselves Prohibitionists, nine are Socialists, four are Socialist Labor, two are just 'Independent,' and three are without a label, perhaps because they are not quite certain how it ought to be lettered. In Hamilton West an Independent and a Socialist oppose the two party-chosen candidates; in London a Prohibitionist and a Socialist are in the running; in the four Toronto constituencies, there are nine Independent candidates, including a lady Socialist and Mr. Marter, formerly the leader of the Conservatives. Naturally the party organs claim a victory in advance for their respective sides, but nothing is more uncertain than the result of an election, as those interested have found all the world over. Some people are saying that after thirty years of Liberal government, it is time for a change. The Liberal party, however, is very strongly entrenched, and the Conservatives have no policy to speak of. That is the least hopeful side of their case. As far as the two parties are concerned, it is a mere difference of Ins and Outs, concerning which interest is hard to arouse and enthusiasm would be the cause of suspicion.

### LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

By the death of Lord Pauncefote, Great Britain, the United States and Canada suffer an irreparable loss. He was perhaps the ablest of all the able and distinguished men who held the always difficult and frequently delicate position of British representative at Washington. Perhaps the highest tribute to his ability was his reappointment twice successively as the only man who could bring the long-continued negotiations between the two nations to a permanent conclusion. The negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and of a treaty to replace the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, are mentioned among his diplomatic services, but much greater and of infinitely more importance was the service he rendered to both nations by aiding in bringing about a better understanding and establishing a feeling of good will towards Britain, in place of the distrust and suspicion which, till his day, was one of the most unfortunate legacies of the revolution. If Lord Pauncefote had done no more than this, it would entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of the people of both empire and republic. Sorrow at his death will be deepened by regret that he did not have time to complete his labors in [illegible]tement of questions still pending, and in which this country is so intimately concerned. The late Lord Dufferin was the only British diplomat with whom he could be compared for the possession of those qualities which constitute an ideal ambassador. He met every expectation of his government in a manner that commanded its unlimited confidence, and at the same time won and retained the hearty esteem of that to which he was accredited.

Nowhere will his loss be more sincerely deplored than in Canada, where he was looked upon as one in whose hands her interests were safe. His example will be a criterion and should be an inspiration, to those who will succeed him. Lord Pauncefote commenced his public life as Attorney-General of Hong Kong. He was afterwards made Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands; was assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1874, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1876, under the Disraeli administration, his immediate chief being Lord Derby. Those were the stirring times of the Egyptian occupation, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and the addition of 'Empress of India' to the late Queen's title. In 1882, when his old chief, Lord Derby, joined Mr. Gladstone's reconstructed cabinet as Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Pauncefote was made Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in 1885 he was chosen as First British Delegate to the Paris Conference for the purpose of drawing up international rules relating to the navigation of the Suez Canal. For this work his character and specialized knowledge made him peculiarly fit and his services were highly appreciated. They caused him to be chosen as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1889, when Benjamin Harrison had just been elected President, and Lincoln was made ambassador to England. Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister of Great Britain then as now, and there were many questions coming to a head, such as the Alaska sealing and boundary question, and other matters that might have carried friction to the danger line. That some of these disputes have been cleared out of the way and that those which remain are removed from the possibility of casus belli is due in very great measure to Lord Pauncefote, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bayard. The crowning honor of Lord Pauncefote's life was when he was made First British Delegate to the Peace Conference to the Hague, in 1899. His career was without reproach from first to last, and the splendor of the British Empire cannot

pale so long as it continues to breed such men and signal them out for honor.

## ARMY REFORM.

The report of the parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the present system of education for army officers is said to be a scathing condemnation of it and a demand that it be sweepingly remodelled. What may, to the old militarists of England and even to a nation tenacious of inequality and enamored of aristocratic abuses, look like revolutionary reform, looks to those who see the thing from a sufficient distance to take it in a mere trifling with danger. A better education is, it seems, to be demanded. A man must pass creditably in mathematics and a modern language, and must do well in either Greek or physics, and he must, it seems, in future be able to write a decent letter. These provisions will, no doubt, amount to a certain guarantee against noodles. The crux of the whole question lies, however, in the requirement that none but wealthy men shall hold commissions. This principle is still to survive; but there is to be a lowering of the standard of wealth required to middle class possibilities. Hitherto, to be comfortable in the army it has been practically necessary that a man should have an independent income of a thousand pounds a year. Now it is to be made possible for him to be at no social disabilities if he has only a thousand dollars to sink over and above his pay. It is no doubt highly desirable that an officer should be a gentleman. But the method taken to secure that an officer shall be a gentleman, namely, that his father or some of his relatives shall have provided him with money, is to say the least a crude one.

The present method of determining advancement by wealth is not so glaring as the system which prevailed half a century ago when a man could buy a commission and then buy promotion, but it is the same in character and it falls on a time when money and gentlemanly qualities coincide less than they used to. Time was that the men of income were the landed gentry who for the most part, whatever their vices, were in fact, what they were in privilege, gentlemen. Land has, however, become a more and more precarious source of support, while on the other hand, wealth abounds in the hands of stock jobbers and speculators—a race who come from every class of the people. It seems, however, to be the conclusion of this parliamentary committee, which is moving forward on lines of true British conservatism, that this limitation on Britain's source of officer supply must measurably remain or, in other words, that fitness shall not yet become the sole basis of rank and promotion. In favor of this view it can, no doubt, be said that the British officer whose one qualification has been that he was expected to be a gentleman has proved a far better empire builder than the martinets of the Continental armies. Notwithstanding the encroachment of plutocracy, there remains yet a considerable aristocratic flavor and gentlemanly tradition about the officers' mess room to which the nation would probably be very sorry to bid farewell. There may also be an economic consideration about the fact that the present system enables the nation to get officers at pay which would not tempt the most competent men into the army. If, however, in order not to be accounted a 'cad' among his fellows a man has to keep a polo pony or whatever be the passing fad of lordly amusement, it is obvious that scions of the houses of Hooley and Barnato will soon oust the Cecils and the de Veres. It seems that it will require another five years' war to convince Britain that she will have to construct her army not as a field for the expenditure of the surplus energies of the otherwise useless offshoots of a leisured class, but absolutely on the basis of the highest efficiency in the army.

## 'HAMMER AWAY.'

In his reply to General Laurie, in the House of Commons, concerning the newspaper rate of postage between Great Britain and Canada, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of the Treasury, said that, 'of the fact that printed matter 'is carried between Canada and the 'United States at the domestic rate in each country the Postmaster-General is 'aware, but not of the result in the 'circulation of American as compared 'with that of English newspapers.' In view of all the information on this vital question that he might so easily have obtained, this confession of ignorance can be hardly too deeply deplored. After all our efforts to show to everybody concerned that the result has been to flood this country with anti-British and other pernicious United States publications, while British newspapers are more and more difficult to discover throughout the whole of Canada, the reply is peculiarly exasperating. Apart from any evidence whatever it is only playing with the question to cast any doubt on so necessary a result. The London 'Times' has given voice to the disappointment of this country, and quotes an editorial of the 'Witness,' in which we said it was evident that the Colonial Secretary does not understand the gravity of the case, and expressed our regret that he and others who ought to know better should take a parochial view of a question of so much Imperial importance. The Postmaster-General of Great Britain says that the annual cost of the Atlantic conveyance of all kinds of printed matter for Canada posted in the United Kingdom is about $50,000, about a twentieth part of one day's prosecution of the South African war; and of this amount it is roughly estimated that about $35,000 is in respect of newspapers. Because of this, the Postmaster-General says he can see no reason why an exception from the rate applicable to newspapers sent to other parts of the world should be made in favor of Canada, as a general reduction in the newspaper rate for British colonies or foreign countries would involve a serious loss of revenue.

All this shows how little he has considered the matter. Foreign countries need not be considered in this connection at all, and the other over-sea parts of the Empire, especially loyal Australia and New Zealand, if it was thought necessary to exclude them from an arrangement so well calculated to promote the unity of the Empire, would be the first to admit that they are not in like case to ourselves. We are contiguous to a powerful and jealous neighbor, some of whose ideals are essentially different from ours, and whose sentiments are for the most part in antipathy to those which rightly belong to us. The Australasian colonies have no such complex conditions to battle against. Still, even in their case an interchange of thought more universal than present rates of postage permits would be worth much more than anything it might cost so far as mere money is in question. So far as we are concerned an overwhelming majority would cheerfully bear part of the expense. It now appears that Mr. Mulock was misinformed when he declared that a cheap newspaper post between Canada and England was impossible because of the Postal Union. It is asserted that at the Postal Congress at Vienna, in 1891, the British delegate, Mr. Buxton-Forman, raised this question by assuming the competency of the Imperial Government to put in force, within the British Empire, postal rates other than those which had been fixed by the Postal Union between the countries within that union; that the German and French, and (perhaps) United States representatives immediately concurred, and that it was assented to without a vote being taken. Why they should need to be asked is to us inconceivable, as, even apart from Imperial relationship, no two countries in the union could do the other any wrong by bettering the union's terms, and as a matter of fact the arrangement between the United States and Canada is an example of such preference. We cannot imagine where the Postmaster-General could have met with such an objection. Mr. Mulock and the other Canadian Ministers who are about to attend the Imperial conference in London ought to be able to convince British statesmen that the sacrifice of a few thousand dollars is a small matter compared with the community of sentiment that will be promoted by acceeding to the practically unanimous petition of this country for newspaper rates between Canada and Great Britain on an equality with those now obtaining between Canada and the United States. Until this point is gained let us all continue to 'hammer away.'

## THE FAST LINE AND SUBSIDIES.

We are very glad indeed to be able to quote Mr. Pirrie as opposed to subsidizing. Mr. Pirrie, as head of the great ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, is an authority upon the matter that few would care to dispute. Referring to the recent Morgan merger, at the dinner of the Canadian Club in London, recently, Mr. Pirrie said he would like to know what the subsidies for which some were crying out were expected to do for them. Besides considering them an evil in themselves, and opposed to British ideals of self-reliance and individual enterprise, he declared that the only effect of them was to lull a people into a sense of false security. It was not subsidies, he said, that British shipping lines required, but deeper channels and greater facilities in the chief ports, and the removal of unnecessarily harassing conditions. He quoted the French Mercantile Marine as an example of what subsidies had not done for it, and he concluded, 'You might as well try to keep back the ocean as endeavor by subsidies or government grants to compete with the progress and development which have set in, and are flowing stronger than ever to-day on the world's great ocean routes.' Referring to Montreal, he instanced it as a magnificent port when vessels were small and of comparatively shallow draft, but, he asked, where does Montreal stand to-day, and where will she stand in the near future, if the position is not grappled with in a statesmanlike manner? He answered this question by declaring that our trade will be diverted, and a once fine and busy port will sink into comparative insignificance.

This warning with regard to the future of the St. Lawrence route coming as it does from a competent and interested but impartial observer should be taken very seriously by the whole of Canada, and particularly by our government, whose relations with it have hitherto been obstructive. The noble city of Montreal, which has grown at a rapid rate in spite of every disadvantage at which governments, national, provincial and civic, could place it, Mr. Pirrie looks upon as having been created by its harbor. Now that the calibre of the ships used upon the ocean has outgrown the development of the St. Lawrence channel he sees the city fading into a decadent third-class port. The country may say: What does that matter to us so long as we have Quebec? That might be something of an answer if Quebec had not hitherto driven trade from her by piratical proceedings, which would be all the more destructive if the shipping of the river had no alternative. The fact that shipping has all come to Montreal, so far as it was possible to do so, is proof that Montreal is the natural entrepot of the country, which we must preserve if we want to keep our commerce.

So far as the combine was concerned, Mr. Pirrie could not understand why Englishmen should regard it with apprehension. He maintained that the shipowners were only proceeding on the old lines of British enterprise, and adapting themselves to the circumstances and exigencies of the time, seeking to profit not only by their own enterprise, but also by the enterprise of others. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, on the other hand, proposes to answer the merger by an aggressive policy on the part of Canada, including a fast line of steamships, necessarily heavily subsidized, and presumably to run in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Yet at the same time he acknowledged that nothing could prevent the control of the railway passing into the hands of foreign capitalists if they cared to put up the money, and it has been acknowledged on all hands that therein would lie the great danger. The ocean is free to all, and high prices would inevitably result in active competition, but, with the railways secured, competition would be impossible, as only the combine could get its cargoes carried at cut rates on land. We must say that we do not fear even this bogey very much, as the law might safely be expected to step in in such a case.

Mr. Pirrie holds that as the primary interest of Great Britain is peace and the removal or avoidance as far as possible of all restrictions on international trade and commerce, the establishment of a community of interests between the leading commercial nations in the world is pre-eminently desirable. That is true on the face of it, although we may not like the form of the instance he is referring to, but even the latter cannot blind us to the fact that subsidizing never did and never will build up and maintain a prosperous mercantile marine. Let us make our channels deep and safe, provide ourselves with the most modern terminal facilities, and reduce our port charges to a minimum, and then, if we have the cargoes and passengers that will make their voyages profitable, we need not fear that we shall lack the ships to carry them in. Certainly if the government does decide to assist a fast line, it ought to provide for an adequate control and financial return if the line made profits. Reinforced by the declaration of Mr. Pirrie, the country will more than ever object to have its money thrown away upon the fattening up of individuals and corporations. The future policy of any administration must be a possible return, at least, for any encouragement to enterprises. We have recently seen the coal and steel magnates grow rich at our expense, and we are about tired of the system which permits of such fleecing of the people. Unfortunately, both sides of politics are equally guilty, but one or other will certainly be made the scapegoat, sooner or later.

## BREAD TAX PROBLEM.

The Montreal Corn Exchange Association at a special meeting requested the Canadian Government 'to urge most 'strongly on the government of Great 'Britain the necessity and advisability 'of granting free entry to the agricultur-'al products of Canada and the other 'colonies while maintaining duties on 'importations from all foreign countries.' It is surely now in order for the commercial bodies of Great Britain to pass similar resolutions for the free admission of her manufactures into the colonies. No other quid pro quo would be adequate. The resolution declares that 'the growth 'of the colonies, and Canada in particu-'lar, largely depends on the encouragement of their agricultural resources.' It would be equally true for the merchants of Great Britain to resolve that the very heart of empire would cease to beat if their manufactures were not encouraged. They encourage their manufactures, however, by personal enterprise and compete successfully even against high colonial tariffs, whereas our millers, grain merchants or brokers want the British people, who already pay the whole cost of their foreign defence, to give them something else for nothing. To beg for this preference on the plea that 'the building up of the col-'onies, whose loyalty has been so thor-'oughly proven, is the surest and best 'means of strengthening the empire and 'providing for its defence,' appears to us to be humiliating. If it is not contemptuously resented by the Mother Country it will be on account of the all-conquering forbearance of the maternal instinct. It is no doubt true that we have permitted some of our brave lads to volunteer for South Africa, but Great Britain has had to pay for it. The 'Commercial Advertiser' of the United States, an important and friendly newspaper, truly says: 'The extreme loyalists across the line '(meaning the so-called "Imperial Pref-'erential Traders") have as a rule been 'sheltered nurslings, who were ready to 'uphold the flag at the expense of the 'Mother Country.'

In commenting upon the admirable resolutions passed by the Montreal Board of Trade in favor of the Dominion contributing a fair share towards the defence of the empire, the same journal remarks: 'Canada has enjoyed 'the protection of the British navy with-'out contributing a penny towards its 'expenses, and the shame of the situa-'tion has often compelled repudiation of 'all intention to allow it to exist much 'longer. If Canada is to be a real lead-'er among the colonies in the work of 'imperial consolidation, self-respect de-'mands some practical proof such as sug-'gested at Montreal. Canada in this re-'spect is behind Australia, which con-'tributes a fixed sum to the Imperial 'Government for naval protection.' So it is that one of the most neighborly of our neighbors regards us. The Montreal Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and other trade bodies are certainly in better case than the government. The utterances of the Premier have been oracular and have seemed to foretell some development of the coming conference that would satisfy Canadians solicitous for Canada's good name and self-respect. But so far as yet appears he has ranged himself with Mr. Perreault, Mr. Miles and other little Canadians who declare themselves quite prepared to discuss in July anything relating to trade by which we may gain some pecuniary advantage, but who refuse to anticipate any discussion relating to Imperial defence.

It seems to be assumed alike by the Conservative leaders and by the government that a remission towards the colonies of the recently imposed British import duty on wheat would be in some way a contribution on our part to Imperial defence. The only effect it could possibly have on Imperial defence would be to rob it of one source of supply and pay the money into our pockets. In the peroration of his speech on the budget, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared:—

> The tax that I am proposing could, at the very worst, but be a trifling contribution to the cost of the war, and to the ever-increasing charge of the navy, one of whose primary duties it is to protect the food supply of the country.

This shows clearly that the corn duty is not wholly nor chiefly a war tax, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer in another part of his speech promised that the income tax payer should be the first relieved after the war expenditure has ceased, it showed that this tax on breadstuffs is intended, for some time to come at least, to defray peace expenditure on the navy. Now, it proves itself, that if the agricultural products of Canada and the other colonies were admitted free, to that extent the object of the tax would be nullified and the money would have to be raised in some other way. If, as our sanguine 'preferential traders' predict, the effect of admitting colonial foodstuffs free and taxing foreign would be that in no long time all the food required could be raised within the Empire, it is also clear that no money to support the navy could come from the bread tax. How would England raise the money then? By another increase of income tax, by import duties upon raw cotton or other raw materials, or how? The necessary yearly increase in the cost of the Imperial navy is giving concern almost to the point of alarm to all British economic students; Sir Michael-Hicks Beach, repudiating any idea of protection, declares that the bread tax is necessary, not only as a trifling contribution to the cost of the war, but as necessary to the support of the navy in peace time. We may believe that the tax is vicious and unnecessary, but it is a striking instance of the growing burdens of empire and the callous way in which our pretended Imperial patriots would profit even by the necessities of our dear 'Mother Country.'

## THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

Mr. Rouliot, the distinguished French engineer and financier, who has been president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for five years, and who, as the 'Times' says, became well known in Europe for his able and statesmanlike conduct of the negotiations between the mining industry and the Boer Government some months before the outbreak of the war, recently at Johannesburg delivered a long and interesting address, reviewing the present situation and the history of the past few years. Mr. Rouliot was presiding at the annual meeting of the Chamber, the first that has been held since 1899, and he brought pretty clear evidence to prove that some time before the war certain parties advocated extreme measures in case of a conflict. Indeed, newspapers which it was known were supported by and reflected the views of members of the Transvaal Government, recommended that Johannesburg should be destroyed and its inhabitants massacred. Holes were indeed drilled in every direction for the purpose of blowing up the mines with dynamite, and the mining inspector who was in charge of this nefarious work stated that he was instructed by the acting state mining engineer, who in turn alleged that he was acting under orders of a superior authority. Those who wished to remember what Johannesburg looked like were advised to buy a photograph of it before it was too late, and perhaps this is what Mr. Kruger meant when he made his threat about staggering humanity. Protests, however, were sent to the Minister of Mines, the foreign consuls interviewed the heads of the government and obtained from them official denial that such steps were contemplated, the orders given were disowned, work was stopped, and all the holes were plugged, and even cemented up. Mr. Rouliot concludes that no one dared take the responsibility of openly sanctioning this destruction, but that the risk run had been very great. This was abundantly proved at a public trial held later on, when it was admitted that, notwithstanding the assurances given to the consuls, Mr. Munnik, in preparing to blow up the mines, was acting under instructions from the State Secretary, the only point in doubt being as to whether this official issued the order on his own initiative or as the mouthpiece of the government. It is well to remember that these facts are related by a French engineer of world-wide reputation.

The value of the gold commandeered by the Boer Government Mr. Rouliot estimates at about $13,000,000, of which some $3,000,000 has disappeared, and was without doubt put into the private pockets of Mr. Kruger and his immediate followers, now masquerading as martyrs in Holland. The other losses to the mine owners, besides the commandeered gold, are estimated at some $17,000,000, making the total losses about $20,000,000. There are to-day a total of 1,635 stamps in operation, by July half the industry is expected to be at work, and before many months shall have passed it is anticipated that the total output of October, 1899, will have been reached. So far as the future is concerned, Mr. Rouliot gives exhaustive data to prove that the time is not far distant when the mines will have regained the front rank in the gold production of the world, and will far exceed anything that has been done in the past. At the same time, he warns the public that it must not conclude that every square yard of veldt is auriferous. It is naturally to be feared that, owing to the favorable conditions that will prevail after the restoration of peace, and trading upon the reputation of the Rand, wild-cat ventures may be launched by unscrupulous company promoters. If seized with an uncontrollable gambling mania, the public plunges, speculates, and interests itself indiscriminately in anything that bears the name of gold mining. Mr. Rouliot therefore advises knowledge and caution on the part of investors, as he does not want South Africa to be discredited. Mr. Rouliot uses some strong language regarding the dynamite monopoly, but every word of it appears to be justified. Those concerned in the monopoly, by their own admissions before the Concessions Commission, prove that while it was supposed to be created for the benefit of the state, it was in reality bleeding the industry for the sole benefit of a gang of Hamburger Shylocks.

The report of the Concessions Committee, indeed, exposes such a record of villany and such an extensive system of bribery and corruption as is probably unparalleled in the history of the world. Supporters of the Boer system of government are advised to obtain this report and to read the whole of it. An interesting part of it reads as follows:

> The evidence satisfied us that Dr. Leyds received from certain directors of the company shares and financial consideration and that Mr. Wolmarans received money intended to influence these two members of the Executive Council in favor of the company's object, and that other sums were paid to Mr. Klimke, the expert adviser of the Government and Council, with a similar intention. We are also satisfied that money to the amount of at least £39,-100 was placed by authority of the European council at the free disposal of Mr. Max Philipp and Dr. Aufschlager in the years 1897-98-99, for use in the interest of the company, and was transmitted to Pretoria by those gentlemen for purposes of corrupt expenditure, and that it was there used in bribery by the local directors, Messrs. Verstman and Alberto Philipp, and especially in the bribery of members of the Raad.

So far as the contribution of the mines towards the war debt is concerned, Mr Rouliot says he is quite prepared to leave that in the able hands of Lord Milner, who has 'the keenest desire to 'do what is right, and to see this coun-'try once more prosperous. We have 'every confidence in his judgment and 'impartiality, and we are therefore ready 'to give him and his administration our 'entire support.' The conclusion of Mr. Rouliot's speech we have quoted in full, as we consider it deserves to be. Mr. Rouliot said:

> I firmly believe that a great future is in store for this country, and, when the embers of strife have died out, it is to be hoped that all the various sections of the community, irrespective of race and origin, recognizing their duty towards the country, will work harmoniously together for the common good. Now that the nefarious influence of those whose policy was to divide in order to reign has vanished, let us hope, for ever, this end ought not to be too difficult to attain. It is such a feeling that dictates the policy of the mining industry. We cannot forget that we represent millions of capital, and we are bound to see that the interests of those who have trusted us, have followed us, and co-operated in the building up of this marvellous industry, are duly protected; but we do not mean that this should be done at the expense of others. We ask for no specially favored treatment, but only for justice. We quite recognize that, although the mining interest is at present paramount, there are others which are entitled to equal consideration and solicitude on the part of the authorities; and we are quite satisfied to see entrusted to the High Commissioner, Lord Milner, the carrying out of principles of justice and equity which will combine the various elements existing in this country into a harmonious whole. The mining men of Johannesburg have never shirked their duty; they have given enough proofs of their public spirit, and, in the future as in the past, if required, they will not be found wanting; it is our earnest desire to cooperate in the restoration of peace and harmony here; our heartiest wish is to see cordial and friendly relations established between the various sections of the community throughout the land; we trust that as time goes on many wounds will be healed, and that, united by the common desire to see the country prosperous, the whole of its people will work together to secure for South Africa the brilliant destinies that are in store for it.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely, ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents to the end of the year, and, while they last, the back numbers of this year will also be included. The contents of last week's issue are given below.

## WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':

### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

St. Lucia and St. Vincent—From 'The West Indies,' by Amos Kidder Fiske, A.M.
The Young King of Spain—'M.A.P.', London.
Count Matsukata's Views on Japanese Finance—By J. Morris, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
Into the Way of Peace—By Canon H. Scott Holland, in 'The Commonwealth,' London.
Death and the War Machine—'The Spectator,' London.
The Steamship Combine—From 'Engineering,' London.
Coronation Vestments and Robes of Estate—(Manchester 'Guardian.')
A Morning on the Magistrates' Bench—As seen by Ian Maclaren—'Daily Mail,' London.

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Royal Academy Exhibition—London 'Daily News,' 'Daily Telegraph,' 'Morning Post,' and Manchester 'Guardian.'
English Music in the Nineteenth Century—Review by Arthur Hervey, in the 'Morning Post,' London.

### CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Novel of Spain—'The Mail,' London.
Popularity—'Academy and Literature,' London.
Travels in Berkshire—'The Pilot,' London.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica—The First of the New Volumes, reviewed by Professor Case, in 'The Times,' London.
The London of George I.—'Morning Post,' London.
M. Maeterlinck and the Strenuous Life—'Daily Mail,' London.
English as She is Spoke in the United States—New York 'Sun.'

### HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Spectacles and Climate—'American Medicine.'
The Coloring Matter of Plants—'The Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
Euclid as a Text-Book—'Westminster Budget.'
The Repulsive Power of Light—By Garrett P. Serviss, in the May 'Cosmopolitan.'
Wireless Telegraphy by a New System—Boston 'Evening Transcript.'

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

## AN ANCIENT MINE.

Rome, May 26.—Governor Martini reports to the government the discovery near Asmara in Erythrea of a gold mine which evidently was worked by the natives over a thousand years ago. There are seven long galleries and other works, together with rooms, etc. All of these will be of the greatest interest to antiquarians. As there appears to be plenty of gold left the Governor proposes to resume the long suspended work.

## HUNT FOR DERELICTS.

### How the North Atlantic Comes to be a Rendezvous for Abandoned Vessels.

METHOD GENERALLY USED TO DESTROY MENACES TO NAVIGATION — IMMENSE COST AND LABOR OF THE WORK.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The currents of the North Atlantic Ocean bear always on their ruffled surfaces, year in and year out, at least two-score of derelicts—half sunk and abandoned vessels that drift aimlessly over the sea, helpless, lonely, pitiful menaces to navigation, as fatal to their sister ships as sunken rocks, fog-bound icebergs or hurricanes.

Why the currents of the North Atlantic should be so plentifully laden with these lonely carcasses of once gallant ships, to say nothing of numerous spars, tree-trunks, and misguided, truant buoys, is not altogether because that part of the sea is so full of commerce, but on account of the nature and direction of the currents themselves.

The waters of the whole ocean—of all the oceans, for that matter—flow slowly but surely through a grand system of currents and counter-currents as regular as the cycles of the blood in our veins, and the countries that border on the seas, the fish that swim in them, and the ships that sail over them are fully as dependent on them. The Gulf Stream with its river of warm, blue water, everybody knows; but that is only part of it. Where does the Gulf Stream come from? That is a long story that never has been all told, even by the scientists and hydrographers.

The sun shines down and heats the air lying over the tropic seas; and the air, becoming thereby lighter per cubic foot, rises to a higher level. Then the cool air from the polar regions flows towards the equator to take its place. But when you stir your cup of coffee in the morning, though it all goes round together, you will notice that the little bubbles in the centre, revolving in a smaller circle, do not go so fast as the bubbles near the inside of the cup. So with the spinning earth. The air that revolves with it near the poles, when brought to the greater circle of the equator, finds itself very much behind the game. The surface of the earth and sea spins eastward much faster than it is going. The result, as you will easily see, is a strong east wind. So, all around the tropic zone, where there is nothing to obstruct them, we have strong, steady, easterly winds which sailors call the 'trades.'

Now, if we come back to our coffee-cup again, and permit ourselves the indignity of blowing it to cool it, all the little bubbles and the surface liquid will be forced over to the side of the cup toward which we blow. Just so the continuous east wind in the tropics, blowing day after day, finally gets the whole surface of the sea moving before it toward the west. When this great quantity of water reaches the easternmost point of South America it splits like snow on the cow-catcher of an engine, part going south along the coast, part going north and being forced into the Gulf of Mexico. Here the waters of the Mississippi mix their fine, infinitesimal particles of silt with it to give it its deep blue color (for perfectly clear deep waters are black); then pushed on by the water behind it, it flows out again up our eastern coast till it meets the westerly 'trades' of the temperate zone (occasioned, probably, by the counter reasons of those that impel the easterly equatorial trades), and, under their guidance, finds its way to Europe; and from here, what of it is not lost in the Arctic turns south to begin the trip all over again. The whole North Atlantic, therefore, is a gigantic, slow-moving whirlpool with its still centre west of the Azores.

Accordingly, if you seal up an empty bottle and throw it overboard anywhere south of the Grand Banks and France, and north of the equator, it is pretty certain to get into the great cycle; and if you were but to sit on a cliff on one of the Windward Islands of the Caribbean, you would almost surely see it come by if you only waited long enough.

What is true of a bottle is unfortunately true of derelicts, except that they don't usually float so long. In other words, give a derelict time, no matter where she starts from within this area, and she will twice cross the tracks of sailing vessels between England and the equator, twice those between New York and the equator, and, eventually, nearly all the transatlantic steamer routes. Where the traffic is thickest is just where she is surest to be. The number of collisions with derelicts in this district averages nearly seven a year, and in one case out of every four the colliding vessel is lost.

It is easily seen, then, that the North Atlantic derelict, left at large, is a most dangerous sea monster, less fanciful and variegated than the proverbial sea serpent, but far more to be dreaded. She must be watched, kept track of that we may not come upon her unawares at the rate of 20 knots an hour, and, if possible, destroyed altogether.

Their destruction forms one of those large tasks which a government likes to undertake, and no government has been as active in this direction as our own. Derelicts have become one of the chief interests of our hydrographic office. All the ships that sail the seas are encouraged to consider themselves part of this office. Whenever they pass or sight a floating object large enough to be dangerous, whether ship or lumber-raft, or broken spar, they note its exact whereabouts in latitude and longitude, and the first port they reach, the information, with a description of the object, is given to the American Consul, who forwards it to Washington. In the Hydrographic Office at Washington is a large blackboard, on which the location of these reported objects is jotted down each day. Once a month a chart is made from the data collected on the boards, and copies of it are printed and sent to all sea captains who contribute the data to fill it. Few newspapers or magazines have such a world-wide circulation as this monthly chart. On it are not only the locations of derelicts but a deal more of valuable information about currents and winds, fogs and icebergs, and reports of general interest—all compiled from the information sent in from over seas.

The extent to which these derelicts can be identified and watched is as surprising as the length of their aimless journeyings. The wreck of the 'Fred B. Taylor,' floating bow up in the water, was first reported in June, 1892. During the course of a ninety-three-day journey, in which she drifted 340 miles, she was reported forty-seven times—once every two days. The 'Fannie E. Wolston' holds the record for longest voyage, if voyage it may be called. She was abandoned on Oct. 15, 1901, north of Cape Hatteras, and started on the Gulf Stream for England, but north-west gales apparently blew her out of the direct line of the stream, so that she drifted into the dead centre of the great whirl west of the Azores, and there, blown hither and thither by the wind, crossed her own track six times. Then she got started again on the west-bound tropic current, and after an absence of 850 days, turned up again almost where she was first abandoned. She had gone over seven thousand miles, and for aught any one knows to the contrary, may be going yet, as lonely and aimless as ever.

Lifting in hope to spy trailed smoke across the sky,
Failing in fear lest any keel come nigh.

The work of the derelict hunters does not, however, stop with merely finding them. For those that lie well outside the main lines of travel, reporting is sufficient; but when a derelict is sighted in the direct lines of commerce, her presence is immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, who sends the nearest small war vessel after her. The cruiser goes to the nearest likely spot, cruises back and forth till the derelict is finally sighted, and then proceeds, either by fastening torpedoes to her and exploding them by electricity from a safe distance, or by shooting at her, to break her into small, harmless pieces, or sink her outright. If she will burn, burning is a very good way of demolishing her, and provides the necessary pillar of flame by night and of smoke by day to serve as a warning for approaching vessels until she finally sinks.

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**Cadbury's**
Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.
**cocoa**
Contains no Ground Cocoa Husks.
Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!
Wholesale Agents:
Frank Magor & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

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

THE KING'S COLONIALS INSPECTED.

The latest London volunteers, 'The King's Colonials,' were inspected by Sir Henry Trotter on Sunday, April 27, in a regular dust storm, on the Horse Guards parade. Two hundred men paraded and afterwards attended divine service at St. George's, Hanover square.—'The Sphere.'

### A MEDIAEVAL SURVIVAL.

The inhabitants of a far-away village in Surrey have been enjoying a quaint mediaeval survival in the sale by auction of a local meadow. Long ago, when the world was not so busy as it is to-day, the landlord of the 'White Brown Meadow' at Bourne bequeathed the meadows subject to an auction sale which every now and again adds to the gayety of this rural population. At each bid a boy sets out to run to a given point, and the 'White Brown Meadow' is let to the bidder whose offer is unchallenged when the last boy returns. Equally curious is the candle-light auction at Wharton in Warwickshire, where the right of grazing upon the roadside and the common lands is sold each year to the man who bids highest before the last flicker of a candle dies away. As the tallow candle burns away the bidding begins, and the road surveyor, who acts as auctioneer, encourages the bidders with such phrases as 'Get on, gentlemen, please; the light's burning.'—'St. James's Gazette.'

THE KING'S COLONIALS---LT.-COL. NESBIT WILLOUGHBY WALLACE, THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

Colonel Willoughby Wallace, who commands the 4th County of London Imperial Yeomanry, better known as the 'King's Colonials,' is just the man to be at the head of this fine new organization. An ex-King's Royal Rifle Corps officer, he saw service in the Red River expedition of 1870, and is keenly in sympathy with that practical form of imperialism which has brought the 'King's Colonials' into vigorous being. He is also by birth closely associated with colonial developments, and one of his ancestors was a colonial governor nearly a century and a half ago.—The 'Navy and Army Illustrated.'

### HUMAN BEINGS AND FLOWERS.

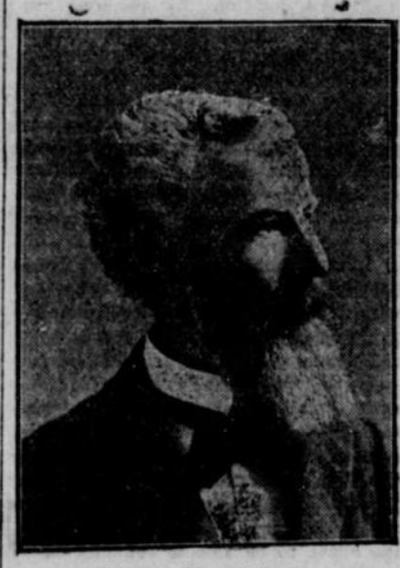
It appears to be an indubitable fact that there are persons who have about them some quality that is deadly to flowers. A florist said the other day: 'Frequently a man will come to me and complain: 'Look here, I paid you three dollars yesterday for a bunch of violets, and you said they had just been plucked and would live nearly a week. Well, my wife wore them in her corsage last night, and they were dead this morning.'' There is nothing for me to reply to the man except that his wife must be one of those whose contact is injurious to flowers. If he poohpoohs this I am able, perhaps, to recall the name of some lady who bought violets at the same time and from the same lot as he, and I call her up on the telephone, and she tells us how they are still fresh, though she, too, wore them the evening before. My clerks corroborate me also, and tell of numerous cases in their experience where a few hours in the hair or on the corsage of a woman have killed the hardiest flowers. Indeed, experiments have been made in this matter, and I know personally one tall, robust, and beautiful girl who will not have about her a violet or a rose, because she knows her contact means death to it.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

## MR. J. H. CARSON APPOINTED

TO SUCCEED MR. STACEY AS GENERAL AGENT OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. Joseph H. Carson, so long and favorably known in connection with the work of temperance reform, has been appointed general agent of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, to succeed Mr. Stacey, who has served the society nearly half a century. Mr. Carson was chosen from seventy-two applicants for the position. The Rev. Prof. Tory wishes applicants to know that it will not be possible for him to reply to them personally by letter.

A special meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Saturday, May 17. The attendance was very large. In the absence of His Grace Archbishop Bond, the Rev. Principal MacVicar, first vice-president, took the chair. Prof. Tory, corresponding secretary, submitted the report of a committee appointed at the last meeting to deal with the resignation of Mr. Stacey, general agent, and recommend a suitable successor. The report was as follows:—First, that after mature deliberation it was unanimously agreed to recommend that Mr. Stacey be granted a retiring allowance of four hundred dollars per annum. Second, that the following resolution be adopted in connection with his retirement: 'Resolved, that we hereby record our very deep regret at the necessity, owing to enfeebled health, of the resignation of Mr. Edward Stacey, general agent of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. For twenty-seven years Mr. Stacey has been in our service, and during that entire period his work has been marked by utmost exactness and care in all business details, by untiring fidelity to the interests of the society, and by marked courtesy in dealing with all its officers and members, as well as with the general public. It is of much interest and significance to note that for twenty-two years before his appointment to his present position he similarly served the Kingston Auxiliary, so that forty-nine years of his life have been devoted to one of the most honorable and congenial of occupations in furthering the interests of an organization so honored of God in advancing the kingdom of Christ. We were gratified some years ago with the fact that the parent society fittingly recognized his valuable services by the distinguished honor of placing his name in its list of life governors. As Mr. Stacey has finished more than fourscore years of life, it is our earnest prayer that his remaining years may be brightened by the consolations of that divine word, the Holy Scriptures, of which he has been the means of distributing so many thousands of copies to others. It is further resolved that a copy hereof, properly engrossed, be given to Mr. Stacey, signed by the officers of this Auxiliary, and that a copy be also forwarded for information to the general committee of the parent society.' Third, that having examined the seventy-two applications resulting from four insertions of an advertisement in the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' after prolonged consideration, we unanimously agree to submit the name of Mr. J. H. Carson to the general committee for appointment as general agent, this appointment to date from Sept. 1, 1902.



MR. J. H. CARSON.

The first two recommendations were adopted without motion. On motion of Dr. Johnson, vice-principal of McGill University, seconded by Mr. George Hague, the third recommendation was also unanimously adopted.

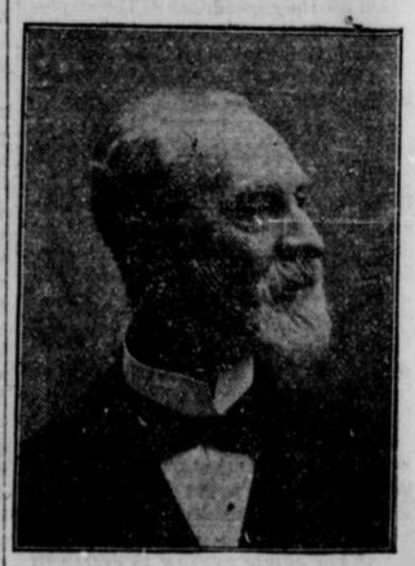
THE NEW AGENT.

Mr. J. H. Carson, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Stacey, is well known in this city and throughout the province, where for a number of years he has been actively engaged in temperance work as the secretary of the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Carson has had a good training in the book business, having been connected with the wholesale and retail trade for several years previous to engaging in the work of the Alliance.

Mr. Carson's work for the past ten years has brought him into touch with all denominations, and his readiness to co-operate in all religious and philanthropic efforts has made him acquainted with a very large section of the Christian community. He is an official member of Douglas Methodist Church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also a member of the general committee of the Sunday-School Union of the Province of Quebec.

THE RETIRING GENERAL AGENT.

Mr. Stacey, the retiring general agent of the Bible Society for Montreal and district, was born at Canterbury, England, in 1820. He remembers seeing the late Queen Victoria when she was a little girl, and watched her coronation procession. He has a vivid memory of the Corn Law riots, which took place before the duty on wheat was removed. He came to Canada in 1844, and settled in Kingston, becoming in 1851 general agent for the Bible Society in that district. The business prospered greatly under his care, the sales doubling in the first year. After twenty-two years there, he was appointed to the similar position in Montreal, which he is now leaving, on account of age and ill health.



MR. E. STACEY.

## Severe Pains in Left Kidney

**Three Years of Suffering Before a Cure was Found—All Credit Given to**

## Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Before reading Mr. Gallant's letter, which is quoted below, look over these symptoms and see if your kidneys are in a healthy condition. Scores of people attribute their sufferings to stomach troubles or indigestion, when the real cause of the discomfort is in the failure of the kidneys to properly filter the blood.

When poisonous impurities are left lurking in the system, disease of the most painful and dangerous kind is bound to show itself sooner or later. It is possible that you have kidney disease and have not recognized it as such.

The symptoms are, pain in the back and over the kidneys, sediment in the urine after it stands for twenty-four hours, unusual desire to urinate, pain in passing water, gradual loss of flesh and weight, pains in limbs, not unlike rheumatism, dry, itching skin and brittle hair, fulness under the eyes and dropsical swelling of the legs, sleeplessness, indigestion, and constipation.

If you have any of these indications of kidney disorders, it is time for you to begin the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the most thoroughly reliable treatment for kidneys and liver disorders that is known to science. Many of the best known people in the land take a pleasure in recommending this great remedy of the famous doctor, because it has cured them when other remedies failed.

Mr. Ellis Gallant, Paquetville, Gloucester Co., N.B., writes: 'I feel it my duty to write you, as I have received much benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was taken three years ago with a pain just below the ribs of the left side, and right over the kidney. At first it did not cause me much suffering, but a year ago the pain, at times, was very severe.

'After hearing repeatedly of the value of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I decided to make a trial, and after using two boxes the pain has completely disappeared, and I am well, thanks to this remedy. I have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment and found it worth its weight in gold. You may publish this letter if you like, as it may induce some other sufferer to profit by my experience.'

'You cannot possibly make a mistake in using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It has proven itself worthy of the most hearty endorsement of thousands of people. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## EARTHQUAKE

### AT CALABRIA IN THE YEAR 1638.

(From Oliver Goldsmith's 'History of the Earth and Animated Nature.')

An account of this dreadful earthquake, is given by the celebrated father Kircher. It happened whilst he was on his journey to visit Mount Aetna, and the rest of the wonders that lie towards the south of Italy. Kircher is considered, by scholars, as one of the greatest prodigies of learning. 'Having hired a boat, in company with four more (two friars of the order of St. Francis, and two seculars), we launched from the harbor of Messina, in Sicily, and arrived, the same day, at the promontory of Pelorus. Our destination was for the city of Euphaemia, in Calabria, where we had some business to transact, and where we designed to tarry for some time.

'However, Providence seemed willing to cross our design, for we were obliged to continue three days at Pelorus, on account of the weather; and though we often put out to sea, yet we were as often driven back. At length, wearied with the delay, we resolved to prosecute our voyage; and, although the sea seemed more than usually agitated, we ventured forward.

'The gulf of Charybdis, which we approached, seemed whirled round in such a manner, as to form a vast hollow, verging to a point in the centre. Proceeding onward, and turning my eyes to Aetna, I saw it cast forth large volumes of smoke, of mountainous sizes, which entirely covered the island, and blotted out the very shores from my view. This, together with the dreadful noise, and the sulphurous stench which was strongly perceived, filled me with apprehensions, that some more dreadful calamity was impending.

'The sea itself seemed to wear a very unusual appearance; they who have seen a lake in a violent shower of rain, covered all over with bubbles, will conceive some idea of its agitations. My surprise was still increased, by the calmness and serenity of the weather; not a breeze, not a cloud, which might be supposed to put all nature thus into motion. I therefore warned my companions that an earthquake was approaching, and, after some time, making for the shore with all possible diligence, we landed at Tropaea, happy and thankful for having escaped the threatening dangers of the sea.

'But our triumphs at land were of short duration, for we had scarcely arrived at the Jesuits' College, in that city, when our ears were stunned with a horrid sound, resembling that of an infinite number of chariots, driven fiercely forward, the wheels rattling, and the thongs cracking. Soon after this, a most dreadful earthquake ensued; the whole tract upon which we stood seemed to vibrate, as if we were in the scale of a balance that continued wavering. This motion, however, soon grew more violent, and being no longer able to keep my legs, I was thrown prostrate upon the ground. In the meantime, the universal ruin round me, redoubled my amazement.

'The crash of falling houses, the tottering of towers, and the groans of the dying, all contributed to raise my terror and despair. On every side of me, I saw nothing but a scene of ruin, and danger threatening wherever I should fly. I commended myself to God, as my last great refuge.

'At that hour, O how vain was every sublunary happiness! Wealth, honor, empire, wisdom, all mere useless sounds, and as empty as the bubbles of the deep! Just standing on the threshold of eternity, nothing but God was my pleasure, and the nearer I approached, I only loved him the more.

'After some time, however, finding that I remained unhurt, amidst the general concussion, I resolved to venture for safety, and running as fast as I could, I reached the shore, but almost terrified out of my reason. I did not search long here, till I found the boat in which I had landed, and my companions also, whose terrors were even greater than mine. Our meeting was not of that kind, where every one is desirous of telling his own happy escape; it was all silence, and a gloomy dread of impending terrors.

'Leaving this seat of desolation, we prosecuted our voyage along the coast, and the next day came to Rochetta, where we landed, although the earth still continued in violent agitations. But we had scarcely arrived at our inn, when we were once more obliged to return to the boat, and in about half an hour we saw the greater part of the town, and the inn at which we had put up, dashed to the ground, burying the inhabitants beneath the ruins.

'In this manner, proceeding onward in our little vessel, finding no safety at land, and yet from the smallness of our boat, having but a very dangerous continuance at sea, we at length landed at Lopizium, a castle midway between Tropaea and Euphaemia, the city to which, as I said before, we were bound. Here, wherever I turned my eyes, nothing but scenes of ruin and horror appeared; towns and castles levelled to the ground; Stromboli, though at sixty miles distance, belching forth flames in an unusual manner, and with a noise which I could distinctly hear.

'But my attention was quickly turned from more remote, to contiguous danger. The rumbling sound of an approaching earthquake, which we by this time were grown acquainted with, alarmed us for the consequences; it every moment seemed to grow louder, and to approach nearer. The place on which we stood now began to snake most dreadfully; so that being unable to stand, my companions and I caught hold of whatever shrub grew next to us, and supported ourselves in that manner.

'After some time, this violent paroxysm ceasing, we again stood up, in order to prosecute our voyage to Euphaemia, which lay within sight. In the meantime, while we were preparing for this purpose, I turned my eyes towards the city, but could see only a frightful dark cloud, that seemed to rest upon the place. This the more surprised us, as the weather was so very serene.

'We waited, therefore, till the cloud had passed away, then turning to look for the city, it was totally sunk. Wonderful to tell, nothing but a dismal and putrid lake was seen where it stood. We looked about to find some one that could tell us of its sad catastrophe, but could see no person. All was become a melancholy solitude; a scene of hideous desolation.

'Thus, proceeding pensively along, in quest of some human being that could give us a little information, we at length saw a boy sitting by the shore, and appearing stupified with terror. Of him, therefore, we enquired concerning the fate of the city, but he could not be prevailed on to give us an answer.

'We entreated him, with every expression of tenderness and pity to tell us, but his senses were quite wrapt up in the contemplation of the danger he had escaped. We offered him some victuals, but he seemed to loath the sight. We still persisted in our offices of kindness, but he only pointed to the place of the city, like one out of his senses, and then, running up into the woods, was never heard of after. Such was the fate of the city of Euphaemia.

'As we continued our melancholy course along the shore, the whole coast, for the space of two hundred miles, presented nothing but the remains of cities and men scattered, without a habitation, over the fields. Proceeding thus along, we at length ended our distressful voyage by arriving at Naples, after having escaped a thousand dangers both at sea and land.'

'WEIRD DANCES OF THE DUK-DUKS.'

Existing in the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, near Papua, is a peculiar institution called the Duk-Duk. It is a secret society, which holds its meetings in the heart of the forest, and at certain times sends forth troops of strangely costumed dancers to impress and terrify non-members. They are supposed to represent evil spirits and have to be propitiated with gifts. The well-known German traveller Hosse-Wartegg has been exploring the archipelago and other German Pacific colonies. He saw a dance of four Duk-Duk maskers, whose appearance was unearthly enough to justify the panic into which they threw the native women. Of their bodies nothing was visible but their bare, black legs and thighs. Trunk, head and arms were concealed by a voluminous arrangement of palm and padanus leaves, something like a ballet dancer's skirts, surmounted by an immense, conical wooden helmet, with lines drawn on it to represent human features. Some of these headpieces were six feet high. The music for the dance was produced by beating on long wooden drums.

The dances usually occur only once a year, in May, and last four weeks. During this period cocoanuts are taboo—that is, they may not be gathered. All work is abandoned, and the natives give themselves up to cannibal feasts and other enjoyments.

## PRECEDENTS FOR ST. PIERRE.

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

In contemplating the convulsion of nature which has wiped out of existence the entire city of St. Pierre, the mind naturally turns to other world tragedies, and in glancing backward history shows but one parallel in point of number of lives lost. It is true that the flood and earthquake in China in 1731 caused an almost immeasurably greater loss of life, but that disaster, from the very nature of the case, did not so fully arrest the attention of the world, the victims being the lowest caste Chinese. Three calamities stand out in prominence as comparable in many respects to the present case, namely, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah by a rain of fire, as described in Genesis xix.; the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 79 A. D., and the Lisbon earthquake on All Saints' Day, 1755.

In the popular mind the parallel is most marked with the destruction of Pompeii, but while there are points of similarity there are marked differences. Curiously, the most commonly accepted version of the destruction of Pompeii is that obtained from Bulwer-Lytton, who used the novelist's license in the drawing of his picture of the last days of that fated city. This story, or something like it, must have been in Emperor William's mind yesterday, when, in his message of sympathy to President Loubet, he referred to 'the terrible catastrophe which has just overwhelmed St. Pierre and which has cost the lives of nearly as many persons as perished at Pompeii.' As a matter of fact the loss of life in that disaster was almost trivial compared with that in Martinique. For one thing, at Pompeii the inhabitants had fair warning. According to Pliny's description the eruption of Vesuvius began in the early morning, and it was not until late afternoon that the rain of ashes began to burn the city. In the entire excavations thus far made the number of skeletons recovered has reached between 600 and 700. But as scarcely half of the buried city has been uncovered yet it is estimated by the best authorities that the loss of life may have reached as high a figure as 2,000. This was sufficiently considerable in a total population of 20,000, but it removes the Pompeii disaster from the same class as that of St. Pierre. There is also a further difference between the two in that while St. Pierre was swept by a flood of lava and a rain of fire, Pompeii was slowly buried in a fine sifting rain of ashes composed of substances lighter than lava, cinders and ashes and small stones of the nature of pumice, covering the city to a depth of from eighteen to twenty feet. This rain of ashes was undoubtedly more like that which was experienced in a lesser degree at Fort de France and as far away as the Barbadoes, and it is in this that the real similarity to the eruption of Vesuvius is seen. Fort de France was sufficiently far away to escape the fate of Pompeii from the falling ashes, but St. Pierre met rather the fate that fell to Herculaneum.

Though Pompeii rested at the foot of Vesuvius, it lay to the south of the crater, while Herculaneum was to the west and in the path of the torrent that flowed down the mountain side to the sea in much the same manner that the mass of molten lava flowed down Mont Pelee and engulfed St. Pierre. Owing to the difficulties of excavation we know far less about the destruction of Herculaneum than about that of Pompeii, but it is undoubtedly true that the loss of life in the former was greater, for the people of Herculaneum had little warning of the hot flood that poured down upon them. The fire from Mont Pelee is said to have covered the five miles from the summit to the sea in about three minutes. At Herculaneum the distance was about the same.

Looking back to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah by fire and brimstone we find a far slighter basis for comparison, either as to the nature of the catastrophe or the loss of life entailed. We know merely that here was the centre of the ancient Phoenician civilization, and that a sudden calamity befell the people in the nature of a fiery rain from heaven. The whole valley of the Dead Sea betrays its volcanic origin by the presence of trapdykes, hot sulphur and brackish springs. Researches made there by Canon Tristram and published in his 'Land of Israel' show that in the valley are large masses of bitumen mingled with gravel. These overlie a thick stratum of sulphur which again overlies a thicker stratum of sand so strongly impregnated with sulphur that it yields powerful fumes on being sprinkled over a hot coal. The bitumen is also strongly impregnated with sulphur and shows signs of having been subjected to intense heat.

In point of numbers killed, in the awfulness and suddenness of the horror the destruction of St. Pierre is equalled if not eclipsed by the Lisbon earthquake, and surpassed by it in the importance of the victims personally and in the average, for Lisbon was then the gay capital of the world. The court was held there and the city was crowded with strangers and sightseers. But Lisbon had even less warning than St. Pierre. Literally, from out of a clear and beautiful sky came the blow without premonition, yet the destruction was not so swift but that the victims had opportunity to contemplate their fate. To the horrors of the earthquake shock was added the prospect of slow torture by fire for those who were imprisoned in the ruins, which was only removed by the tidal wave which swept all before it, drowning those who had previously escaped death from the earthquake or by fire. The loss of life was thirty thousand, which is not far, in all probability, from the figure which will finally be reached at St. Pierre.

## CANADIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Boston 'Herald.')

A writer to 'L'Etoile,' the French-Canadian paper of Lowell, takes exception to a statement recently made by us, that, while there were more than 50,000 persons of Canadian birth residing in Boston, the number of those classed as French-Canadians was less than 3,000. The writer in question states that an estimate made some years ago gave the number of French-Canadians much larger than was given by us, and he, therefore, thinks that we must be in error in not giving a sufficient credit to the French-Canadians.

We would say in reply that our figures were not estimates of our own, but were taken literally from the first volume on population of the United States census for the year 1900. This gives the number of English-Canadians residing in the State of Massachusetts as 158,753; of French-Canadians, 134,416, making a total of 293,169. This constitutes the largest group of residents of Massachusetts of foreign birth, exceeding even those from Ireland, who number in this census 249,916. But, while the number of English and French-Canadians in Massachusetts does not materially differ, there is a decided difference when one takes into account the parts of the state in which they reside. In the County of Suffolk, which includes Boston, Chelsea and Winthrop, there were found to be 56,293 Canadians. Of these, 53,010 were English and 3,283 French. In Middlesex County there are more than twice as many French-Canadians as there are English-Canadians, and in Bristol County, while there were 33,430 French-Canadians, there were only 5,665 English-Canadians. We wish to point out to our French-Canadian friends that this is not a matter of theorizing, but of simply reproducing the returns as printed in the United States census.

## BENGAL TIGERS.

(From St. Nicholas.)

The man-eater is usually an older tiger, whose strength is failing and whose teeth have partly lost their sharpness. Such a beast finds it easier to lurk in the vicinity of settlements and to pick up an occasional man, woman, or child than to run down wild cattle. The largest, fiercest, and most brightly colored tigers are found in the Province of Bengal, near the mouths of the Ganges River, and not far from Calcutta. A full-grown Bengal tiger sometimes measures ten feet from nose to tip of tail. Such a monster makes no more account of springing upon a man than a cat does of seizing a mouse. He surpasses the lion in strength and ferocity, and has no rival among beasts of prey except the grizzly bear and the recently discovered giant bear of Alaska.

*Advertisements.*

THE RIGHT STEP.

Every ordinary cold deserves serious attention.

It is only a step from it into grippe, pneumonia, or consumption; and it is only a short step the other way to cure the cold.

Nature and Scott's Emulsion work together to make a cold take the right step. Nature works all the time and Scott's Emulsion works if you take it.

Scott's Emulsion cures all kinds of colds.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists. Toronto.

*Advertisements.*

"I HAD BACKACHE MOST OF THE TIME."

"Pe-ru-na is a Woman's Friend,"

Writes Miss Lindsay, of Marinette, Wis.

Tired Women, Run Down, Weary and Weak, Morning, Noon and Night.

If one were to ask all the nervous, fretted, jaded, fagged-out women who work day after day, hardly able to keep on their feet—if a person were to ask them what their trouble was, one would say dyspepsia, another nervous prostration, another female weakness, and so on.

The fact is, however, that they nearly all have the same disease, and that disease is chronic catarrh.

Thousands of people have chronic catarrh and do not know it.

They realize that they are sick, but they do not suspect that their disease is chronic catarrh.

If they have catarrh of the stomach, they call it dyspepsia; if they have general catarrhal debility, they call it nervous prostration; if they have catarrh of the liver or kidneys, they say they are bilious or have kidney disease; and if they have catarrh of the pelvic organs they name it female weakness.

The truth is, all these organs are subject to catarrh, and the land is full of toiling women, half invalids, who have chronic catarrh in some stage or form of some of these organs.

Women from all parts of the United States bear testimony to the fact that Peruna cures female catarrhal diseases.

Mrs. Kate Mann, 806 Bathurst street, Toronto, Ont., Canada, Vice-President of the Ladies' Aid Society, writes:

*"I am pleased to give praise to Peruna for the blessed relief I found through its use.*

*"I suffered for years with backache and dragging down pains, and often had to go to bed and stay there when I was so busy that I could illy be spared. It was therefore a simple God-send to me when Peruna was brought to my notice. Every day seemed to give me new life, and every day made me feel much better, and I promised myself if it cured me I would advocate it so that other suffering women should know of it.*

*"I have been in perfect health for one year. I enjoy work and pleasure because in such fine health, and no trouble seems too heavy for me to bear when I have good health.*

*"Peruna has simply been a household blessing and I will never be without it again."*

*MRS. KATE MANN.*

Miss Olive J. Fitts, 520 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"About a year ago I was troubled with a severe attack of nervous debility and was reduced in flesh to skeleton-like proportions. My friends advised a change of climate, and I went to Phoenix, Arizona, but received no permanent or even appreciable relief until I began the use of Peruna recommended by a friend there.

"I took perhaps three bottles, and am to-day well and hearty, but will not say how much I weigh for fear I might be called fat." OLIVE J. FITTS.

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy, and President Herndon Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Herndon, Fairfax county, Va.:

Herndon, Va.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—"I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a king's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends, and am a true believer in its worth."

MRS. COL. E. J. GRESHAM.

Write for a book entitled "Health and Beauty," written especially for women by Dr. Hartman. Sent free. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

MISS NELLIE LINDSAY.

A Grateful Girl's Letter to Dr. Hartman.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

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

*NELLIE LINDSAY,*

*Marinette, Wis., 30 Hattie Court.*

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

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

## AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

*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.]*

### DAIRYING POINTERS.

#### BUTTER THAT WILL KEEP SWEET

We make and pack our butter in May and June for the year, as we all like butter made in those months better than butter made at any other time of the year, and the butter made and packed in those months (made and packed as we do it) will keep any length of time; we have kept it over two years—past the second summer—and when used it was as nice as when first packed, had that sweetness and solidity of fresh-made butter. I recollect several years ago we had guests here from New York and I opened a jar of butter made June 13, two years before. This was in September. We had hot bread for dinner, and when the gentleman spread the butter on his bread and ate some of it, he looked first at my husband, then at me, then said: 'This is the nicest butter I have eaten in a long time; it has the fresh, nutty flavor you do not find in butter out here in this country often, but of course this butter is made from those pretty little Jerseys of yours. I think there is a difference in their butter and that from common cows.' We told him that the butter he was eating was over two years old. 'I can't think you are in earnest about that, for I am sure it is as nice as if only made to-day.' I told him I could prove it to him that the butter was made over two years ago as we always mark on the jar the date that the butter is packed. I got the jar so as to have him test the butter that was in it and see the date when packed, as it was plainly marked on the jar, June 13, 1886. 'Well, I will have to believe it, but it is hard to believe that that butter is not freshly made butter. But tell me how it was made to keep so long and be so sweet and nice in every way. I want to know how it was done.' I told him, of course, how we make butter that will keep and how that jar of butter was made. When the milking is done the milk is strained into cans twenty inches deep by eight inches in diameter, with close-fitting covers so the air cannot get into the milk and cream. The cans are then placed into cold water so as to cool the milk as soon as possible, and let stand thirty-six hours. The cream is dipped off into the cream can and left until the next day, when it is just ripe enough to churn. The cream is churned at sixty degrees in summer and at sixty-two in the winter months. When the butter comes in small granules (which it ought to do in thirty minutes) the buttermilk is drawn off and a weak brine turned over the butter. The brine is made by putting a handful of pure dairy salt into water of sixty degrees. Give the churn a few revolutions, draw off the milky brine and add more brine, covering the butter and letting that remain in the churn a few moments, giving the churn a few revolutions. The butter is then in a nice ball of fine granular butter. It is taken out of the churn into the butter worker, and to every pound of butter we use one ounce of pure dairy salt. The butter is worked just enough to get the salt incorporated through the butter and no more as over-working the butter spoils its keeping quality. We then let the butter remain on the worker a short time, and to every five pounds of butter add one ounce of borax and one half ounce of saltpetre and work it just enough to get it through the butter and no more; then pack into jars that have been thoroughly cleansed, packing the butter into the jars close and firm, and when within two inches of the top of the jar, smooth over the butter and fill the jar with pure dairy salt. Never use common barrel salt; it will spoil the butter. There is too much lime in it for dairy purposes. Now make a strong brine and pour over the salt carefully, until the jar is full to the brim, place a dinner plate (one that will fit the jar) over it and place the jar where it will be out of the way and let it remain four or five weeks. Then examine it and you will see the butter has shrunken from the sides of the jar and the brine that covered it has all disappeared around the butter. Now fill up the jar again with a strong brine and salt, using no cloth, but place the plate back over the jar and leave it alone just as long as you please, and if the brine is not disturbed you will find the butter as nice, sweet and firm as when first made. But it must be kept in a pure, cool cellar, and made from cream that has not already begun to spoil by the leathery substance that forms on milk set in open pans or crocks. When we wish to use the butter we just remove the plate and turn off the brine, and dash cold water on the butter until all the salt is washed off it cut out what butter we want for the present, then turn more brine over it, if being used in the summer months.

CHAMPION HACKNEY PONY STALLION.

'Sir Horace,' 5402, is the property of Sir G. Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, England. He was bred by Mr. C. W. Wilson, Rigmaden Park, Kirkby Lonsdale; sire 'Little Wonder 2nd'; dam, 'Dorothy Derby,' by 'Lord Derby 2nd.' 'Sir Horace' won first prize and pony stallion championship at the recent Hackney Show.


*Advertisements.*

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

### THE RASPBERRY-STRAWBERRY.

Mr. S. S. Garman seems to think the raspberry-strawberry does not bear berries. The first year my bushes bore only flowers and buttons. The second year a few berries, the third year a fair crop of berries. And they bore fruit from six to eight weeks. The following statement by a reliable nurseryman is about correct:—'This is one of the most unique and at the same time the largest and most beautiful berry of any kind that has yet appeared before the public. It comes to us from Japan, and is of the raspberry family, though in many respects it resembles a strawberry, growing on a bush two feet high. The plant is entirely hardy in any situation, and a most prolific yielder, ripening an enormous crop of fruit in July and August, and more or less all the time up to November. In quality the fruit is called good, though not so finely flavored as either the strawberry or raspberry, but quite as good as most blackberries. It is very fine when cooked, and makes a jelly which has a unique flavor and is superior to the jelly or any other fruit. In habit of growth the plant is distinct from both the fruits named. The root is perennial, throwing up numerous strong branching shoots, which are covered with its large beautiful berries the whole summer, from early in July until freezing weather, rendering it a perpetual bearer. The canes or shoots die to the earth in winter, new ones being thrown up the following spring, which begin blooming and setting fruit at once. The foliage is light green in color, bright, clean, cheerful and pleasing, and exempt from attacks of all insects and diseases. The berries are globular, slightly oblong in form, monstrous in size, a rich, glossy, ruby-red color, sweet and melting and of such transparent beauty as to cause everyone to shout with amazement upon first seeing a plant in bearing. The blossoms, too, should not be overlooked. They resemble in appearance single roses (the petals being cupped) snow white in color, and are richly and deliciously fragrant. As these exquisite flowers are produced constantly from early spring until autumn, the plant is well worthy of cultivation if it produced nothing but flowers. This berry is so hardy and vigorous that it may be planted in any waste or out of the way place, along fences, etc., where it will naturalize, take care of itself and bear enormously as a wild berry. The past season we gathered thirty bushels of berries from three rows, each 600 feet long.'—W. H. Grayson in 'Globe-Democrat.'


*Advertisements.*

**FAITH IN WHEY.**

Few have any faith in whey, but there is really nutriment in it. Many say it is death to calves, and so it is, generally, but this is not because of the lack of nutriment in it, but because of the inability of the calf to assimilate it, and as food that is not assimilated will invariably cause either scours or constipation it is death to the calf. A pure aromatic is not a food. Whey is a food but there is nothing aromatic about it. Now, by combining Herbageum which is a pure aromatic, but not a food, with whey which is a food, but not an aromatic, a combination is obtained which is a food that can be assimilated, and in this way the trouble of scours and that of constipation may be overcome even while feeding whey. On this point Mr. David Osborne, of Arden, Ont., some time since stated that he used 20 lbs. of Herbageum with seven calves; fed it with fresh whey and they did splendidly. They ate the whey with a relish.


### KEEPING EGGS.

#### RESULTS OF SOME RECENT EXPERIMENTS AT OTTAWA.

Nowhere have experiments in egg preservation been more carefully carried out than by Prof. E. T. Shutt, chief chemist to the Dominion Experimental Farms. In a report on this subject he says:—

The results of experiments in egg preservation commenced in 1898 and continued in 1899 and 1900, have already been published in the annual reports of the Experimental Farm. They go to show that of all the preservative fluids and methods used, none gave such uniformly satisfactory results, as regards quality of the preserved egg, as saturated lime-water, and, further, that this was the least expensive and most pleasant to handle of all the fluids employed.

Further trials have been made during the past season, using (1) lime-water, (2) lime-water containing one percent common salt, (3) lime-water containing two percent common salt, (4) common salt, one percent, (5) common salt, two percent. We also tested the efficacy of the following methods: (6) Smearing the eggs with vaseline and (a) immersed in lime-water, and (b) set away in rack; (7) covered with paraffine and immersed in lime-water, and (8) dipping in saturated solution of potassium permanganate and set away in rack; (9) sodium aluminate, five percent solution. The experiments began on May 14, 1901, and the eggs were examined on Dec. 14, 1901, a period of seven months. The result was as follows:

Saturated lime-water.—'White'; somewhat more limpid than in fresh egg and tinged faintly yellow. Yolk, globular, and in one or two eggs attached to shell. No offensive smell, and appearance, both externally and internally, good. Discoloration of 'white' somewhat more pronounced on poaching with development of very faint musty odor. Though not equal to fresh eggs in flavor they are quite usable and in no degree offensive.

Saturated lime-water, containing one percent of common salt.—Very good as to appearance, both externally and internally; 'white' very slightly tinged, but a little more limpid than in saturated lime-water alone. Yolk, globular; to sight, smell, or taste, kept in these two solutions, but such as there was, we considered showed the eggs in the latter to be slightly the better.

The addition of salt to the lime-water to an extent exceeding one percent would appear to be no advantage; indeed, when the salt present amounted to two percent we noticed that the quality of the preserved eggs had suffered. The one percent solution is prepared by dissolving one and a third ounces of common salt in each gallon of the saturated lime-water.

The common salt solutions without lime, both one percent and two percent, caused the eggs to have a more marked and disagreeable odor, especially on cooking. All the eggs in the two percent fluid were unusable.

Vaseline-covered eggs were not quite as well preserved as those simply in lime-water.

The paraffine covered eggs were decidedly inferior to those simply preserved by lime-water.

The eggs dipped in a solution of permanganate of potash were decidedly bad, showing that the claims for this much-vaunted chemical are without foundation.

In summing up the conclusions from the work of 1901, we feel justified in repeating the statement that saturated lime-water is the most effective preservative. We can further say that it is a cheap, easily prepared and pleasant fluid to handle. The addition of a small amount of salt (not exceeding one percent), appears to be an advantage, but a larger amount—even two percent—of salt is decidedly detrimental to the quality of the preserved eggs.

ONE OF MR. ATTRILL'S SHORTHORNS.

This splendid Shorthorn Cow, 'Broadlands 20th,' was sold at the recent sale at Mr. Robert Miller's farm 'Burnbrae,' Stouffville, Ont., to Mr. Edward C. Attrill, Ridgewood Park, Goderich, Ont. She is a roan, and was calved on March 16, 1896, being bred by Mr. G. Bruce, Woodside, Aberdeenshire. She has a fine pedigree, her sire, 'Golden Ray' (67132) being one of the famous Duthie herd, and her dam, 'May 2nd,' being bred by Lord Lovat.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Action is a very important quality for the farm horse, as well as for the roadster. In fact, no horse has any business to be alive unless he has reasonably good action.

Heredity is the transmission of qualities from parent to offspring. Considered in the bovine race, heredity may be defined as a natural tendency in certain directions, as characteristics, or capabilities inherited from ancestors immediate or remote. Through years of persistent breeding by men of skill in their calling, given characteristics become fixed in animals, and these are generally recognized as belonging to given strains.

In selcting trotting bred and thoroughbred mares to cross with a coach stallion only those possessing good size and substance, heavy, well-rounded body, broad, clean, flat bone, clean head and neck carried well up, fairly high all round action, and fair speed at the trot should be used. Particular care should be exercised that the mare should have the clean, flinty finished bone of the thoroughbred. Small mares and mares of the greyhound type should be strictly avoided, and the two qualities of substance and finish should be kept in view in connection with the other qualities mentioned as requirements in high type coach horses.

If it is difficult to measure in dollars and cents the value of a good sire it is just as difficult to measure the loss sustained by using an inferior sire. For this reason the difference in price between a good and a poor sire cannot be definitely stated. A man may pay $50 for a bull, and his influence on his herd may mean a loss of hundreds of dollars in the years to come, while his neighbor may pay $500 for a good animal and gain many times that amount in the years to come from the introduction of this better animal. The value, then, of a really good sire cannot be measured in dollars and cents.


**6 HARDY ROSES 50c.**

We offer you half a dozen splendid one-year-old plants of Hardy Hybrid Perpetuals, postpaid for only 50 cents; 1. A. Colomb (red), 1. Madame Plantier (white), 1. Madame Masson (red), 1. Madame C. Wood (red), 1. Vick's Caprice (striped), 1. La France (pink.)

Notice the varieties: no trash, but the very highest class roses of to-day, only a firm growing rose by tens of thousands could make such an offer and fill it satisfactorily. Our new special leaflet on Rose Culture free with each order. ADDRESS,

Leading Canadian Florists..... WEBSTER BROS., Hamilton, Canada.


### FARM GLEANINGS.

The finer the soil is divided, up to a certain point, the more water it will hold. One acre of soil one foot deep weighs about 1,800 tons, and contains about 20 percent of water, except in a drought.

Prof. Latta says that barren stalks increase with the thickness of the stand, and that ordinarily late planting shortens the stalks and hastens maturity, sometimes as much as three weeks, and that by careful selection we can free our corn, partially at any rate, of smut and barren stalks, and can lower the ear on the stalk and increase the germinating power of the seed corn.

The weeder is one of the comparatively new implements introduced into corn culture. The weeder is not an all-round tool, nor can it be used successfully at all times on all kinds of soils. Taken when the soil is mellow and the weeds just starting, it will do as much business as the average cultivator, and cover about four times as much ground in the same length of time.

The planting of evergreens is an excellent way of beautifying the winter landscape and securing ourselves from the frosty blasts of winter. In improvement let us plan to add beauty with usefulness. Beauty means pleasure of the highest order. Pleasure generally means contentment and health. If we do but a little each season it will tell in the end.

Better leave the potato land without manure than to apply a large quantity of unrotted manure late in spring. The process of fermentation (decomposition) in the soil not only tends to dry out the soil, to the injury of the crop, but propagates myriads of bacteria which attach themselves to the potato, and scab results.

Grapes are borne on summer shoots arising from buds on wood produced the year previous. Each shoot normally bears from two to four clusters of grapes. Therefore, the number of clusters to be borne is largely determined by the number of buds the grower leaves on the bearing wood when he prunes. Two or three buds are usually left on each lateral. If a vine is allowed to over-bear, the clusters are likely to be small and irregular.

According to experiments made at the Wisconsin station, the fields in which there was only one stalk of corn to the hill produced thirty-nine bushels per acre. Where there were two stalks the yield was forty-eight bushels, where there were four stalks thirty bushels. According to this the heavier yield is usually produced when each hill contains about two stalks. This will vary with the season. If the season is very favorable, most land can stand three stalks to the hill.

A very few seeds, such as those of cucumbers and melons, are supposed to increase in value till they are three years old. On the other hand, some seeds become worthless in a short time. In an experiment it was found that barley and oats retained their vitality for ten years, wheat fell off nearly one-half and rye became practically worthless in that length of time. Tests of forage plants in England showed a depreciation in vitality during two and a half years amounting to from 11 to 100 percent.

Available places to scatter the manure in spring are the orchard and berry grounds. The grape-vines, ornamental trees, flowers, shrubs, etc., will be all benefited by a liberal application. In the blackberry and raspberry patches especially the coarse manure can be utilized, and one will be rewarded with large and sweeter berries and more of them. The coarse, strawy, stalky manure, put on in liberal amounts, acts as a mulch and a fertilizer, the rains filtering the soluble parts down into the soil, where the rootlets at once make use of the same, and the coarser parts prevent a too sudden evaporation of the very important moisture.

Regarding peach borers, the best and surest way of controlling them is to dig them out. A pruning knife is as convenient a tool as any to use for this purpose. The same treatment is effective against borers in other fruit trees. Go through the orchard early in the spring examining every tree for traces of the work of the borers. On apple trees it will be 'sawdust'; on peach trees, a gummy substance exuding from the base of the trunk. Dig out all borers found, and if a large wound is made, paint it over with thin grafting wax applied warm. Go over the orchard again later in the season, digging out the borers wherever found. Many orchardists follow this method regularly and suffer little loss from borers.

### BREEDING GEESE.

Five geese to one gander is the general rule in raising geese. If the winter quarters are warm and the feed has been all right, the geese will usually begin to lay in February, and sometimes earlier than that. The eggs may be hatched successfully under a common hen by sprinkling them once a week with warm water, and the last week sprinkle about three times; the reason for this is that the hen does not furnish moisture enough. The goose will go on to the nest while the feathers are still moist; the same conditions must be followed with the hen to secure a good hatch. After the goslings are out do not be in a hurry to feed them; do not give anything but water to drink for the first day or two, then feed lightly of baked corn bread crumbed up; feed every two hours for the first two or three weeks, then gradually lengthen the time between feeds until at ten weeks old you need feed them but three times a day. Keep fresh, clean water in a dish by them all the time, but not enough so they can keep themselves wet. Keep gravel, sand or grit within their reach. After about one week old you can begin feeding them a mixture of one part shorts, one part chop, and two parts bran, all well moistened, but do not leave any over to get sour or it will sicken the young goslings. They also need green feed; rye and lettuce is greatly relished by them. A good plan is to make a square coop out of boards; make it six feet square and two feet high, and have one for every eight or ten goslings. Set this in a grassy place, and move it every time you feed them. Put them in a coop at night where they will be warm and dry. Do not let them have water to swim in until them are almost feathered out.

A NOTED JERSEY BULL.

'Golden Blyth 2nd,' 54567, was the bull selected by Mr. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Superintendent, to breed to the Canadian Jerseys at the Pan-American Model Dairy at Buffalo last summer. He is the gem of the Amherst Villa herd of the late Mr. Lantz, Williamsville, N.Y. He is a son of imported 'Golden Blyth,' 49215, and imported 'Pristine,' 126329, and was bred by Mr. Lantz. He is three years old.

# 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.

### CHINESE WOMEN.

A.N.G.—1. Are Chinese women allowed in Canada? 2. If so is the tax on them the same as on men? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

### THE RIVER TARFF.

J. L.—Where does the River Tarff, in the County of Inverness, Scotland, empty its waters? Ans.—One branch rises in Corryarrick Mountain, the other in Carn Dearg; they unite and flow north-north-west into the south-western corner of Loch Ness. It is also called the River Glen Tarff.

### TELEGRAPH APPRENTICE.

A Reader, Ont.—1. How long has a railway operator to serve as an apprentice before he is able to try the examinations? 2. Do any of the railway companies give an apprentice wages while learning? 3. To whom should a person apply to enter as an apprentice? Ans.—1. Until he is able to send and receive the Morse signals. 2. No railway companies pay telegraph apprentices. 3. Apply to any railway telegrapher who, upon receiving the consent of the executive of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, may be willing to teach you. The order forbids teaching without its consent.

### COLLECTING BIRDS' EGGS.

L.C.—In making a collection of birds' eggs, how may the eggs be kept from decay? Ans.—The eggs should be blown, and the shells dried while fresh. With a strong pin make a neat puncture in the small end, and another near the large end of the egg, and blow out the contents. When the egg is empty, water should be drawn into and expelled from it several times; it should then be dried by blowing into it, and standing it in a dry place. If the punctures are visible, cover them with a piece of tissue paper wet with white of egg. The shells can be gummed on to cards, or placed in little wooden nests, lined with wool, and put into drawers.

### COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Rama.—Why is the day of graduation and awarding prizes in a college called commencement day? Ans.—One meaning of 'to commence' is to take a degree in a university or college. To commence M.A. means to take the degree of M.A. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees is called 'commencement,' because the master, doctor, etc., 'commences' or enters upon his new degree on that day. In the same way, in American colleges, 'commencement' is the day when the graduates 'commence' bachelor of arts, science, etc., masters of arts, or various honorary degrees. By extension, the term is applied to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grades than colleges.

### CLEANING GILT FRAMES.

W.W.—What kind of soda would you use to clean gilt frames? Ans.—It is not necessary to use soda at all. Mix thoroughly, by frequent shaking, a very little soft soap—about as much as will rest on a silver quarter—With half a pint of rainwater, which has previously been boiled, and then add and shake up well a wineglass ful of ammonia. Apply this to the gilding carefully with a soft camel's hair brush, and after it has remained there a minute or two carefully wash it away with perfectly clean water freely used. Dry in a draught. Gilt frames may also be cleaned, according to the 'Scientific Encyclopaedia,' by simply washing them with a small sponge wet with hot spirits of wine, or turpentine, the sponge to be only sufficiently wet to take off the dirt and fly marks. They should not afterwards be wiped, but left to dry of themselves. Be very careful, whatever you use, not to rub the frame, or you will remove the gilding. After they are cleaned, if you can obtain some really good gold paint and banana oil from a dealer in decorators' materials, and apply carefully, you can make old frames look like new. If you cannot get the paint, the following is recommended to make gilt frames come out bright and fresh: Beat white of eggs with chloride of potassium or soda, in the proportion of three ounces of the former to one ounce of the latter. Remove the dust from the frame, and paint it over with a soft brush dipped in the mixture.

### PUBLISHING A BOOK.

Old Subscriber.—1. A man wishes to have a book published. How should he proceed, and how must it be written? 2. Explain how to obtain the benefit of the copyright. Ans.—Use paper of a handy size—7½ by 10 inches, or so—and write on one side of the paper, numbering each page. Unless your writing is exceptionally legible, have your manuscript typewritten. Then place the pages in order, and submit your work to a publisher. Attached to the larger publishing houses are those who read, and give judgment on manuscripts submitted. There are different ways of bringing out a book, as regards the relations of author and publisher. (a) The author may retain the copyright, pay all expenses, undertake all the risks, and get the publisher to bring out his work; (b) The author may sell his work in manuscript outright to the publisher. (c) The author and publisher may issue the work at their joint risk, sharing equally in profit and loss, or on such other terms as are mutually agreed. (d) The publisher may agree to issue the work of a popular author entirely at his own risk and expense, the net profits to be divided in proportion agreed upon. (e) A familiar system is one by which the publisher takes whole or partial risk, and pays the author a certain sum per copy (a royalty), after the disposal of a specified number of copies. 2. Communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Give title of the book and all requisite information, and you can secure your copyright in a short time. There is a small fee to pay. Your publisher will probably look after the copyright for you.

### LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Flora.—Please give me a list of the chief flowers with the meaning of each in the 'language of flowers.' Ans.—In some eastern countries many flowers have a well-understood symbolism, and the Oriental can convey by their means sentimental expressions of nicely-graded degrees of ardor. A complex language is also made up by employing flowers the Turkish or Arabic names of which rhyme with the significant words of the message, 'There is no color,' according to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, 'no flower, no weed, no fruit, herb, pebble, or feather, that has not a verse belonging to it; and you may quarrel, reproach, or send letters of passion, friendship or civility, or even of news, without inking your fingers.' Our own floral symbolism is simple and direct, but limited in its application; that is to say, although many of our flowers have an accepted 'language' as denoting certain expressions of feeling, etc., there are very few of which the language is universally, or even popularly, understood. Among these few, the laurel is everywhere the symbol of glory; the olive, of peace; the rose, of love; the violet, of faithfulness; the rosemary, of remembrance; the lily, of purity; the daisy, of innocence; the broom, of humility; the amaranth, of immortality; the cypress, of mourning, etc. The apple blossom expresses preference; the bluebell, constancy; the bridal rose, happy love; the daffodil, chivalry; the forget-me-not, true love; the pansy, 'I think of you'; the ivy, fidelity; heliotrope, devotion and faithfulness; yellow rose, jealousy; sweet briar, simplicity; the fern, sincerity; evening primrose, inconstancy; everlasting flowers, never ceasing remembrance; acacia, friendship; the white chrysanthemum, truth; white clover, 'think of me'; lily of the valley, unconscious sweetness, also return of happiness; and so on.

'Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men or animals,' wrote Henry Ward Beecher. 'Some seem to smile, some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others again are plain, honest and upright, like the broad-faced sunflower and the hollyhock.' The 'language of flowers' has been recognized and expressed by poets.

'Where fall the tears of love the rose appears.' (Bryant, translation).

'The daisy's for simplicity and unaffected air,' (Burns, 'O love will venture in.')

'Heliotropes with meekly lifted brow say to me, 'Go not yet.' (Julia C. R. Dorr.)

'And though 'tis true that falsehood and despair meet in thy name.' (Leyland, 'Jessamine.')

'The lilies say, "Behold how we preach without words, of purity."' (Christina G. Rossetti.)

'Nor myrtle—which means chiefly love. (E. B. Browning.)

'Pray you, love, remember, and there is pansies, that's for thoughts.' (Hamlet, Act iv., scene 5.)

'And I will pu' the pink, the emblem o' my dear,
For she's the pink o' womanhood, and blooms without a peer.' (Burns.)

'There's rosemary, that's for remembrance.' (Hamlet, Act iv., scene 5.)

### THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Pipestone, Man.—Kindly give the most important details of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine Islands. Ans.—The treaty was signed on Dec. 10, 1898, and included the terms relating to Cuba and Porto Rico as well as the Philippines, in all 17 articles. By Art. III. Spain ceded to the United States the Archipelago called the Philippine Islands, the United States agreeing to pay to Spain $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. In Art. IV. the United States agreed to admit, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the treaty, Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise from the United States. Articles V. and VI. and VIII. related to the evacuation by Spain of the Philippines and Guam, the exchange of prisoners, etc, relinquishment of immovable property appertaining to the public domain or to the Crown of Spain. Art. IX, 'Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record,' (within a year of ratification of treaty) 'a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.' The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the ceded territories were to be determined by the United States Congress. Art. X. secured the inhabitants of the ceded territory in the free exercise of their religion. By Art. XI. Spaniards residing in the relinquished territory were to be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they should have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belonged. Art. XII. referred to judicial proceedings pending at the time of ratification of treaty; and Art. XIII. to the rights of property secured by copyright and patents, which should continue to be respected. Spanish literary, scientific and artistic works, not subversive of public order, should be admitted free of duty for ten years. Art. XIV. gave Spain the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the ceded territory. By Art. XV., which may at any time be terminated by six months' notice of either government, each country agreed to accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect to port charges, etc., as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade. The Senate ratified the treaty, Feb. 6, 1899, and it was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain, March 17, 1899.

### 'LABOR IS REST.'

X.—Please give the remaining lines of a poem, or stanza, beginning: 'Labor is rest from the sorrows that greet us.' Ans.—The lines you refer to are by Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, an American writer (1811-1850).

'Labor is rest—from the sorrows that greet us;
Rest from all petty vexations that meet us;
Rest from sin-promptings that ever entreat us;
Rest from world sirens that lure us to ill.

'Work and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow;
Work—thou shalt ride over Care's coming billow,
Lie not down wearied 'neath Woe's weeping willow,
Work with a stout heart and resolute will!

### LEGEND OF THE REDBREAST.

E.B.—What is the legend which tells how the robin's breast became red? Ans.—The following lines put the Briton legend of the robin red breast poetically:

'Bearing his cross, while Christ passed forth forlorn,
His God-like forehead by the mock crown torn,
A little bird took from that crown one thorn,
To soothe the dear Redeemer's throbbing head,
That bird did what she could; His blood, 'tis said,
Down dropping, dyed her tender bosom red.'

### POEMS WANTED.

H.J.—Will some readers please give the poem, 'The Homeless Christ'? It appeared in the 'Sunday at Home' Magazine.

A 'Subscriber' in Maine would be greatly obliged if some reader could give the poem composed in French-Canadian dialect on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to England at the jubilee. It was written by the late Mr. Gordon, but we have not the lines at hand just now.

M.O.S.—Would like to get the verses beginning:

'Sleep, little baby, sleep,
Not in thy cradle bed,
Or on thy mother's breast,'

which were in certain school books some forty or fifty years ago.

## MEDICAL.

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

### NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

E.M. asks for the proper diet for nervous dyspepsia. Has a feeling of uneasiness in the stomach, with a gnawing sensation. Sometimes has a numbness in one leg. Ans.—By far the best thing for such cases is absolute rest and change of air and scene. It is almost immaterial what you eat in such cases so long as the food is plain. You will probably find that toast, plain biscuits, cracked wheat, shredded wheat, grape nuts, and milk, will be the best diet, but you may add the expressed juice of beef or beef tea. Malt extract is also useful. It is not likely that medicine will help you much unless you can get away.

### FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA.

J.W. is a woman, 58 years of age; is much troubled with nausea and gas in the stomach and bowels. Is constipated; so much so, that she has to take medicine always. Ans.—It is probable that the trouble is due to faulty digestion of the starchy foods and fats. Take foods, like potatoes, rice, tapioca, sago, in strict moderation. Use graham bread, and toast it always at a slow fire, so that it is crisp. Every morning on rising drink a glassful of cold water. Take an apple or orange, or some of the small fruits, first thing at breakfast. If your teeth are defective, you should have them attended to thoroughly. You will find the injections work better if you add some common laundry soap to the water. You should be particular to have some walking exercise for an hour every day out of doors.

### ALBUMIN IN URINE.

'Reader' asks for a reliable chemical test for albumin in the urine, and if the presence of albumin in the urine indicates Bright's disease. Ans.—About the most delicate test, and one very easily applied, is by boiling. The urine is filtered, placed in a long test-tube, and acidulated with a few drops of strong acetic acid. The upper portion in the tube is boiled for a few moments gently. If albumin is present, a cloudiness develops in the hot urine which does not disappear in continual boiling. The contrast between the upper and lower portion of the tube is often striking. Albumin in the urine does not invariably indicate Bright's disease. It may be present during, and some little time after an infectious fever, as measles, typhoid, etc. It also occurs in valvular disease of the heart, or any other disease, which produces congestion of the kidneys. It may also be found in healthy people after severe physical exercise, a cold bath, exposure to wet, etc. Only if the albumin is fairly persistent, and there are abundant tube tests, can one suspect Bright's disease, and even then, there are exceptions, and other physical signs have to be taken into account. In such cases, you can only find out by putting yourself under some reliable physician for a period until these things can be thoroughly enquired into. The best diet for Bright's disease is milk. Water should be taken freely.

### INFLAMED BURSA.

'Old Subscriber' writes that about three weeks ago, his elbow became very sore, so that he thought there was a boil forming. A small red point showed, and it formed a lump, which felt as if it were filled with fluid. Has been applying iodine for about two weeks. Ans.—The treatment he has been enjoying is correct, supposing it to be what he thought. It will not improve it, however, to blister it. It would certainly be better to rest the arm completely, and apply a bandage, so as to press upon the lump with gentle pressure. These lumps sometimes develop without injury. It is not likely that the elbow joint will become affected. It will probably last some weeks longer before it is well. The quieter the arm is kept, the quicker it will get well.

### BURNING FEET.

'An Old Subscriber' has a friend, aged 74, who has been troubled with burning feet for a few years. It begins as an intense itching, followed by blisters, which give the limb an appearance as if scalded. The leg gets very blue and discolored at times. General health is fairly good. Ans.—The trouble is probably due to irritation of the skin, owing to retained perspiration. She should wear cotton stockings instead of wool, or else wear a linen bandage about the limbs. It would be better to get some linen thread and knit a few pairs of stockings for the purpose. Rubbers would only increase the trouble. Better let her wear moccasins. Every night and morning the limbs should be dusted with a powder consisting of equal parts of starch, boric acid and salicylic acid.

## BOTTLER'S LICENSE GONE.

### SCOTSTOWN GETS RID OF A NUISANCE.

A year ago the town of Scotstown, Compton County, was greatly agitated over the opening up in its midst of a liquor selling establishment. This, it was claimed, was in direct opposition to the local by-law which declares that no liquor shall be sold in the town. On inquiry it was found that the party had secured a bottlers' license from the Provincial Government, and it was claimed that being considered a wholesale license the local law did not affect it, but only retail sale.

The matter was reported to the Dominion Alliance here and steps were taken to secure a different interpretation of the law or a change in the law which would secure the municipal councils the absolute control of the granting or refusing all license in their localities.

The decision of the Privy Council in the Manitoba License law case made it perfectly clear that the granting or refusing licenses, both wholesale and retail, was within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislation.

Two acts were passed during the last session of the Legislature each of which recognizes this right and gave to certain municipalities, those governed by the municipal code, additional powers to deal with all applications for license, wholesale as well as retail, so that no wholesale or bottlers' license could be issued without the concurrence of the local municipal council. Scotstown's by-law covered all licenses by its terms. It was, therefore, claimed 'that bottlers' license could not legally be granted.

The Revenue Department has just given out its decision 'that since the prohibition of wholesale liquor selling is recognized to be within the power of the Provincial Legislature and of municipal councils, it lies with the corporation of Scotstown to determine whether it intends to prohibit it or to limit its prohibition to the sale of liquor by retail.'

Acting upon this, the council having determined against all licenses, the bottlers' license has not been renewed this year and consequently the town is freed of this nuisance, and the people are greatly pleased.

### MANITOBA SEEDING.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 18.—The 'Free Press' publishes seeding reports from correspondents at many points throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories. In summarizing the reports the 'Free Press' comments as follows: 'The protracted spell of unfavorable weather has retarded wheat seeding to such an extent that in spite of the large amount of new land brought under cultivation by recently arrived settlers, as well as old homesteaders, it is doubtful if there will be any very material increase in the acreage of this cereal, although several points report an advance, Marisapolis being as high as 50 percent, but the difference will be fully made up in the coarser grains, oats, barley and spelts, which pay equally as well as wheat, and the crop will thus be a very large one. The sowing average may be five, ten or even more days later than last year, but the farmers evidently have such modern equipment and up-to-date machinery now that this is not a serious handicap, and they seem to regard the increased moisture in the land as more of a benefit than a hindrance. The crop is being well put in, as a good deal of ploughing has been done, and judging by the reports, by tonight throughout all the vast wheat belt there will be very little wheat unsown. Indeed, some places were practically finished in the fore part of the week, and all report from 60, 75 up to 90 percent, as seeded. The sowing of oats is also well advanced in all parts, and under favorable conditions, next week will see the finish of the seeding of a bumper crop well in view. Then if the weather continues fine and warm, the growth will be exceptionally rapid even for this country, noted for that characteristic, the hopeful and contented tone that pervades all sections of the country without exception, makes cheerful reading indeed. The farmer is doing his part well, and if Providence continues to smile on this favored land, overflowing granaries will again gladden the hearts of the thrifty husbandman when the harvest has succeeded seed time.

## GARDEN TALKS

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

'O bare boughs, patient boughs,
Bravely ye lived and well.
While April sobbed with dreary wail,
And May's reluctant smile was pale,
And spring rehearsed her spell
In vain—and found its potence fail;
And bird and bee and flower were fain
To turn to winter's sleep again.'

Now they are all awake, and trees blossoming everywhere after the cold and untimely frost. If they do not fulfil any other mission they make the earth so beautiful that there is no other season of the year equals it by comparison and the air is full of fragrance. Cherry trees have an intense whiteness all their own like huge bridal bouquets with a magic beauty that is only realized to perfection when standing underneath the drooping branches of a tree in full bloom. Graceful, sweet and pure, it is always a miracle to see the buds unfold as they respond to the warmth and sunshine, and become such beautiful creations.

'Fairest of trees the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough
And stands along the garden side
All robed in white as spring's fair bride.'

It seems strange and sad to celebrate Victoria Day in the old way, now that the beloved Queen is but a revered memory. But it will doubtless do much to perpetuate that memory in the hearts of the children of the present and of a future age, who, as they recall her pure and noble life, and the history of her glorious reign, will long remember Victoria for more than the stated holiday.

What a wonderful sentiment this loyalty to country is, how it touches with ardor both young and old, making the world kin.

Such was my thought one day last winter when two old ladies sitting by the fireside, though pleased that they were of Scotch parentage, were prouder still when on investigation they found both were Canadian born. Not particularly friendly, or attracted to each other before they made this discovery, they at once clasped hands, and said in tones of pride: 'Why we are real Canadians,' evidently needing no higher or more imperial birthplace.

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.'

ARBUTUS.

Mrs. A. W.—Many thanks for the box of trailing arbutus that came quite fresh and lovely. It was quite a surprise to find it so late in the season for it is always associated in my mind with the line:

'Darlings of the forest, blossoming alone,

and not as sharing its solitude with violets and trilliums. If any reader has succeeded in transplanting this flower it would be interesting to hear from them, as it has been tried in woodsy ground under trees here without success.

TRANSPLANTING BULBS.

Mrs. G.T.W.—Lift the tulips and other bulbs that you wish to transplant or send away, as soon as the tops die off after blooming. Spread them thinly on a board and let them dry, or still better, place them in a box of very dry sand till the beginning of September. Any time after that they can be put in the ground or sent to your friends. They are such cheerful flowers at this season of the year, that it is a pity to miss them, and when the dry bulbs are put into the cool earth in autumn we look forward with pleasant anticipations to seeing them 'after many days.' Better leave the narcissi where they are till the time comes for sending them, then divide the clumps without pulling them too much apart.

A FINE PLANT.

Wilton Grove.—That must have been a very fine Calceolaria you tell me about and it speaks well for your loving care in making your plants 'comfortable.' The box containing the slip came to hand. It is Sedum, and will grow, I think. Thank you for remembering me, and for your pleasant letter to which I will reply before very long. You will be able to enjoy the flowers now, and get stronger if you can get out of doors in the long sunny days.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Mrs. R. E. P.—The Strobilanthus is not as satisfactory as many other flowers you could purchase. A tea rose requires enough earth for the roots to be well protected, but does not need a large box. You can best judge by the size of the roots, if they are small do not put it in too large a pot.

The Gynura or velvet plant is a handsome foliage plant, though, as you say, 'rather coarse.' It can be bedded out in summer, but needs a warm corner in winter, in fact, its summer quarters should be sunny and sheltered as it is tender. It grows rapidly and is easily propagated by cuttings.

FLOWERS FOR SHADED PLACES.

E.G.J.—The Lily of the valley and the Funkia or Day Lily will thrive in shaded places, and the Hydrangea does well in such a situation. Many Palms, when properly cared for, grow best in the shade, as the foliage takes a deep green healthy tint if not exposed to full sunlight. The Fuchsia delights in shade, and so does the Azalea and the Rhododendron. Perennial Phlox planted in half shaded positions will give bloom through July and August, lasting much longer than when grown in sunny situations. Pansies require a cool, moist bed, protected from the afternoon sun, and there are many vines, such as Vinca and Ivy that thrive in the shade.

A WINDOW BOX.

Mrs. James writes of a window box that was a delight to all last summer, and intends to improve on it this year. It was eight inches wide, eight inches deep, and the length of the window. It was placed on brackets and the top even with the window sill. The plants were German Ivy and Wandering Jew, Geraniums and Mignonette with a few Nasturtiums and some blue Lobelia. It was watered every evening after sunset and the plants kept fresh and did not seem to suffer from the hot sunshine. All fading flowers were kept picked off and the box kept its beauty until frost.

CACTUS FROM CUTTINGS.

Experiments.—To get cuttings of your choice cactus take a sharp knife and make a clean incision, sprinkle dry air slaked lime on the fresh cut, then lay the piece cut side up in the sun for three or four days. Then take a small sharp stick and push one end of it into the cactus and put the other end down in the pot of sand. Press it far enough to let the cutting rest lightly on the sand. Keep moist, never allowing it to be dry yet not saturated with water or it will easily rot. Keep the plants in the hottest sunny window with plenty of fresh air and the rootlets will soon form, and the plants can be repotted into equal parts of clean sharp sand and rich loam.

BLACK FLIES ON PLANT.

M.M.—The tiny black flies are from the white worm that is doubtless infesting the earth in your flower pots. Let the soil become rather dry and then water the plants with hot tobacco tea, made by boiling half a pound of tobacco stems in a gallon of water. Two or three applications should destroy the pest. These maggots find lodgment in rich earth that is used to pot plants in autumn, and as a precaution it is as well to subject it to the process of baking before using, as often advised in these columns.

PEONIES NOT BLOOMING.

Clara.—It is generally supposed that the cause of the peony not blooming is too much alkali in the soil. A dressing of bone dust is often of benefit in such cases, or any good quantity of phosphate will be of advantage. But do not use fertilizers that contain potash or ammonia. Peonies do best on a limestone clay soil, and will thrive either in a sunny or a shaded situation. There is a great difference, however, in the blossoming qualities, and, perhaps, yours is not a free flowering sort. Give good cultivation this season, and a slight covering of manure late in the season will be useful in your North-West climate.

CUCUMBER BEETLE.

Mrs. A. J.—The insect you describe is the striped cucumber beetle, that did so much damage to your melons last season. The simplest remedy is to moisten landplaster with coal oil, and when thoroughly mixed, scatter it over the vines. It may have to be applied two, or perhaps three times, a week, or ten days between. But if properly dusted over the vines the cucumber beetle leaves the premises, that portion of it that is within reach of the application. The beetles are very destructive when not conquered.

ASPARAGUS.

E.C. has a small bed of asparagus, but seldom used it, as it grew so rank. Now, however, having some boarders, they ask her for this vegetable that they see in the garden, and she asks what is best to do. Ans.—Cut it off close to the ground, then dig around it, and make the soil loose. It will start up, and if the weather is warm, must be cut every day, the best time being early in the morning, as it is then firm, and does not wilt. Tie the stalks together, even the ends, and stand in a deep covered pot of water, in which let it boil for twenty-five minutes. The tips will be cooked by the steam, and it must be dished as soon as it is tender. Asparagus makes a delicious soup, and the white, tough ends that are cut off and thrown away, can be cooked until tender, and pressed through a puree sieve. With a little white stock added, and a few tips of the asparagus, it is generally relished by those who know and value this vegetable. Depend upon it, your boarders will appreciate the addition to the bill of fare, and it will repay you for the trouble of attending to the bed. By the end of June, stop cutting; by that time spinach, beet tops and green peas should take its place. Fork in some manure around the plants, and carry to it all the spare soap suds or dirty water that can be spared. Keep the ground clean, and encourage good, strong growth, and by another season you will doubtless have better returns. But by all means, cultivate the asparagus, and give it first place among spring vegetables.

SOIL STIRRING.

The amateur should be warned against stirring the land when it is wet, particularly if it contains clay. When land is dry enough to crumble, it may be cultivated, but if stirred when wet it becomes lumpy, and the texture is injured. In the garden, there must be frequent surface raking between the plants, and after a rain, let the soil be stirred before it bakes. It is better than watering to keep a dust mulch, and the plants will thrive best with this treatment. Do not wait for weeds to develop before giving cultivation.

BUDDING.

'Amateur' asks for information regarding budding small fruit trees. Ans.—Budding is usually done late in July, or in August, and the buds should have started by the spring following. The buds must be cut about an inch long, and the wood left quite thin. The cut is made by two incisions, one vertical and the other crosswise. These cuts go through the bark. The corners of the cut bark is loosened so as to allow the bud to be pushed in. Then the bud is inserted, pushed down with the fingers, and tightly wrapped with some sort of cloth, but the bandage must not cover the bud. The secret lies in getting the bud into such a relation to the under layer of bark, that circulation will be established, while the air is excluded. It takes about two weeks or perhaps a little longer, to set the bud to the stock. After that time the bandage should be cut through on the opposite side of the limb.

Plums, cherries and grapes are generally budded, and apples succeed well by this method, though they are generally grafted. It is sometimes noticed that one person's results will be successful while another's fail in this work, even under the same condition, which only proves that it requires care and precision, and a knowledge of the best method.

THE CISTERN.

A correspondent asks how to purify a cistern that cannot just now be emptied, yet the water seems tainted. Ans.—Of course, you have a good waste pipe that takes off surplus water in flood-tide, or heavy rain. For present purposes the easiest method is to make a filter of charcoal, a small barrel filled with it, and lowered into the cistern will help to cleanse away odors. Alum and borax at the rate of three ounces of each to every barrel of water it contains, has a good effect, especially when used with the charcoal.

## O'BRIEN'S VAPORINGS

London, May 22.—A telegram from Dublin to the 'Times' says that, speaking at a County Council election meeting in County Mayo, William O'Brien, M.P., said the effect in the United States of a Nationalist defeat would be deplorable, as Mayo had received immense sums from America. One might as well expect milk from a male tiger as generosity or chivalry from an Irish landlord. It should be the dearest hope of their hearts to see landlordism wiped from the face of the island, as St. Patrick wiped out reptiles.

The Right Rev. John Clancy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, referring in a sermon to the agrarian disputes, declared it to be monstrous that strangers, paid organizers, should be sent to the district to involve the unfortunate tenant farmer in so much difficulty and costs. He protested against the 'strolling organizers,' who, he said, thought only of the salaries they could exact from their dupes.

### READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.


*Advertisements.*

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is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wires (No. 12 guage) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

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**THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.**

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

## HONOR FOR McGILL.

### Dean Bovey Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON AND THE PROFESSORS MUCH GRATIFIED AT THE SIGNAL HONOR BESTOWED.

'F.R.S.'—the magic is potent. These letters, to the scientific mind, possess a peculiar significance. They mean a supreme distinction which realizes the highest ambition. And they are not easily earned. They are what wealth is to the business man, what glory is to the general. When a man is able to write these letters after his name, it can be safely assumed that he has done notable work in the scientific domain—work which will be long remembered, and which will make for the advance of the science to which the lifework has been given. Professor Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

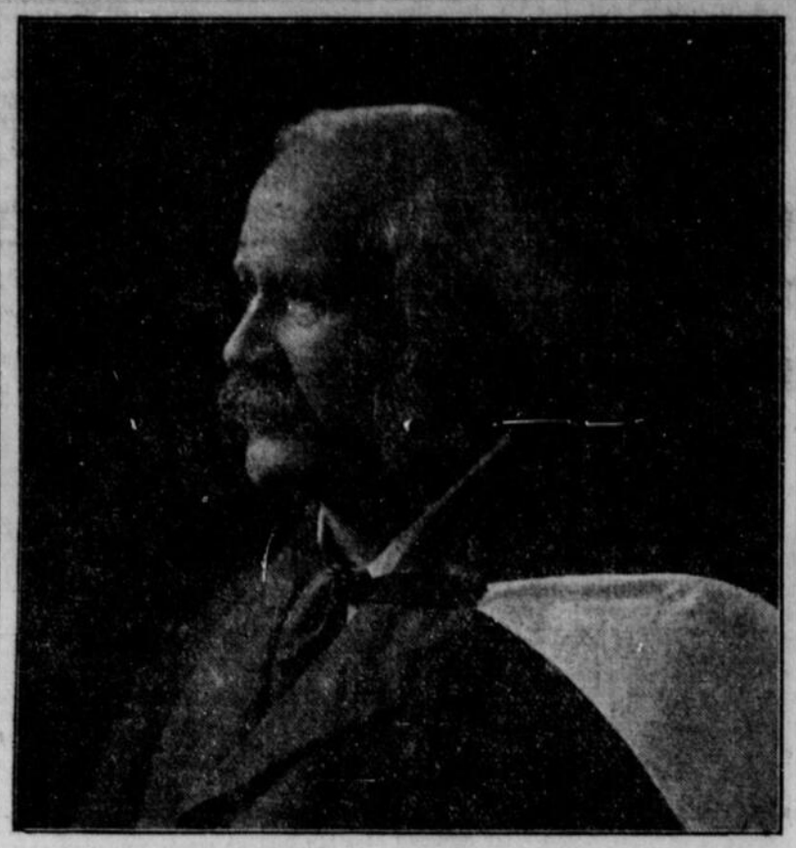
Strictly speaking, the election has not yet taken place, but he has been recommended for election by the committee or council which deals with each case upon its merits. The election will follow as a matter of course. The news has been received at McGill with sense of keen gratification. In the first place, it was felt that the honor was thoroughly deserved. The Royal Society, which was founded in the reign of Charles II., and which has had upon its list the most eminent men in the world, has always been strict and careful in the bestowal of its honor.

When Professor Bovey came to McGill the science department was a branch of the Arts faculty. It had no equipment to speak of. It had no home. It had no great outlook. Professor Bovey threw himself into the work of reorganization with abounding enthusiasm and zeal, and never halted until he had realized an equipment which is on a par with the best in the world to-day. It was the Dean who conceived the idea of the great buildings which adorn the campus; who supervised their equipment, and who brought the science faculty to a point of perfection which has been the envy of similar institutions in the United States and England. In addition to this notable work, however, which, as a professor said to-day, was worth many hundred papers, Dean Bovey pursued original research with such signal results as to make his name known not merely all over Canada but in the United States and England. Below is given a formal list of the works which he has offered for the consideration of the scientific world, but the names convey but little meaning as to the amount of work and thought and study involved.

The Royal Society only recognizes original research, and every paper which the Dean has prepared indicates the original and fearless bent of his mind in the discussion of scientific problems, and in the solution of engineering and mathematical difficulties. In the case of Professor Bovey the recognition is twofold. First, there is the original work, in the field of engineering and physics; second, there is the result—the splendid result—of his labors, in the equipment and success of the science faculty of the university.

Principal Peterson expressed his intense satisfaction with the announcement, which had been expected for some time. First of all, it was the triumph of Dean Bovey, and Dr. Peterson laughingly said that McGill itself must not attempt to share the honor, which belonged primarily to the individual, but of course McGill was much gratified that Dean Bovey had been selected for such signal honor. For it must be remembered that this was the very highest distinction. There was the F.R.S. with a 'C' to it, which was much, no doubt; there was the F.R.S. with an 'E' to it, for Edinburgh; but 'F.R.S.' was the supreme distinction which was conferred only after the most careful enquiry and knowledge, and the possession of which was a matter of great personal satisfaction. He was delighted that the honor had been conferred upon the Dean. He had done a great deal of original work, and he had, above all, brought the faculty of science to its present admirable state of efficiency—an efficiency which was not surpassed by any other university on this continent. He felt that the honor was conferred, perhaps, not for any specific piece of work, but for the valuable service which he had rendered both through his original work and his administration of the faculty. To be sure, the honor was reflected on McGill, and it was an honor which was highly prized. They had had Professor Chandler, who was an F.R.S., and now they had Dean Bovey. There was another man in the university at this moment who stood in line for the honor. He was young; but he had done most important work already, and he predicted that he would be one of the future Lord Kelvins.

His name was Professor Rutherford. When he (Dr. Peterson) saw Lord Kelvin in New York, His Lordship at once asked if he would have the pleasure of seeing Professor Rutherford. Lord Kelvin did not know him, but he knew his work and he recognized its value. McGill, Dr. Peterson said, was very fortunate in this regard. But, indeed, the university was being known and understood in the Old Country in a manner which was most gratifying. They had now their advertisements in the London journals, and he had arranged for examinations to be held in London for those who might desire to join the university, especially in the faculties of science and



PROFESSOR HENRY T. BOVEY, F.R.S.
Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University.

mining. If a young man desired to pursue the study of mining, with a view to use his knowledge under conditions which promised so opulently in this country, it was natural enough that he should like to come to McGill, whose only drawback (from the English point of view) was the lack of residence. The Royal Society was most careful in the sifting of the claims, but it had ceased to be as conservative as it was in the past, and more attention was paid to eminent ability on the part of gentlemen who, while British subjects, did not reside in England. The society had also medals for distinguished men who were not British subjects, but who had offered valuable contributions to the cause of science. There were very few Fellows of the Royal Society in Canada. The distinction was one which men of science coveted, having regard to the history and the prestige of the society.

Professor Cox said that they all felt the honor which had been done the University in the distinction which had been conferred upon Dean Bovey. 'You see those three buildings there,' said the professor, pointing to the engineering, the chemistry and the physics buildings, 'well, those buildings owe their inception to Dean Bovey, who also thought out their equipment. That was a work worth a great many papers. Well, you have the buildings and the papers, too. One cannot tell, until one sees the certificate what the grounds for the honor are. The demand is for eminent original research work, but in this case I feel confident that both his work in connection with the evolution of the faculty of science and his papers, have counted. The manner is for a certificate of claim to be presented on behalf of a gentleman who has done some signal work for science. There is a committee which examines all the certificates, and which, every year, recommends fifteen for election out of the total number. Well, the finding of this committee, which has recommended Prof. Bovey, is ratified by the Society itself. If one were elected president of the Royal Society that would, of course, be a still greater distinction, but short of that, this was supreme to the man of science.

Professor Rutherford was much gratified at the honor which had been conferred upon Professor Bovey, and which was undoubtedly a recognition of his general work in the cause of science. The honor was much coveted by scientific men. Of course, the Society only recognized scientific ability. It did not, like the academy in France, comprehend literature and art. It had often given grants for exploration. The most distinguished scientists in the world deemed it an honor to be a Fellow of the Royal Society, which had a most impressive and dignified history.

Dean Bovey himself did not care to say a great deal about the matter. He had received word that his name had been recommended by the committee, and that election would follow. He saw no harm in mentioning the fact. The recognition was given because of original research and of his work generally in the cause of science.

Several of the professors tried to think how many eminent men in Canada to-day had the right to use the letters F. R. S. after their names. Dr. Selwyn and Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, and Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, were thought of, and, of course, the names of the late Sir William and Dr. Dawson recurred to the memory, but it was agreed that the distinction was extremely rare, although it was gratefully acknowledged that the society did not wait now until a man was old before conferring the distinction upon him. Eminent work would place a man in the line of succession, so to say, and this whether he resided in England or in the most distant parts of the British dominions. For work was not only known but recognized, and the committee which had the power of recommendation was fully informed of the claims of each gentleman put forward in the certificate.

DR. BOVEY'S CAREER.

Henry Taylor Bovey, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, was born in Devonshire, England. His primary education was received at a private school, after which he entered Cambridge University, where he competed for and obtained an open scholarship. On graduation he took a high place in the mathematical tripos, and shortly afterwards was made a fellow of Queen's College. Adopting the profession of a civil engineer, he joined the staff of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Works, and was in a short time appointed an assistant engineer on this work, in which capacity he had charge of some of the most important structures then in progress. In 1877 he came to Canada on his appointment as Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics in McGill University. At that time the engineering courses in the university were managed as a branch of the Faculty of Arts, and were without buildings or equipment. The following year, however, a department of applied science was constituted with Prof. Bovey as dean, and to his management and advice the Science Department owes its present splendid development. The magnificent engineering buildings were planned and equipped by Dean Bovey, and the whole of the work carried out under his direct supervision.

Dr. Bovey has received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Lennoxville, and that of LL.D. from McGill and Queen's universities.

His other titles are Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

He is the author of many papers and works.

Dr. Bovey was one of the founders of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and held the office of honorary secretary-treasurer and member of council for many years. He was vice-president of the society in the years 1896 and 1897 and in 1900 was elected president. He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (England) and of the Liverpool Society of Civil Engineers (of which society he was one of the founders); an honorary member of the National Electric Light Association of the United States; a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, in which Society he was President of Section III in the year 1896. He was Vice-President of the Mechanical Section of the British Association in 1897.

## BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS

SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION CONDEMNED BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO LOOK INTO IT.

London, May 22.—The 'Globe' says it understands the report of the committee recently appointed to look into the question of the education of army officers, which will shortly be issued, is a scathing condemnation of the present system of instruction of army officers, which, it says, must be sweepingly remodelled. The document, the 'Globe' says, speaks the truth fearlessly in regard to the examinations and courses at Woolwich and Sandhurst. The courses and examinations at the latter point are unequivocally condemned, but both Woolwich and Sandhurst are to be retained subject to exhaustive changes. There is to be one examination only of all candidates, whether for admission to Sandhurst or for the militia. Fewer subjects will be taken, history and mathematics, with French or German, will also be a compulsory study. Latin or experimental science will also be compulsory. Only one voluntary subject will be allowed, Greek, higher mathematics, or some subject not mentioned above. Fifty commissions will be allotted every year to colonial, and one hundred to university candidates. The 'Globe' adds that many cavalry officers cannot write a decent letter, and their scouting reports have led whole regiments into trouble. In future it must be possible for a cadet from one of the military colleges to join a cavalry regiment on an income of £200 a year. As matters stand at present, no officer in such a regiment can support himself and maintain his professional status unless he commands a large private income. The existing system under which cavalry officers are virtually compelled to keep ponies for polo and for inter-regimental games, will be prohibited, and the practices of keeping regimental coaches and packs of hounds are to be abolished. According to the report of the committee, a cavalry commission must be regarded as a prize for smart men, and the 'Globe,' remarking upon it, says it is possible to get either money or brains. The 'Globe' says an inspector-general of military education must be appointed, and the allowance in the army estimates for military education must be increased.

The report, according to the same authority, seeks to assure promotion by merit, and not by interest in high quarters, especially by the interest of women, whose interference in these matters created something approaching a public scandal six months ago.

## FAIR CANADIANS IN LONDON

THE TEACHERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA WERE MOST HOSPITABLY ENTERTAINED.

(Special correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, May 7.—We, the second group of Canadian teachers for South Africa, arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday morning, April 30, and left the good old ship 'Lake Ontario' with feelings of regret, so pleasant had been the passage over. Officers and passengers alike had done all in their power to give us a good time, and we simply ran the ship. From the mysterious Marconi instrument, where some of the girls tried to send a message, down to the stoke holes, where some more of us shovelled in coal, there was nothing we did not explore.

On landing at Liverpool we were met by some ladies of the Girls' Friendly Society. Their welcome was emphasized most prettily by a gift of boxes of chocolate, a lunch basket and bouquets of lilies of the valley. We drove across the city to the London and North-Western station, but as it was raining hard we could not see things very well. A corridor car was reserved for our trip to London. These corridor cars are a great improvement on the old-fashioned English coaches, as the compartments are all united by a narrow passage along one side. We enjoyed our ride immensely and at each point of special interest ran about to one another's 'houses,' visiting. The farms along the London and North-Western are chiefly grazing land, and we were specially interested in the sheep, which seemed very odd to us. They were much smaller than ours and iron-grey in color. Once in a great while we would pass a field lying fallow, or some straggling bushes in a ravine, and some one would exclaim: 'That looks more like Canada.' The exquisite finish of everything is what impresses one most, and the substitution of hedges for fences.

The uniform thoughtfulness and courtesy which has been extended to us from the start was not lacking in London. At Euston station a lady met us, sent by the government. She gave us full directions, and then added the very welcome news that we were to have ten days in London, in place of three, as we expected.

This was only the beginning of surprises. The girls of the first group met us with a wonderful tale of Dukes and Duchesses eager to entertain them and to express their enthusiasm for everything Canadian. Our first festivity was a delightful tea given by Miss Balfour on Thursday. There we met Lord and Lady Roberts, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Lyttelton, Miss Chamberlain, Earl Grey and many other notable people. Naturally, we were most delighted at meeting Lord Roberts. Both he and Lady Roberts were confident that we would all like South Africa so well that we would not wish to leave it. Lady Roberts said the climate was superb. After refreshments we were asked to go to the drawing-room for speeches. The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton took the chair, and called upon Mr. Sadler to speak. This gentleman is in charge of this educational experiment in Africa, and he gave us a charming little address, reading numerous encouraging or amusing extracts from letters from teachers already there. While he was speaking Mr. Chamberlain came in, and afterwards addressed us also. He spoke at some length, dwelling on the serious side of our work and the vast possibilities that lay in our hands for sowing the seeds of a united empire in South Africa. Miss Balfour then expressed to us her brother's regret that he could not get away from the House that afternoon, after which she took us through some old historic rooms in her home, one being the room where Gladstone used to hold his cabinet meetings, and another being the treasury room, which is only used once or twice a year, and is never open to the public.

On Thursday evening the Speaker of the House of Commons placed the Ladies' Gallery and his own private gallery at our disposal. There was an uninteresting discussion going on about some change of procedure, but we heard several well-known men speak—Mr. Balfour, Lord Stanley, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Blake and a few others. We came to the conclusion that Mr. Blake was the most fluent speaker of the evening. As the House was in committee, there was more freedom allowed, and members spoke two or three times to the question. There was also a lot of amusing personalities indulged in, and what in boys would be called cat-calling. Indeed, the House reminds one forcibly of a lot of unruly school-boys. One prosy old man no sooner rose to his feet than every one else began talking or reading, and one of the ministers put his feet up on the Speaker's table and pulled his hat over his eyes. Later a division was called, and we saw them all file out, and a wild ringing of bells was heard all over to call in absentees.

Other entertainments past or to come are those of Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Hervey, the Hon. Maud Stanley, Lady Cecil, at Lord Salisbury's country house, 'Hatfield'; Lord Strathcona, at his country house, and Lady Buller. We are also taken every day to some place of interest—art galleries, crypts and galleries of St. Paul's, Tower of London, Lambeth Palace and the Royal Mews. The visit to this latter place was very enjoyable. There are now one hundred and fifty horses in the stables, beautiful animals. The cream ponies, used only in state processions, are quite odd-looking. They are linen-colored, with mane and tail of a darker shade, and pinkish, treacherous-looking eyes. In the coach-house we saw the magnificent coach built for George III., all carved oak, covered with gold leaf. All about the coach are beautiful paintings, the prevailing tone of which is red. The harness made for Queen Victoria's jubilee is all red and gold, so we are able now to picture the magnificence of the procession on Coronation Day.

By far our pleasantest day so far was that spent at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury's country house. The present residence was a royal palace in the time of James I., and escaped siege in the days of the Puritans because Lord Salisbury of those days was a friend of Cromwell. Consequently the house contains more treasures of ancient times than most of the other great houses. Amongst other curiosities we saw the Pedigree of Queen Elizabeth, a huge roll of parchment all covered with queer pictures and ancient script which traced Elizabeth's descent from Adam and Eve. In the great stone gallery along the front of the house are four large tapestries, in which faint traces of gold may be seen. These were made in the days of the Normans, and during the Wars of the Roses the gold was taken out. Many of the drawing-rooms and corridors had tales of historic interest. One room was all finished in carved buhl, which grows as hard as stone with age. Once a band of marauding Puritans broke in and tried to deface this room. Instead, they merely blunted their weapons.

Old Hatfield was built a hundred years before the present residence, and was used by the Tudors. It is now the stables, and in the great banqueting hall are rows of modern box stalls. Up a narrow stone stairway in this building we saw two gloomy little rooms where Elizabeth had to live till the death of Bloody Mary.

Another delightful visit was to Lambeth Palace, the home of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some parts of this are very old indeed. We saw what is called the Post Room, a small room with a great pillar in the middle, where, it is said, they used to whip the Lollards. Above this is the Lollards' Tower, containing a dungeon. There are quaint inscriptions on the walls over some of the rings, where some poor fellows scratched prayers on the stones. The old chapel was all destroyed in the time of the Puritans, but has since been restored as nearly as possible as it was before. The windows contain an epitome of the New Testament story. But the present living rooms are far from the gloomy old parts, in a new wing, and the drawing-room is a delightful room looking out on the beautiful lawn. There the Archbishop and his wife gave us a kindly welcome, and wished us God-speed.

We have now but two days more in London. On Saturday we sail from Southampton by the 'Avondale Castle,' and there is not a girl of us who has not fallen in love with London. Beautiful old city it is, and slandered above all places I have seen. We have not seen it at its best either, for every day it has rained a little. No doubt the noise is much less than it used to be, for the old cobblestone pavements have almost everywhere given way to asphalt. We do not heed the crowds in the least, for the streets are so easy to cross. At every crossing is a raised platform in the middle of the street. All vehicles going in one direction must keep to one side of this, and all others to the other side. It is almost incredible how much easier this makes crossing than it is in New York or Chicago. And then the quaint old buildings and streets, and the beautiful parks. Needless to say, our favorite spot is the top front seat of the 'buses. The drivers seem to delight in giving us all the information they can, but this is only coming back to what I mentioned before, the courtesy we have met everywhere.

E. MAUD GRAHAM.

## M. LOUBET IN RUSSIA

FRENCH PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE TROOPS—DINNER IN HIS HONOR.

Tsarskoe-Silo, Russia, May 21.—The Czar, President Loubet, the Czarina and the Dowager Czarina attended a great review of troops to-day. His Majesty on horseback and M. Loubet, the Czarina, the Dowager Czarina and the Grand Duchess Sergius, in a carriage, passed down the front of the troops attended by brilliant suites. The Imperial and Presidential cortège received an ovation from the large crowds of people which assembled to witness the military display.

STATE BANQUET.

Their Majesties gave a state banquet in honor of President Loubet's visit in the magnificent Salle Des Fetes, Petershof, last night, at which 180 covers were laid. The tables were decorated with garlands of roses, etc. On the Czar's right, in the order given, sat President Loubet, the Dowager Empress and the Czarewitch. On the Emperor's left sat the Czarina, then Grand Duke Alexis, and following the latter the Russian Grand Dukes, and Grand Duchesses in the order of precedence. Opposite the Czar sat Baron Von Freidericksz, the Minister of the Imperial Household, together with M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In his toast to the President of France, the Czar said he wished him a hearty welcome and that he hoped his visit would afford proof of the sentiments uniting France and Russia. The Czar concluded his toast as follows:—

'May you retain as happy a memory of this visit as the Empress and myself retain of the days we spent in France. I raise my glass in your honor and to the greatness and prosperity of your beautiful country, friendly and allied.'

In his response, President Loubet said he warmly reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the Emperor of Russia on behalf of himself and his country. He said:—

'A few hours have sufficed to assure me that the heart of Russia beats in unison with that of France. My country will be as rejoiced at this perfect harmony, as touched by the friendly remembrance Your Majesties assure me they retain of their visit to France. I am grateful for the welcome I have received. I raise my glass in honor of Your Majesties and the Imperial family. I drink to the prosperity and greatness of Russia, France's sincere friend and faithful ally.'

The French naval officers have been accorded a reception from the people only a degree less enthusiastic than that given to President Loubet himself. Russian naval officers are fraternizing with the Frenchmen, and accompanying them on excursions to points of interest about St. Petersburg. The sight of a French uniform is everywhere the sign for an ovation.

London, May 21.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that President Loubet could hardly have chosen a more unfavorable moment for his visit.

'Apart from the labor and student revolt,' says the correspondent, 'there is the trouble which arose during the recent riots in Moscow between a Frenchman and the police, which led to energetic interference by the French Ambassador, with the result that the positions of Grand Duke George, the Governor of Moscow, and M. Trepoff, the chief of police, are said to be menaced.'

Shortly after this trouble the Grand Duke Vladimir declined to attend the parade arranged in honor of President Loubet, saying he was not to be ordered about by a 'hole and corner lawyer.' Grand Duke Vladimir accordingly transferred the chief command to General Rehbinder. The Czar then interfered and appointed Grand Duke Nicholas to the chief command.

*Advertisements.*

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Health is nature's choicest gift to man and should be carefully guarded. Ill health is a sure sign that the blood is either insufficient, watery or impure, for most of the diseases that afflict mankind are traceable to this cause. Every organ of the body requires rich, red blood to enable it to properly perform its life-sustaining functions, and at the first intimation that nature gives that all is not well, the blood should be cared for. Purgative medicines will not do this—it is a tonic that is needed, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been proved, the world over, to surpass all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening and health-renewing qualities. From one end of the land to the other will be found grateful people who cheerfully acknowledge that they owe their good health to this great medicine. Among these is Mr. Elzear Robidoux, a prominent young man living at St. Jerome, Que. He says:—For some years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. My appetite became irregular and everything I ate felt like a weight on my stomach. I tried several remedies and was under the care of doctors, but to no avail, and I grew worse as time went on. I became very weak, grew thin, suffered much from pains in the stomach and was frequently seized with dizziness. One day a friend told me of the case of a young girl who had suffered greatly from this trouble, but who, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, had fully regained her health and strength, and strongly advised me to try these pills. I was so eager to find a cure that I acted on his advice and procured a supply. From the very first my condition improved and after using the pills for a couple of months I was fully restored to health, after having been a constant sufferer for four years. It is now over a year since I used the pills, and in that time I enjoyed the best of health. This I owe to that greatest of all medicines, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say on their behalf.'

Through their action on the blood and nerves, these pills cure such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney trouble, partial paralysis, etc. Be sure that you get the genuine with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' on every box. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

*Advertisements.*

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FOOT ELM, besides being the greatest benefactor of foot-sore people that has ever been produced, is also of great value in preserving the shoes. Its use doubles the lifetime of an ordinary pair of shoes, and prevents the leather cracking or hardening. Some cheap substitutes injure the feet, and destroy the shoes. Beware of these. Always ask for FOOT ELM, and insist on getting it. Price, 25 cents a box, at all druggists, or by mail. W., STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 29

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# Home Testimony

Here are hosts of witnesses who bear testimony to the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. They are not people from foreign countries or distant provinces, but your own friends and neighbors right here at home in the City of Montreal, people whom you rub shoulders with in the cars or on the street. They are constituted much as you are, have the same joys and sorrows and suffer the same ills.

They don't speak from hearsay regarding Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, but relate in simple, plain language actual facts from their own experience. They are earnest, grateful people who have been sick and found relief and cure in this great prescription of Dr. Chase. Most of them have been disappointed with medicines in the past, many of them have given physicians every chance to cure them. Can you wonder at their willingness to give evidence in favor of a medicine which has proven itself so decidedly superior to all ordinary treatment?

The choice of a medical treatment is a serious matter to you. It is a matter of health, vigor and happiness, or sickness, weakness and misery. It may even be a case of life or death. How could you better decide on a remedy best suited to your particular case than to judge from the experience of others? Study these letters. Investigate the cases most like yours. Call on these people personally, if possible. Ask them how they felt, what their symptoms were, and how Dr. Chase's Nerve Food benefited them.

**We will forfeit $500.00 if these testimonials are not genuine.**

## Anderson St.

**Mr. Joseph Lidgate, Laundryman, 21 Anderson Street, Montreal, Que., states:—**

"My whole nervous system seemed exhausted and unstrung, and I was so bad at times, and I would become so dizzy that I could hardly stand on my feet. The least extra excitement brought on weak action of the heart, and palpitation. I went to the hospital several times, but did not seem to derive any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I resolved to try this remedy, and although I have only taken a few boxes, I can say that I have derived more benefit from this preparation than from all the other medicines which I got from the doctors at the hospital."

## Cathedral St.

**Mrs. J. Thompson, 29 Cathedral Street, Montreal, and whose husband is a butcher, says:—**

"I was run down in health from over work. I did not feel at all well, my nerves were very unsteady, I could not sleep and had spells of dizziness and weakness come over me. After making a pretty fair test of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I am pleased to be able to say that my health is excellent. My nerves are steady, I sleep and rest well, and my system seems to be thoroughly built up and restored."

## Grand Trunk St.

**Mrs. R. Hillrich, 343 Grand Trunk Street, Montreal, Que., and whose husband is employed by the Consolidated Repair Co., states:—**

"About a year ago I noticed that I was becoming quite nervous. I would often have disagreeable shooting pains in the back of my head, which brought on severe attacks of headache, and had for a considerable time suffered almost continuously with pains in the small of my back. Believing my system to be run down, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can see how it has gradually strengthened and invigorated my system until my troubles have entirely disappeared, and to-day I feel strong and well again.'

## Colborne St.

**Mrs. M. A. Timmons, 156 Colborne Street, Montreal, Que., states:—**

"My great trouble was rheumatic pains, which at times would almost entirely confine me to the house. As I also suffered a great deal from nervous headaches, and was very nervous, it was undoubtedly sciatic rheumatism which caused my pains. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and soon felt the effects of this treatment, the headaches did not trouble me, my nerves became steady and the rheumatic pains gradually disappeared. To-day I am completely restored to health, and give the thanks to this wonderful medicine.'

## Young St.

**Mrs. James Hill, 19 Young Street, Montreal, Que., states:—**

"I was so nervous and run down in health that the least excitement would make me faint, and I would nearly go wild with the headache. I also suffered most of the time from weakness and dizziness. Hearing of the splendid results obtained by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I began this treatment, and can report perfect success in my case. My nerves are strengthened, the headaches are gone, and I feel much stronger and healthier than formerly. I can heartily endorse this medicine from the results I have obtained."

## Dalhousie St.

**Mrs. Hatton, 31 Dalhousie Street, Montreal, Que., and whose husband is a machinist, states:—**

"For some time I have been troubled with weak, fainting spells. In fact, I was so bad that the perspiration would come out all over my body, and strange, dizzy feelings would come over me. Believing this to be the result of a run-down system and exhausted nerves, I resorted to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am more than pleased with the results. The dizzy, fainting spells have entirely disappeared, and my system is strengthened and built up in every way."

## Young St.

**Mrs. Hagen, 152 Young Street, Montreal, Que., states:—**

"As a remedy for nervous, sick headaches, caused by indigestion, I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food excellent. I have used the pills myself for the above ailments, and found that they entirely cured me. I have also used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for coughs and colds, and would not think of using any other medicine for this purpose, as I have found it a thorough cure even for the most severe colds."

## St. Etienne St.

**Mr. John J. Donovan, 177 St. Etienne Street, Montreal, Que., states.—**

"I was all run down in health, was very nervous and suffered a lot with a pain in the region of my heart, which caused me to have queer feelings come over me. The reputation which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has as a system-builder and nerve-restorer led me to begin a treatment with this preparation, and I can report excellent results. My nerves are now strong and steady, the pains in my side have left me, and I feel better in every way. I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in the highest terms."

## Paris St.

**Mr. J.H.Parson, 9 Paris Street, Montreal, Que., and who is a machinist in the G. T. R. shops, states:—**

"About nine years ago I met with an accident, which was a severe shock to my nervous system, and ever since then I have suffered a great deal with nervousness. At times I had severe dizzy spells and nervous headache, and though I tried several medicines for my trouble, it remained for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to do me any real good. I have taken in all about twelve boxes of this preparation, and have been wonderfully benefited. I do not suffer any more from headache or dizzy spells, and can see that my nervous system has been greatly strengthened."

## Knox St.

**Mrs. J. Wallace, 61 Knox Street, Montreal, Que., and whose husband is a carpenter, states:—**

"My little daughter was a great sufferer from severe nervous exhaustion. She was so nervous that her hands would twitch, and in fact she seemed completely unstrung. We sent her to the hospital, but it did not seem to benefit her a particle. We then began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She has taken in all about five boxes of the Food, and the change in her is something wonderful. Every one remarks how much better she looks, and inquires what has brought about this improvement in her condition. To-day her nerves are steady, and, naturally, her general health is very much better."

## St. Columban St.

**Mrs. Jas. Rylands, 44 St. Columban Street, Montreal, Que., and whose husband is a paint-maker, states:—**

"My nervous system was completely run down and my digestion was very bad before I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I have used in all four boxes of this preparation, and can say that it appears to be exactly what I needed, as the results have more than pleased me. It steadied my nerves, made my digestion perfect, and cured me of headaches from which I used to suffer. I have never used any medicine which did me so much good."

## Magdalen St.

**Mrs. Pitt, 383 Magdalen Street, Montreal, Que., and whose husband is foreman in the G.T. R. shops, says:—**

"I have used several boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can sincerely state that this medicine is all that it is claimed to be. I was all run down in health, my nerves were unstrung, and at times I had attacks of dizzy, nervous headache. Since using this preparation my nerves have been strengthened and restored, the headaches have disappeared, and I feel very much stronger and healthier."

# DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

For every symptom and every ailment which is the result or accompaniment of exhausted nerves or thin, watery blood, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a positive, thorough and reliable cure. It is a tonic and is gently laxative, regulating perfectly the action of the digestive organs and building up the system by instilling new richness into the blood and new vigor into the wasted and depleted nerve cells. 50 cts, a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## CALLED ON PAUNCEFOTE

New York, May 21.—A special to the 'Herald' from Washington says: President Roosevelt has created a flutter in the diplomatic corps by calling at the British Embassy and remaining for three-quarters of an hour with Lord Pauncefote and members of the family. When the President called at the German Embassy and paid his respects to Prince Henry, and subsequently lunched with the latter on board the 'Hohenzollern,' he broke a custom which forbade the Chief Executive of the nation to set foot in a foreign Embassy or Legation, or on board a foreign man-of-war, because of the extra territorial character of those places.

By visiting the British Embassy, he has inaugurated the practice of calling upon Ambassadors. He will, it is expected, dine on Friday night at the French Embassy.

In calling upon Lord Pauncefote, who is seriously ill, diplomats say that the President has done a graceful thing, and appreciate it as a compliment to the entire corps. At the same time, it is pointed out, comment would be occasioned should the President fail now to call upon the other Ambassadors. The rulers of Europe make it a practice to pay visits of courtesy to Ambassadors on the ground that those diplomats represent the persons of their sovereigns. The President has met the several Ambassadors here, and it is expected that now he has broken the ice he will call upon all of them.

## OUTLOOK IN CHINA

New York, May 20.—The Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, agent of the American Bible Society in Shanghai, China, has submitted a report to the society on conditions and the outlook in China. Dr. Hykes says the question of a recurrence of the recent troubles in China depends on whether the government of the Empire wants another outbreak. If it does, the uprising will take place, and in the manner prescribed, according to Dr. Hykes. As a result of an edict directing that the sons of Manchus and Mongols shall be chosen to go abroad and study, there has been an unheard of demand for foreign books, Scriptures included. One government college has applied for a grant for fifty Bibles for the use of its students, and old scholars are scattered over the world in the government service in the capacity of translators, interpreters and teachers of English.

'One of the signs of the times,' says Dr. Hykes, 'is a remarkable movement on the part of some of the highest officials in the land to make a re-translation or revision of the Bible with a view to putting it into what they consider a more worthy literary form; this work is now in progress with Imperial sanction. The officials hope thus to acquaint the official class with the contents of the Bible and remove their prejudice against it, and thereby against Christians and Christianity.

'We issued more Mandarin Bibles in the last three months of this year, than would have been considered ample stock for eight years a decade ago.'

# NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

Fire damaged Messrs. Pratt and Armstrong's mills at Tweed.

Ex-Alderman Richard Raycroft, of Hamilton, died of apoplexy on Wednesday morning.

New mines of gold, graphite, and cinnabar have been discovered in the Michipicoten district.

Ald Desjardins, of Ottawa, had his thumb severed by an electric paper-cutting machine.

Hog cholera has broken out in John King's pens at Hickson, in Oxford County.

Mr. J. L. Joynt, brother of Mr. R. J. Joynt, ex-M.P.P., died in North Augusta, near Brockville.

Four mysterious fires, thought to be of incendiary origin, have occurred in Kingston during the past week.

Mr. Wesley Van Wart was burned to death in a barn near Deseronto. The fire started from a cigar he was smoking.

Meaford ratepayers carried a by-law to loan the Seamans-Kent Company $12,000 towards a factory to employ a hundred men.

The Algoma Steel Company has begun the continuous manufacture of steel rails, and by July will have an output of 1,000 tons.

Mr. William Hutchison, ex-M.P., Ottawa, has been given the position of permanent commissioner for the Department of Agriculture.

The combination rack factory at Petrolea was destroyed by fire with heavy loss, and the M. C. R. station had a narrow escape.

Hamilton, Woodstock, Brantford, Preston, Weston, and Carleton Place foundrymen have agreed to increase the pay of their moulders by five percent.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Company's saw mill at Lanark was totally destroyed on Monday by fire, and the loss is six thousand dollars, with no insurance.

Fire broke out in Dobson's power house in Cannington on Wednesday, and did $20,000 in damage by spreading to the woollen mills and electric light power house.

Hamilton voted against a $50,000 bonus towards establishing a branch of the Deering Company's works, of Chicago, in that city, and Brockville is said to be willing to offer that amount.

The carpenters and mechanics in Mr. A. N. McLean's and Messrs. John Piggott & Sons', Windsor, have gone on strike for a ten percent increase in wages.

The P. R. Cumming Manufacturing Company, of Richmond street, contemplate removing from Toronto, and are negotiating with Collingwood for a $20,000 bonus.

After three weeks' illness, Mrs. Macoun, wife of Mr. Jas. M. Macoun, assistant naturalist of the Geological Survey, passed away Wednesday morning at the family residence, Ottawa.

The bakers of Ottawa, after obtaining the concession of day work from their employers, have returned to night work. The day system did not work satisfactorily.

Mr. Biggar has been selected as the Canadian representative on the commission to mark the boundary between Ontario and Quebec and the State of New York.

Natural gas of excellent quality has been struck near Tilsonburg, and the flow was strong enough to lift the 1,800 lbs. sinkers bar and throw portions of the rock over 53 feet in the air.

Mr. Joseph Bourque, contractor on one of the sections of the main sewer under process of construction in Ottawa, has issued a writ against the city for $87,859 extra. The city admits $5,000 extras.

Mr. John King, a well-known hog buyer, of Hickson, near Woodstock, slaughtered three hundred hogs supposed to be infected with cholera, and will receive two-thirds of their value from the government as compensation.

The Dominion Government has recognized the bravery of Captain G. D. McDougall and officers and crew of the 'Athabasca' for rescuing the United States schooner 'Preston' on Lake Superior, and will make suitable presentations.

Jacob Goldman, while being taken through Hamilton from Buffalo to Oakville, for the theft of a bicycle, escaped from custody by jumping from a second story window in a hotel, where the constable had removed his handcuffs to allow him to eat in comfort.

The miller of Hamlyn's mills at Lambeth was using carbide to destroy insect pests, when a terrific explosion shook the building, setting it on fire in several places. In fighting the flames two men were overcome and several were painfully burned.

At a congregational meeting of Knox Church, Hamilton, the resignation of the Rev. Mungo Fraser was regretfully received, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose of considering what allowance for life be made him.

Fire did damage to the extent of $30,000 in the Canada branch of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company's mill, Cornwall, on Saturday evening. It is not known how the fire, which broke out in the fourth story, started. The machinery and cotton in course of manufacture were badly damaged.

Lindsay suffered a heavy fire on Wednesday afternoon, which is said to have originated from some workmen setting fires in the rear of Mr. Hamilton's terrace. Several barns and stables in the immediate vicinity quickly caught fire, which spread to Mrs. Connolly's and Mr. Hamilton's terraces, which were completely gutted. Fortunately, the wind was not high else the loss would have been much greater, as the Presbyterian Church and several large terraces were in the direct line of the fire. Nine or ten families are burned out, with much of their effects ruined. Messrs. Sutcliffe & Sons, and R. B. Allan & Co., merchants, dry goods, suffered considerably from smoke and water. The fire swept two or three acres of barns and outhouses, including the above-named terraces. The loss will be about thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars, mostly covered by insurance.

## QUEBEC.

Extensive bush fires were reported last week along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

While shooting rats on Sunday J. Beaulieu of Quebec, accidentally shot his son in the shoulder.

The factory of Methot & Frere at Cap St. Ignace, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $17,000 with no insurance.

The Ven. Archdeacon Davidson, of Frelighsburg is taking a year's leave of absence on account of his health, which is far from satisfactory.

The Granby Council has authorized the expenditure the ensuing summer of $4,500 for sewers, $1,000 for roads, and $2,000 for electric light plant.

The Granby Council has decided to borrow $40,000 from the Eastern Townships Bank at five percent, with which to pay off floating liabilities and provide for extensive public improvements.

Work of rebuilding the Paper Company's St. Francis mill at Windsor Mills, which was burned last year, will be begun very soon. The coffer-dam at the site is now being completed.

Mr. Jules Guay, aged twenty-four, eldest son of the late Dr. Guay, M. P., for Levis, died under chloroform, in a Quebec dentist's chair, on Wednesday last, after having had twelve teeth extracted

The contested right of pro-Mayor Paré of Granby to sit in the County Council in the absence of the Mayor is to be brought before the courts. The County Council, at its last session, refused to let pro-Mayor Paré take his seat.

Gaspé Basin was the scene of a destructive fire by which nine buildings were destroyed, including the stores of Messrs. H. & S. Veit and J. F. Davis, also Bakers' barroom and Whyman & Sons' warehouse. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

At a recent meeting of the West Shefford Council Mayor P. M. Hayes resigned in order to accept the secretary-treasurership, rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. P. Morissette to Huntingdon. Mr. Henry Knott was elected mayor.

Since the breaking of the water wheel at the Dominion Cotton Company's mills, at Magog, the print works are being run in the day time, and the cotton mills at night. It will be some time before a new wheel can be put in ready for use.

The arbitrators appointed to fix the value of the assets of the St. Francis Bridge Company, which owned the bridge carried away at Richmond, have fixed the amount at $4,950. The shareholders of the company will, therefore, have to pay up about $7,000 besides losing their investment.

The Laurentian Sanitarium at St. Agathe was burned to the ground on Wednesday morning. All the patients were removed safely, but Mrs. Winchester Goddard, of Granby, who was visiting her niece, Mrs. J. Bruce Payne, was burned to death. The loss will amount to $20,000.

The Macdonald potteries at St. Johns, which have been idle for some years, have been purchased by United States capitalists, who will equip the plant with modern machinery and manufacture a superior line of Canadian-made ware. About four hundred men will be employed. The amount paid for the potteries has not been made public.

A petition has been presented in the Superior Court at Beauharnois, asking that the election of Mr. Loy be quashed on account of bribery and undue influence. The defeated candidate, Mr. Bergeron, is himself the petitioner, and Mr. Laurendeau appears for him. Mr. Loy is thus, after being twice elected within eighteen months, compelled to fight for his seat.

Mr. Octave Garceau, one of Coaticook's oldest citizens, was killed last week by the collapse of a defective scaffold on which he was working. A man named Loiselle was also killed at the same time. The late Mr. Garceau had lived forty-nine years in Coaticook, and during that time had served in the council and occupied other positions of trust. He was an active and prominent Conservative.

## THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Canadian Northern will spend $50,000 in improving its shops at Winnipeg.

It is likely that the C. P. R. Land Department will be reorganized to cope with the rush of business.

The British Columbia Government has introduced the policy of a cash bonus of $4,500 a mile alone for railways in place of the cash and land bonus.

At Kamloops, B.C., on Monday the death sentence was passed on Louis Pacquette, who murdered Alfred Ledger on April 26.

A heavy storm has taken place in the Calgary district, many small bridges being washed out and the Edmonton trains cancelled.

Mr. Joseph Fahey, a C. P. R. conductor in the North-West, has been discharged, it is stated, for refusing to assist an auditor check a train of which he was in charge, and the case is being considered by the Brotherhood of Conductors.

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

Drift fishermen, of Gloucester, have had some phenomenal catches lately.

The Temperance Hall at Lunenburg was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

Forest fires on both sides of the Petitcodiac river, in Albert county, have done much damage.

Colonel W. H. Blackadar, of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, died on Monday, aged seventy-two years. He belonged to a distinguished Nova Scotia family.

It is stated that Mr. Kilgour Shines has purchased from the Muskoka Lumber Company all their timber limits in Quebec and New Brunswick, amounting to 300,000 acres. This makes Mr. Shines the largest holder of timber lands in New Brunswick, as he held nearly 400 square miles before. It is believed that he will organize a strong lumber syndicate to operate these properties, and that one of the finest lumber mills in Canada will shortly be erected near Campbellton.

The presbytery of Halifax met in St. Paul's Church, Middleton, on Tuesday evening for the ordination of the Rev. J. A. Ramsay and his induction into the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian congregation of Middleton and Melvern square. The Rev. Professor Falconer, of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, presided, and ordained and also addressed the people. Scripture was read by the Rev. H. S. Davidson, of Bridgetown. The Rev. J. W. Falconer, of Fort Massey Church, Halifax, preached the induction sermon. The Rev. Mr. Henry, of St. Croix, addressed the minister, and the Rev George McMillan, of Kentville, offered the ordination prayer.

About two weeks ago a double funeral took place in Truro, when the remains of Miss Murray, daughter of Mr. Angus Murray, of that town, were buried, and at the same time the body of a man supposed to be that of her brother Harry, was interred. It was a case of mistaken identity as regards the brother, for Harry Murray is still living and the body that lies in the cemetery there under his name is that of one who is quite unknown. The body was forwarded to Truro by a firm of undertakers in Reno, Nevada, and was believed to be that of Murray, but a letter has since been received showing that he is alive and well.

While speeding past Bloomfield station about twenty miles from St. John, the Canadian Pacific express from Halifax struck and killed Mrs. Fillmore, mother-in-law of the station agent, Mr. R. A. Brown, of Bloomfield, and Cecil Brown, aged five years, son of the station agent. Word was brought to the railway authorities that the woman, carrying the boy in her arms, tried to cross the track in front of the express. The engineer saw them when he was a train length away, and the woman and child were twenty feet from the crossing. The warning whistle was sounded, but it is said Mrs. Fillmore's hearing was not good. The woman and child were instantly killed, the woman's body being mangled, while one of the child's eyes was torn out.

The appearance of a police officer, Johnson, with a warrant brought the wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell, of Glace Bay, to an abrupt and unhappy termination at North Sydney on Tuesday last. Campbell was only married on Monday night, at Glace Bay, to Miss Oliva Peters. On the day of the marriage the sum of $250 was stolen from an office in Caledonia, and $50 from the residence of the bride's father. Campbell confessed stealing the money, and said he would get it if permitted to go back to North Sydney. This was done. The officer accompanied him. As the ferry boat was about to touch the wharf Campbell sprang on the wharf, and rushing up the town, endeavored to make for the woods. The officers, Day, of North Sydney, and Johnson, gave pursuit and succeeded in capturing the fugitive a short distance back of the town. He was then handcuffed, in which condition he was taken to Glace Bay and lodged in jail. His wife accompanied him from North Sydney. She feels her position keenly, and much sympathy is being expressed for her. Campbell is a young man of 28 years. He belongs to Prince Edward Island, and had been agent for the London Life Insurance Company at Glace Bay for the past year or two.

Mr. John W. Barss, of Wolfville, is dead. He was one of the most generous benefactors of Acadia College, and was in his ninetieth year. For more than seventy years he has been giving to foreign missions and kindred objects, but no account has been kept by him of the amounts contributed. At the Baptist convention in August, 1899, at Fredericton, the treasurers of home and foreign missions reported that they had each received a short time before a cheque for $3,000 for missions. Not long ago the agent for missions in the North-West, on passing through Wolfville, called on Mr. Barss, and without solicitation received a cheque for $1,000 for that work. Last year he gave $10,000 to foreign missions. The prospects for Acadia College in 1850 were far from cheering. Mr. Barss at that time gave $1,464, and two years later $2,000. There was at the former date only one professor on the ground, and discouragement was in the heart of the denomination. Mr. Barss was a man of courage and will power. His cheering words and large donations put heart into the Baptists, and the college was not allowed to discontinue in work. From that day until the present Mr. Barss has been the firm friend of that institution. A few years ago he contributed $10,000 to complete a professorship to which the governors affixed his name.

## NOTES OF THE NEWS

Never since 1879 has London seen such a cold, wet May.

Lionel E. Garden has been appointed British Minister at Havana.

Preston, Minn., was struck by a waterspout and five were killed.

In New York on Monday night Justice O'Gorman was elected Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall.

The next papal consistory will be held in Rome on June 9, but no new cardinals will be created.

Another high Russian official is said to have been assassinated at Warsaw and the assassin to have escaped.

France is suffering from severe rain and snow storms, which are doing much injury to the crops.

The Harbor Board of Southampton, England, may dredge the harbor to a uniform depth of thirty-five feet.

Four hundred more stamps will probably commence work in the Rand mines within a month.

The Harbor Board Commissioners in Belfast are considering the construction of new docks.

Italy has annexed Raheita, a town of some importance near the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

A movement is on foot to have the Bible translated into Chinese. The work has the Imperial sanction.

The Breakneck reservoir near Connellsville, Pa., broke away and $200,000 damage was done, but no lives were lost.

A waterspout and a gale of sixty miles an hour carried a house four blocks in Covington, Ky., and killed the family.

Lord Kelvin has returned to London from the United States, enthusiastic on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance.

The mine workers of St. Gabriel's parish, near Hazleton, Pa., have taken an oath to abstain from intoxicants during the strike.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, received $370,479 last year, and it was all expended.

An engine for suburban work has been invented in England, the inventor claiming that it will make 30 miles an hour thirty seconds after starting.

At Utica, N.Y., Colonel Joseph Porter, county clerk, was found dead in a room in the Butterfield House. He had removed the tip from a gas bracket.

Fire did $100,000 damage to the Welsbach Incandescent Company's Works in London, England. The 1,000 employees escaped safely, but the underground traffic was badly blocked.

The Lackawanna and Ontario and Western Company, Oswego, who ship 500,000 tons of coal annually to Canada, have discontinued shipments till after the strike.

A commission is enquiring into the cause of the recent arrest in Venice of five of the officers of the United States ship 'Chicago,' and the officers may lose their commissions in consequence.

The body of Abraham Cohen, five years old, who was drowned on May 7, in Coney Island Creek, New York, was recovered on Sunday by means of a loaf of bread filled with mercury.

The rebels in the Province of Chihli, China, have grown to the number of 30,000, and the regular troops sent to suppress the uprising have refused to fire on the insurgents.

On Sunday, May 18, nine English tourists, including four women, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the lakes of Killarney, Ireland, during a squall.

Berlin was startled by a flock of balloons above the city, which were filled by the members of the International Aeronautical Commission, who were sailing as guests of the Military Balloon Battalion.

It is reported that a plot against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph by the explosion of a bomb hidden in the Emperor's apartments in a special night train from Vienna to Buda Pesth was discovered recently, ten minutes before the train left.

Miss Josephine Holman, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., who was once engaged to marry Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, and Eugene Borcsa, of Buda-Pest, Hungary, were married on Thursday last at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, London.

## MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen were bonded in Montreal on Tuesday for points in Cuba, Mexico and Chili.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange last week this resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Whereas Great Britain has lately placed an import duty on agricultural products from her colonies, as well as from other countries; and, whereas, the building up of the colonies, whose loyalty has been so thoroughly proven, is the surest and best means of strengthening the Empire and providing for its defence; and whereas the growth of the colonies, and of Canada in particular, largely depends on the encouragement of their agricultural resources, the Canadian Government is hereby requested to urge most strongly on the government of Great Britain the necessity and advisability of granting free entry to the agricultural products of Canada and the other colonies, while maintaining duties on imports from all foreign countries.'

## SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

### KING AND COURT WITNESS THE DEGRADING SPECTACLE.

Madrid, May 21.—The royal bull fight, which is the most typically Spanish feature of the festivities in connection with the coming of age of King Alfonso, occurred this afternoon in the presence of the King, the Queen Mother, the royal family, the Spanish nobles and the special envoys. A great number of ladies were also present.

The vast amphitheatre where the fight was held was crowded with fifteen thousand spectators. More than two hundred thousand people had made applications for seats to witness to-day's occurrence. An interesting feature of the bull fight was the revival of the old mediaeval custom under which the scions of noble families fought the bulls with lances from horseback. Three bulls were killed in this manner, while six others were despatched in the regular way with swords. The most renowned bull fighters in Spain took part in to-day's fight.

## TEMPERANCE WORK IN MICHIGAN.

In renewing his subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' Mr. J. Inglis Patterson, of Flint, Mich., writes:—'I enclose the heading of a petition to our City Council, presented on Monday night. I secured a few names on Saturday evening, a few on Sunday, and on Monday, with an automobile, in the morning, and a horse and carriage in the afternoon. I had a total of a hundred and thirty-five names. Of these, sixty-two were secured by four men in one of the six wards. The prayer was not granted, but a resolution was passed, limiting to seven blocks on each side of the main street outside of which area no license should be issued. At a special meeting on Wednesday this resolution was bitterly contested, and is at present left to be reported on by the city attorney. I am working to secure an organization of the prohibition and temperance element here. I am just regaining the use of my feet. My right leg was broken on Sept. 5, 1900, and the other on Nov. 6, 1901. My age is sixty-eight, but I mean to live, if the Lord wills, till I see prohibition prevail over this northern continent.'

Following is the petition referred to:

'We, the undersigned taxpayers and citizens of Flint, are opposed to any increase in the number of saloons now holding license. Considered solely as a business enterprise, we believe the saloon to be unprofitable to the city, and that the larger number licensed the greater is the financial loss and the moral injury done. We believe that you have full power to use your judgment as to the number of licenses you issue, and we request that you exercise that power by rejecting all applications for license in excess of the number now in force. And your petitioners will ever pray.'

## CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

The 'Sand Gardens,' as they are called, are yards fitted up with large boxes of sand, pails and shovels, etc., where the children of the poor can come to play all day in the open air, away from the influences of the street, which are often as poisonous to the young minds as the close air of the tenement homes is to the growing bodies. Besides the sand, the yards are furnished with toys, books, clay for modelling, materials for sewing, and paper cutting, and are supervised by a responsible matron. In the large American cities where the plan has been tried for years, the moral and physical benefit has been very noticeable. The children are kept from the mischief of idleness during the long vacation, and spend in quiet play the hours they would otherwise spend studying evil in the streets. Under the guise of play, too, they are taught to use their hands and brains; and they soon learn the creed of the gardens—'to keep clean, play fair, and speak the truth.'

Out-of-town readers can scarcely realize what one dollar will do towards brightening the life of a child in some of the over-crowded tenement districts in a large city, during the coming heated months. One dollar, it is estimated, will mean that one child can have the benefit of the 'Sand Garden for ten weeks.

Intending subscribers might fill up the following blanks and forward, with their subscriptions, as suggested:

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, ——— 1902.

Publishers of the 'Witness,' Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of ———dollar— as a contribution to the CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND AND SAND GARDEN movement undertaken by the Ladies of the Parks and Playground Association and the local Council of Women.

Address———

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following additional subscriptions have been received for the Parks and Playgrounds Association Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Already acknowledged | $30.00 |
| M. E. H., Montreal | 2.00 |
| H. S., Lennoxville | 2.00 |
| A. J. J., Chateauguay Basin | 1.00 |
| The Misses McLennan | 10.00 |
| C. R., Montreal | .50 |
| Mrs. James Tasker | 1.00 |
| I. C. H., Montreal | 2.00 |
| In Memory of Lillian L. R. Allen, | 1.00 |
| The 'Y's,' Montreal | 1.00 |
| J. R., Montreal | 2.00 |
| E. R., Montreal | 1.00 |
| Robert McLimont | 1.00 |
| J. T. Donald | 1.00 |
| Jean Bursell | 1.00 |
| A Friend, Barrie, Ont. | 5.00 |
| M. A. Robinson | 2.00 |
| Collected by Edith and Elsie Michaels | 5.00 |
| International Sunshine Society, Montreal Branch, per Miss Ida Webber, Treasurer | 5.00 |
| Total received by 'Witness' | $73.50 |

The following subscriptions have also been received by the honorary treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds Association:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Redpath, 'Terrace Bank' | $ 5.00 |
| Mrs. John Turnbull | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Walton | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Wand | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Weir | 1.00 |
| Miss Skelton | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Chas. Cunningham | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Roswell C. Fisher | 5.00 |
| Mrs. James Hutchison | 1.00 |
| S. P. Robins, Prin. McGill Normal School | 2.00 |
| Miss Dow | 10.00 |
| Mrs. W. D. Sutherland | 2.00 |
| A friend of children, Vankleek Hill | 1.00 |
| Miss McLennan | 25.00 |
| Miss T. G. McLennan | 25.00 |
| Total | $85.00 |

## WHAT AN EDUCATIONAL PLAYGROUND REALLY IS.

In 'Home and Flowers,' for May, S. V. Tsanoff, one of the pioneer agitators for public playgrounds, has an article on the educational value of these institutions. As to the rural educational playground, he says:

'By playgrounds here is meant, not merely open spaces for "fresh air," or where the young may go at will to romp and run around. This has been the prevalent idea of playgrounds so far. Such a playground soon becomes an intolerable school of vice and a nuisance. An educational playground is an open space, furnished with competent directors and equipped with swings, see-saws, soft balls, jumping ropes, and all other imaginable playthings and manual training exercises that will attract, invigorate, and guide the young in their open air enjoyments, and will fill up the gap between the home, the school and the church. Such a playground may be enlarged with ampler accommodations, or it may be reduced in size and equipment and provide for fewer patrons. It may be established in a school yard, or vacant lot, or by utilizing portions of the public parks. The children should be there whenever they are out to play (and every child should have about three hours each day for such play).

## REPUBLIC OF CUBA

### NEW NATION CELEBRATES ITS BIRTH.

Havana, May 20.—The natal day of the Republic of Cuba found Havana arrayed like a queen. She seemed reinvested for the occasion with the dignity of the prosperous days of her power and wealth. The decorations were universal. In some cases men had worked all night, by the light of torches, to complete elaborate designs. There was not a residence, pretentious or humble, that did not bear upon its quaint facade some emblem in honor of the event. The many arches erected at the entrances of plazas by political societies, fraternal clubs, residents of various civil divisions of the city, and business organizations had an air of grandeur. The scaffolding was covered with canvas painted in imitation of marble and from a distance the illusion was complete. Bunting spread on Venetian masts canopied the deep, narrow streets from the rays of the sun. Beneath these canopies the Cuban colors and palms graced the open doorways, through which glimpses could be caught of luxuriant gardens in cool, inner courts. Many of the balconies jutting from the white walled buildings were adorned with roses. Nature seemed in harmony with the spirit of the festivities. The parks were literally aflame with tropical flowers, and the vaulted sky above might have been chiselled out of turquoise. Above every red-tiled roof rose a Cuban flag. The whole city seemed suddenly buried beneath a forest of waving banners.

The decorations along the water front were exceedingly lavish, and all the shipping in the harbor was dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships flew the American ensign at the main, and the Cuban colors at the fore and at the mizzen. The United States cruiser 'Brooklyn,' which was to take General Wood away, and the steamer 'Morro Castle,' of the Ward Line, on which the troops were to embark, as well as the foreign warships which had been sent by their governments to be present at the birth of the new republic, were dressed with streamers of signal flags, fore and aft, man-of-war fashion. Outside, the sapphire waters of the Gulf, sparkling beneath the tropical sun, washed the rocky feet of the sentinel fortresses which guarded the entrance of the harbor. The American colors, which were to be hauled down in a few hours, still floated above the grim walls. Not another bit of color showed upon them.

The entire population, reinforced by thousands of visitors, was astir soon after daylight. All was animation and expectancy. The streets were swarming with people, and were filled with a ceaseless din.

Much curiosity was aroused by a statue of freedom, which had been raised during the night in Central Park upon the pedestal where for centuries a statue of Queen Isabella had stood

As the day advanced the heat became intense.

The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon, Havana time, which is 12.30 p.m. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 a.m.

### THE AMERICAN REGIME.

New York, May 20.—In a despatch from Havana, the 'World' publishes, over the signature of General Leonard Wood, a review of the work accomplished during the American regime in the Island, the government of which will be handed over to-day to the Cubans. Public order, says the article, is perfect throughout the island. Cuba is free from all contagious diseases and its death rate compares favorably with that of the United States.

An efficient and well-equipped school system has been established. The hospitals, charities and jails have been reorganized, rebuilt and re-equipped.

During the last year twenty-five percent of the total revenues of the Island went into public education. Schools have been constructed at the rate of more than one a day for the past year. The lighthouses have been rebuilt and re-equipped, and two first-class lights have just been completed on the Colorado Reefs. The ports and harbors have been fully supplied with buoys and launches for harbor patrol work and a fleet of revenue cutters built and the service fully organized and equipped. The same is true of the custom house service and launches. Complete quarantine and immigration service has been established. The courts have been reorganized and re-equipped. Free schools for typewriting and stenography have been opened. A new law of public works has been written on the lines followed by the United States Government. Cities like Santiago and Havana have undergone a sanitary reconstruction. The payment of public officials is practically on the same basis as is employed by the United States Government. In short, Cuba is turned over in a well-ordered, healthy condition, and the new government will find all departments well equipped and in good running order.

### CUBA A FREE NATION.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Secretary Hay took the final step yesterday of informing the nations of the globe that the United States has redeemed its pledge to make a free nation of Cuba. This was done by cabling to every capital where there is even an Ambassador or Minister for the United States, an identical note to that effect. The Ambassadors and Ministers are instructed to convey this information to the government to which they are accredited.

## THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

London, May 26.—King Edward has approved the conferring of the Most Noble Order of the Garter upon the Duke of Marlborough, in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley, who died on April 8.

## ONTARIO NOMINATIONS

### NAMES OF THE MEN IN THE FIELD.

The following candidates have been nominated by the various constituencies of Ontario for the Provincial Legislature. The general elections take place on Thursday next, May 29.

ADDINGTON—James Reid (Con.); G. A. Aylesworth (Lib.).
ALGOMA—W. R. Smith, (Con.); D. M. Brodie, (Lib.).
BRANT, NORTH—J. H. Fisher, (Con.); D. Burt, (Lib.).
BRANT, SOUTH—D. Z. Fraser, (Con.); T. H. Preston, (Lib.); D. M. Lee, (Prohib.)
BROCKVILLE—D. O'Brien, (Con.); G. P. Graham, (Lib.).
BRUCE, NORTH—D. M. Jermyn, (Con.); C. M. Bowman, (Lib.).
BRUCE, CENTRE—H. Clarke , (Con.); Dr. J. M. Stewart, (Lib.).
BRUCE, SOUTH—Dr. Clapp, (Con.); R. E. Truax, (Lib.).
CARDWELL—E. A. Little, (Con.); W. L. Hutton, (Lib.).
CARLETON—G. N. Kidd, (Con.); D. H. McLean, (Lib.).
DUFFERIN—W. T. Bailey, (Ind.); Dr. Barr, (Con.).
DUNDAS—J. P. Whitney, (Con.); W. G. Smyth, (Lib.).
DURHAM, EAST—J. J. Preston, (Con.); H. H. Walker, (Lib.).
DURHAM, WEST—W. H. Reed, (Con.); Wm. Rickard, (Lib.).
ELGIN, EAST—C. A. Brower, (Con.); Dr. Sinclair, (Lib.).
ELGIN, WEST—H. G. Wilshire, (Soc.); F. G. McDiarmid, (Con.); A. McCrimmon, (Lib.).
ESSEX, NORTH—Dr. J. O. Rheaume, (Con.); W. J. McKee, (Lib.).
ESSEX, SOUTH—A. D. Herring, (Con.); John A. Auld, (Lib.).
FORT WILLIAM and LAKE OF THE WOODS—Dr. Smellie, (Con.); D. C. Cameron, (Lib.).
FRONTENAC—J. S. Gallagher, (Con.); W. J. Shibley, (Lib.).
GLENGARRY—W. D. McLeod, (Con.); D. M. Macpherson, (Lib.).
GRENVILLE, SOUTH—R. L. Joynt, ex-M.P., (Con.); Wm. Bissell, (Lib.).
GREY, NORTH—G. M. Boyd, (Con.); A. G. McKay, (Lib.)
GREY, SOUTH—Dr. Jamieson, (Con.); George Binnie, (Lib.)
GREY, CENTRE—I. B. Lucas, (Con.).
HALDIMAND—S. Beck, (Prohibitionist); J. W. Holmes, (Lib.).
HALTON—Dr. Nixon, (Con.); J. R. Barber, (Lib.).
HAMILTON, WEST—Mayor Hendrie, (Con.); S. F. Washington, (Lib.).; R. A. Colquhoun, (Ind.); Robert Rhodeshouse, (Socialist).
HAMILTON, EAST—Henry Carscallen, (Con.); Dr. Griffin, (Lib.); Lockhart M. Galer, (Soc.).
HASTINGS, NORTH — J. W. Pearce, (Con.); B. O. Lott, (Lib.).
HASTINGS, EAST—A. A. Richardson, (Con.); S. Russell, (Lib.).
HASTINGS, WEST—M. B. Morrison, (Con.); E. G. Sills, (Lib.).
HURON, EAST—A. Spotton, (Con.); A. Hyslop, (Lib.).
HURON, SOUTH—H. Elber, (Con.); M. Y. McLean, (Lib.).
HURON, WEST—James Mitchell, (Con.); M. G. Cameron, (Lib.).
KENT, EAST—J. Davidson, (Con.); John Lee, (Lib.); G. Johns, (Ind.).
KENT, WEST—J. S. Fraser, (Con.); T. L. Pardo, (Lib.).
KINGSTON—E. J. B. Pense, (Lib.); Morgan Shaw, (Con.).
LAMBTON, WEST—W. J. Hanna,(Con.); F. F. Pardee, (Lib.).
LAMBTON, EAST—P. D. McCallum, (Con.); H. J. Pettypiece, (Lib.).
LANARK, NORTH—A. M. Greig, (Con.); W. C. Caldwell, (Lib.).
LANARK, SOUTH—Col. A. J. Matheson, (Con.); Jos. Crain, (Lib.).
LEEDS—W. Beatty, (Con.); C. E. Britton, (Lib.).
LENNOX—T. G. Carscallen, (Con.); M. S. Madole, (Lib.).
LINCOLN — G. H. Wilson, (Prohibitionist); E. Jessop, (Con.); D. J. McKinnon, (Lib.).
LONDON—F. W. Daly, (Prohibitionist); A. Beck, (Con.); Col. F. B. Leys, (Lib.); Fred. Hazelgrove, (Soc.).
MANITOULIN—R. R. Gamey, (Con.); J. T. Fraser, (Lib.); McMillan, (Soc.).
MIDDLESEX, EAST—Thomas Robson, (Con.); Dr. Rutledge, (Lib.).
MIDDLESEX, WEST—Thomas English, (Con.); Hon. G. W. Ross, (Lib.).
MIDDLESEX, NORTH—D. F. Stewart, (Con.); W. H. Taylor, (Lib.).
MONCK—J. A. Rose, (Con.); Hon. R. Harcourt, (Lib.).
MUSKOKA—A. A. Mahaffy, (Con.); Dr. Bridgeland, (Lib.).
NORTHUMBERLAND, E.—Dr. Willoughby, (Con.); O. Simmons, (Lib.).
NORTHUMBERLAND, W.—G. Spence, (Con.); S. Clarke, (Lib.).
NIPISSING, EAST—Geo. Smith, (Con.); Dr. M. James, (Lib.).
NIPISSING, WEST—F. Cochrane, (Con.); J. Michaud, (Lib.).
NORFOLK, SOUTH—J. L. Buck, (Con.); W. A. Charlton, (Lib.).
NORFOLK, NORTH—Dr. Snider, (Con.); E. C. Carpenter, (Lib.).
ONTARIO, NORTH—W. H. Hoyle,(Con.); W. J. Kester, (Lib.).
ONTARIO, SOUTH—Chas. Calder, (Con.); Hon. J. Dryden, (Lib.).
OXFORD, NORTH—D. R. Ross, (Prohibitionist); C. Muma, (Con.); A. Pattullo, (Lib.).
OXFORD, SOUTH—D. Sutherland, (Con.); Dr. Mackay, (Lib.).
OTTAWA (two members)—C. B. Powell, (Con.); S. Bingham, (Lib.); D. Murphy, (Con.); A. Lumsden, (Lib.).
PARRY SOUND—Jos. Edgar, (Con.); Milton Carr, (Lib.).
PEEL—S. Charters, (Con.); J. Smith, (Lib.).
PERTH, NORTH—J. C. Monteith, (Con.); John, Brown, (Lib.).
PERTH, SOUTH—N. Monteith, (Con.); V. Stock, (Lib.).
PETERBOROUGH, E.—Dr. Ford, (Con.); W. Anderson, (Lib.).
PETERBOROUGH, W.—J. W. Miller, (Con.); Hon. J. R. Stratton, (Lib.).
PORT ARTHUR and RAINY RIVER—J. G. King, (Con.); J. Conmee, (Lib.).
PRESCOTT—S. P. Poulin, (Con.); Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel, (Lib.).
PRINCE EDWARD — Levi Williams, (Con.); Dr. M. Curley, (Lib.)
RENFREW, NORTH—P. White, (Con.); J. W. Munro, (Lib.).
RENFREW, SOUTH—H. Moss, (Con.); Hon. F. R. Latchford, (Lib.).
RUSSELL—Dr. Rochon, (Con.); O. Guibord, (Lib.).
SAULT STE. MARIE—A. Miscampbell, (Con.); C. N. Smith, (Lib.).
SIMCOE, EAST—R. H. Jupp, (Con.); J. B. Tudhope, (Lib.).
SIMCOE, CENTRE—A. B. Thompson, (Con.); D. Davidson, (Lib.).
SIMCOE, WEST—A. B. Spencer, (Prohibitionist); J. S. Duff, (Con.); A. Currie, (Ind.); W. Williams, (Lib.).
STORMONT—J. McLaughlin, (Con.); W. J. McCart, (Lib.).
TORONTO, EAST—Dr. Pyne, (Con.); M. C. McBrady, (Lib.).
TORONTO, WEST—W. T. Crawford, (Con.) T. Urquhart, (Lib.).
TORONTO, NORTH—Dr. B. Nesbitt, Con.). Geo. Marter, (Ind.); Miss Halle, (Soc.).
TORONTO, SOUTH—J. J. Foy, (Con.); W. B. Rogers, (Lib.).
VICTORIA, EAST—J. A. Carnegie, (Con.) L. F. Heyd, (Lib.).
VICTORIA, WEST—S. J. Fox, (Con.); Newton Smale, (Lib.).
WATERLOO, NORTH—H. G. Lockner, (Con.); L. G. Breithaupt, (Lib.).
WATERLOO, SOUTH—W. A. Kribs, (Con.); Dr. Thompson, (Lib.).
WELLAND—H. Cronmiller, (Con.); J. F. Gross, (Lib.).
WELLINGTON, SOUTH—J. P. Downey, (Con.); John Mutrie, (Lib.); S. Carter, (Ind. Lib.).
WELLINGTON, EAST—W. E. Tookey, (Ind.); Hon. J. M. Gibson, (Lib.).
WELLINGTON, WEST—James Tucker, (Con.); James McEwing, (Lib.).
WENTWORTH, NORTH—A. R. Wardell, (Con.); R. A. Thompson, (Lib.).
WENTWORTH, SOUTH—Erland Lee, (Con.); J. Dickenson, (Lib.).
YORK, EAST—J. W. Noyes, (Con.); J. Richardson, (Lib.).
YORK, WEST—J. W. St. John, (Con.); W. J. Hill, (Lib.).
YORK, NORTH—T. H. Lennox, (Con.); Hon. E. J. Davis, (Lib.).

## ONTARIO CAMPAIGN

### CANDIDATES ARE MAKING GOOD USE OF THE SHORT TIME LEFT.

Waterford, Ont., May 20.—A convention of the temperance workers of North Norfolk, was held here yesterday afternoon and was addressed by Prof. John A. Nicholls, provincial organizer of the Dominion Alliance, and others. A motion to bring out a prohibition candidate was strongly debated and was lost by only two votes. A resolution was passed impressing the views of the prohibition party upon the present candidates for the Legislature.

Chatham, Ont., May 20.—One of the finest audiences in the history of Chatham met in the Opera House here last evening to hear the Hon. G. W. Ross and Senator Landerkin discuss the policy of the Ontario Government. The house was crowded and hundreds stood up. The Premier arrived at midday by the Grand Trunk Railway, and he was met at the station and escorted by two brass bands and hundreds of citizens in carriages, to the Garner House, while thousands lined the streets. Many flags and streamers hung along the route, bearing appropriate devices. After luncheon at the Garner, Mr. Ross became the guest of Judge Bell. Late in the afternoon he held a reception in the Garner House drawing room. At six he dined at the Hotel Sanita and was escorted through the streets to the opera house. At least four hundred of the residents of the city and county sat on the platform. Other speakers were Mr. Geo. Stephens, M.P., for Kent; Mr. John Lee, candidate for East Kent; Mr. L. L. Pardo, candidate for West Kent; Mr. J. A. Tremblay, of Tilbury, and Mr. W. A. Needham.

Burlington, Ont., May 20.—A meeting in the interests of Mr. John Barber, the Liberal candidate for Halton, was held in the Town Hall here last night. The speakers were Mr. Barber, Mr. Frank A. Anglin, and the Hon. Thomas Bain. Mr. Barber gave an account of his course in the Legislature and dealt with the pulp question in great detail. He claimed that in the pulp contracts the government had the best of the bargain in every case. Mr. Anglin dealt with the general policy of the government, and Mr. Bain devoted special attention to the question of electorate corruption, contesting the attitude of the two parties towards persons found guilty of such offences.

Welland, May 20.—A public meeting was held here last night in the Opera House, in the interest of the reform candidate, Mr. J. F. Gross, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. J. F. Gross, W. M. German, J. H. Crowe and H. P. Stephens.

Walkerton, Ont., May 20.—A meeting was held in the Opera Hall here last evening in the interest of Mr. Truax, the Liberal candidate for South Bruce. It was expected that the Hon. Mr. Gibson would have addressed the meeting, and the hall, in consequence, was well filled, a large number of ladies being also in the audience. However, on account of illness, he was unable to be present. Mr. John M. Fisher, of Carrick, president of the South Bruce Liberal Association, occupied the chair and briefly introduced the speakers. Mr. Robb, editor of the Walkerton 'Telescope,' spoke for a short time on general subjects, and Mr. Truax, the candidate, also briefly addressed the meeting and said he would deal with the questions at issue at more length at the nomination. Mr. Guthrie, M.P., of Guelph, was the chief speaker of the evening. He dealt at length with the financial policy of the Ontario Government and controverted Mr. Whitney's position generally, and also strongly condemned that gentleman, Mr. Foy and the whole Conservative party in the Local House, for voting down a proposal to tax the big corporations, railway companies, Pullman car companies, electric railways, power companies, banks and insurance companies, and also for voting the six months' hoist to a bill of the government to tax the breweries and distilleries. Some little girls presented Mr. Guthrie and the other speakers with bouquets of flowers.

Last night a very enthusiastic meeting in the interests of Mr. Whitney was held here in the skating rink, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The speakers were Mr. Whitney, Mr. H. H. Ross and Dr. Hickey, who were escorted from the residence of Mr. Ross, ex-M.P., by a torchlight procession and the Cardinal brass band.

Teeswater, Ont., May 21.—The meeting held in the Town Hall last evening in the interest of Mr. R. E. Truax, the Liberal candidate for South Bruce, was an unqualified success. The building was well filled with an enthusiastic audience. Reeve Britt presided, and the speakers were Mr. Truax, the candidate, and Mr. H. Guthrie, M.P., of Guelph. Mr. Truax met with a very hearty reception, and Mr. Guthrie made an interesting speech.

Simcoe, May 21.—A joint meeting in the interests of Messrs. William Charlton and E. C. Carpenter, Liberal candidates in South and North Norfolk respectively, was held here yesterday, at which the Hon. G. W. Ross was the principal speaker. The meeting was held in the Drill Hall, and was attended by about two thousand people. The honorable gentleman was met at the station by the leaders of the party, and accompanied by the Simcoe brass band. From there he was escorted to the hotel. At 2.30 a monster procession was formed, headed by the band, arriving at the Drill Hall, where Mr. Ross was greeted by possibly the largest gathering ever assembled to hear politics discussed. The speakers were Messrs. William Charlton, E. C. Carpenter and the Hon. G. W. Ross.

Port Colborne, May 21.—A rousing meeting was held in Matthew's Hall last night in the interests of Mr. J. F. Gross, Liberal candidate in Welland. Mr. W. M. German made an address, and Mr. D. M. McGillivray occupied the chair.

Winchester, Ont., May 21.—There was a large demonstration here last night in honor of Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition in Ontario, and member of the Provincial Legislature for Dundas. He was met at the railway station by a large concourse of people, a great many bearing torchlights, and also a brass band, making in all a long procession, which paraded the principal streets of the village, thence to Parker's lawn, where a large booth bearing mottoes had been erected, also seats for a large gathering of people, but so great was the crowd that no more than half could be seated. An address of welcome was read by Mr. W. J. Fraser, the Reeve of the village, Mr. M. Bailey acting as chairman. After the preliminaries were got through with, Mr. Whitney spoke at length.

Dunnville, Ont., May 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting in the interest of Mr. Henry Cronmiller, Conservative candidate, was held last night at Netherby, Welland county. The meeting was addressed by Mayor McMahon and Mr. Battle, of Thorold; Warden Griffith, of Welland; the candidate, and Mr. F. R. Lalor, of Dunnville. Mr. Cronmiller is putting up a good fight.

Kingston, Ont., May 21.—The Hon. John Dryden, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, is quite sanguine as to the triupmh of the Liberal party in Ontario. To a 'Witness' correspondent he said: 'It is easy to see how the wind blows. The people are well satisfied with Ontario's prosperity, and they have not the slightest intention to turn the Ross government out. We expect to win many of the seats now held by Conservatives, and to be returned to power by a good majority.'

Toronto, May 26.—The closing days of the campaign promise to be exciting in this city. Mr. Whitney and Toronto Conservative candidates will hold a mammoth meeting in the Massey Hall tonight. To-morrow night the government candidates, with the premier, the Hon. Mr. Ross, will endeavor to eclipse the Conservative demonstration by a rally in the Massey Hall, at which the 48th Highlanders' band and several popular Scottish elocutionists and vocalists will render attractive selections. The relative prospects in regard to the fate of the rival parties is the uppermost topic. Liberal authorities express confidence that the government will be sustained. Among the constituencies which the Conservatives claim they will win on this occasion are the two Norfolks, South Huron, West Lambton and West York.

The reports received at the prohibition offices here regarding the prospects of the temperance candidates, Messrs. A. B. Spencer, West Simcoe; Mr. Beck, Haldimand, and Mr. Mitchell, West Huron, are that their supporters have every reason to look for their heading the poll. In London Mr. Daly is making a record campaign in regard to the success of the meetings held, and the distribution of literature. The effect in London of Mr. Daly's protest campaign, it is estimated, will be fatal to Col. Leys, the anti-prohibition Liberal candidate. A similar result is looked for as a result of Ald. Carter's vigorous fight in South Wellington. The other night at Guelph Ald. Carter's prohibition mass meeting was so largely attended that a second hall for an overflow meeting had to be used. The Liberals expect to make a gain in East Simcoe.

### THE REFERENDUM.

The executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance has adopted a rousing call for a great convention. The date was announced in the 'Witness' recently, July 29. The call will be sent to the local workers throughout the province this week. It is expected that the convention will last for two days. It will be held in the Horticultural Pavilion. The adopted draft of the call says: 'The Privy Council decision sustaining the Manitoba Liquor Act has made absolutely certain the Ontario Legislature's power to enact the prohibitory law which will be submitted to the electors of this province on Dec. 4 next. While we cannot consider necessary or fair the further vote which the government and legislature have made a condition of the coming into force of this law, we nevertheless believe it to be our duty to do our utmost to again demonstrate, in that vote, the strength of the temperance sentiment of our province. This great meeting will be therefore the opening of the active campaign for the adoption of that prohibitory law. It will be one of the most important and interesting gatherings of temperance workers ever held in Canada. Union, wisdom and earnestness in this convention will result in a greater victory for our cause than has yet been won at the ballot box in this country. An urgent duty is imposed by this crisis upon every one who desires to see our fair land delivered from the terrible evils of intemperance.'

### PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

Toronto, May 21.—There are precisely twenty-two candidates who have publicly accepted direct nomination from or received the endorsement of the prohibitionists of their respective ridings. They are Mr. G. F. Marter, North Toronto; Dr. Barr, Dufferin; Mr. T. Crawford, West Toronto; Mr. James Tucker, West Wellington; Mr. A. B. Spencer, West Simcoe; Mr. J. M. Davis, Centre Grey; Mr. Fred. W. Daly, B.A., London; Ald. S. Carter, South Wellington; Mr. A. M. Greig, North Lanark; Mr. J. G. King, Port Arthur; Mr. D. R. Ross, North Oxford; Mr. James Simpson, East Toronto; Mr. E. A. Tookey, East Wellington; Mr. G. B. Wilson, Lincoln; Mr. James Mitchell, West Huron; Mr. Samuel Beck, Haldimand; Mr. J. W. Miller, West Peterborough; Mr. Jos. Edgar, Parry Sound; Mr. J. Pettit, North Wentworth, and Mr. Jas. A. Ross, Monck. Dr. Ford and Mr. Anderson, East Peterborough. In addition to this list of endorsed prohibitionists there are a number of candidates who are known prohibitionists, but who have not given pledges to place prohibition above party. They notably include Ald. Urquhart, West Toronto; Mr. Charters, Peel, and Mr. J. W. St. John, West York, all of whom have been prominently identified with active prohibition work.

The union prohibition committee, or the Ironsides, as they are better known throughout the province, have called a meeting for May 30, when the work which they have been doing in the provincial campaign will be discussed, and the course which they will follow in the future considered.

Supplementary registration for the benefit of absentees and sick people was held yesterday in the four Toronto ridings. The applications were few, and those allowed were much fewer, and the workers on both sides gave it as their opinion that the game was not worth the candle. All told, there were about seventy applications, distributed as follows: South Toronto, 15; East Toronto, 3; North Toronto, 40; West Toronto, 15. Of these about twenty were allowed.

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND
From a Poster by Paul Berthon.

## QUEEN WILHELMINA.

### HER COURAGE AND HER PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

(London 'Daily Mail' Correspondence.)
Het Loo, May 10.

Those who have been beside Queen Wilhelmina in her illness say that but for her courage and her grim determination to recover, she could not have lived through so terrible a crisis.

She lies, so they tell me, on her big white bed in the big room painted with blue and gold at the Palace of Loo, with her little hands clenched and her teeth hard set, fighting her way back to life.

Only four days of the so-called nine days' crisis remain to be passed, but the end of those four days does not mean the end of the danger. Not only has there been an unexpected and very swift relapse, of which no mention has been made in the official bulletins, and from which the brave little Queen has recovered by sheer force of will alone.

But on one of those occasions, if it was her will that saved her, it was her wilfulness that caused the peril. She had lain so still and so silent for so long that her nurses grew somewhat anxious. Then, on a sudden, she started up in the bed, and with blazing eyes ordered that such-and-such papers should be brought to her. She was well enough, she said, to do something for her country. Very gently they answered that she would serve her country best by lying down again. Her mother entreated with tears, the attendants besought her, the doctors ordered. She paid them no heed at all; she drummed her fists on the coverlet and commanded that her will should be done. But that was out of the question, so while the tears ran down their faces they forced her back on the pillows, and there the poor little Queen, breaking down from weakness, cried her royal self to sleep.

Now that is a true story. There is another story which I am not at liberty to tell in the Queen's own words. It concerns her determination not to be the last of her race. It is very sweet and tender and brave, and if the people of Holland knew, as it is possible they soon may, they would be full of pride and hope.

Because of her own personality Queen Wilhelmina is queen of every Dutchman's heart. But she is more than that—she is the last of the House of Orange, the last of the house that in the course of a troubled and a bloody history has saved Holland from the foreigner more than once. If there be no succession the throne will go a-begging; and a few miles away from Loo is the German frontier, and over that German frontier a hundred German princelings hungry for a kingdom, and a German Emperor hungry for further power. And the Hollanders hate the Germans far more than they now hate the English though the Hollander, fed upon lies, believes in the honesty of his heart that the English have wantonly murdered his kinsmen, the Boers, and ill-treated their women and children.

Queen Wilhelmina was born just in time to save Holland from the ruthless grasp of Bismarck. Before her coming the old King had no heir; his first wife and his three sons were dead. One had died as a boy; the deaths of the other two were scarcely more credit to them than their lives. So when, as every one thought, the old man had one foot in the grave, he married Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont; but to everyone's surprised he lived for nearly ten years after the birth of the Princess Wilhelmina.

Round the baby the hopes of Holland centred. Once a year, in accordance with the Dutch constitution, the court went to Amsterdam, there to receive the royal revenues for the year. And when an equerry had received the cheque with which the revenue was paid the Queen-mother would hold up the Queen-baby to her people's gaze from a window of the gloomy palace which overlooks the Dam, the chiefest square of the capital.

The stolid Hollanders, shaken out of themselves, would roar at the rosy-faced baby for half an hour on end. They would stand on the stone setts of the square in the darkness long after the royal baby had been put to bed, doing patient and silent homage. If there were any noise or to-do, a hundred voices would murmur, 'Hush, you will wake Wilhelmientje,' which is what in their rough affection they always called her for short. The words became a part of Netherlands history. Mothers would whisper them over their own infants; men would call them to each other if there were too much noise in a café.

They watched the rosy-faced baby grow into a rosy-faced little girl. They told with great glee how once at The Hague, in winter time, she jumped out of her sleigh and thrashed some boys who were pelting two small girls with snow. Then they watched her grow up. She was fair and blue-eyed and rosy still. She was possessed of no great dignity—she might have been one of a hundred girls that one meets any sunny morning about the streets of The Hague, and they loved her the more for that.

She always had courage, and they loved her for that, too. They were pleased when she danced with Dr. Leyds; they were wild with delight when, in spite of wiser counsels, she ran to meet Kruger, and even filled his pipe.

They were angry about her marriage, but that was dislike for the German. It is said that the Queen's choice fell first on her consort's brother, with his handsome face, his charm of manner, and his debts. But there was a bar beyond his debts which rendered his suit impossible, so the younger brother, Prince Heinrich, came from Mecklenburg in his stead. He was a raw country youth, with no savoir faire at all; he would sooner have stayed at home in peace to farm and go shooting.

He had just enough of military bearing to make him hateful to the Dutch—they are not a race of soldiers in the uniformed sense of the word. Looking stiff and surly—as a matter of fact he was only shy—he drove beside the dimpling, smiling, rosy little Queen through the streets of Amsterdam. They called him the Prussian Grenadier; that was unofficially. Officially they changed his name to Hendrik by special decree, and tried to teach him Dutch.

Unfortunately the Prince preferred shooting game to the learning of languages, whereas the Dutch, as a nation, prefer learning to sport. He beat their crack shots at the rifle butts, and the people fretfully asked why he took no interest in art. The comic papers were scathing.

Then, unlike the Prince Consort of Queen Victoria, who found much disfavor at first—as most Prince Consorts do—he lost heart. He stayed down at Loo and shot deer and pottered over his pigs. There he now wanders about with a pale and worried face, the best hated man in Holland, for tales, one need not repeat, have made him more unpopular still. It is said he has promised the Queen to give a little less time to sport and a little more time to learning the ways of her people. It is certain that he groans for two hours every work-a-day morning over his grammar in Dutch.

Meantime Queen Wilhelmina must lie for many a week in her blue and gold room at Loo. If one must be ill, then Loo is a pleasant place to be ill in. Not that the palace itself is a building of any magnificence. It is just a plain square house, with a couple of barns for wings. Painted a dazzling white, the dark green shutters look black on its shining face. It might be a neatly drawn picture in pen and ink.

There is no state, no ceremony; you can lean against the palace wall and smoke. The only space upon which one must not tread is a little circle of ground before the palace gate. Here stands the Queen's policeman. He is a very splendid old man, with a white beard falling on his chest. On rainy days he tucks his sword out of the wet and mounts guard beneath an umbrella.

The Queen's own apartment is on the further side, and before the window stretches the park for mile upon mile with its groves of beech trees and ladybirches, whose stems shine like burnished silver. A little pier built of wood runs across the lake. Here the Queen is wont to sit with her ladies in summer time, to sew or to sketch. Sometimes she will even transact business here.

At the shoreward end of the pier is a white pavilion built like a Chinese house. Behind its closed door is a heap of broken toys she played with when a child, some boats she sailed upon the lake. The door is closed upon her childhood. God grant it be not closed upon her youth.

## FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

Paris, May 20.—It is officially announced that the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, will resign before June 1, leaving President Loubet to form a new cabinet simultaneously with the meeting of the new chamber. M. Waldeck-Rousseau notified M. Loubet and his colleagues just before the President's departure for Russia, that he considered he had accomplished the work of unity, which was the object of his taking office, and that, therefore, he desired to retire from the President's cabinet, but would retain office until a new cabinet was formed from representatives of the majority of the newly-elected deputies.

Paris, May 23.—The 'Libre Parole' says it is believed President Loubet will entrust the formation of a new cabinet to M. Delcassé, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs; when M. Waldeck-Rousseau surrenders his portfolio on June 1.

The 'Echo de Paris' expresses the opinion that M. Leon Bourgeois, a member of a former cabinet, will be a candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. If he is elected he will probably form the new cabinet.

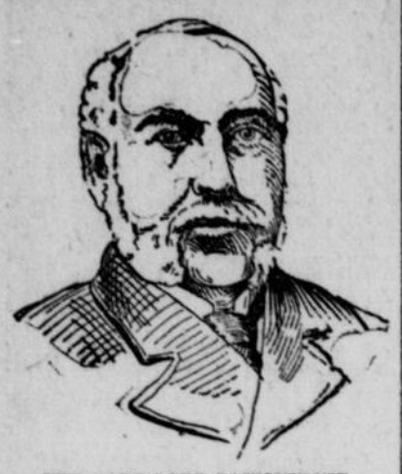
## LORD PAUNCEFOTE DEAD

### British Ambassador to Washington Passes Away at the Embassy

SORROW IS GENERAL — BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Washington, May 26.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, died at the Embassy on Saturday morning at 5.35 o'clock.

The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the week suffered a sudden check about six o'clock on Friday evening, when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing. Dr. Jung, his physician, was immediately sent for, and he decided upon



THE LATE LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

a consultation with a local physician, in the meantime telegraphing for Dr. Osler, of Baltimore. In the latter's stead came Dr. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins University, arriving about two o'clock on Saturday morning. The patient's pulse was still good, and when Dr. Thayer left the Embassy at three o'clock for Baltimore the ambassador was resting so comfortably that a cablegram was sent to his son-in-law, Mr. Bromley, in London, that there was no immediate danger. Soon after three o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed, and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physician, who feared that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

At the bedside when the diplomat passed away were Lady Pauncefote, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sibyl and Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung and Mr. Radford, one of the clerks attached to the embassy.

As soon as it became generally known that Lord Pauncefote was dead, flags were half-masted over the different embassies and legations. At the Arlington Hotel, where were the visiting Frenchmen who have come to witness the Rochambeau statue unveiling, the flag was placed at half-mast.

GRIEF IS GENERAL.

Immediately upon being notified of the death of Lord Pauncefote, Secretary Hay went to the White House, and after a short conference with the President, proceeded directly to the British embassy, where he made a formal call of condolence as the personal representative of the President, preliminary to the call which the President himself was to make later in the day. Then returning to the State Department, Secretary Hay despatched the following cablegram:

'Department of State, May 24, 1902.
'To the Marquis of Lansdowne, London:
'Permit me to express my deep sympathy and sorrow at the death of Lord Pauncefote. His Majesty's Government have lost a most able and faithful servant, and this country a valued friend.
'(Signed) JOHN HAY.'

President Roosevelt drove to the British embassy at one o'clock, as soon as he had become disengaged from the ceremonies attending the Rochambeau exercises. He was received by the first secretary of the embassy, Mr. Raikes, who now becomes British charge d'affaires, and by some of the ladies of the household. The President expressed his deepest sympathy in their bereavement by the death of the ambassador, not only on behalf of the government, but also for the people of the country to whom Lord Pauncefote had become endeared in many ways. Secretary Hay and other members of the cabinet also called at the embassy, leaving their cards and expressing their condolences. The foreign ambassadors and ministers also left their cards.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

With the exception of a few details the arrangements for the funeral services over the remains, are now complete. Lady Pauncefote yesterday signified her approval of the arrangements tentatively made by which services are to be held on Wednesday at noon in St. John's Episcopal Church, after which the body is to be temporarily deposited in a receiving vault at Rock Creek cemetery.

A military escort will be provided by the War Department to attend the funeral which will be of a state character.

SORROW IN LONDON.

London, May 26.—The first news of the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, was conveyed to the British Foreign Office, and the United States embassy by a representative of the Associated Press. The officials were greatly shocked and expressed the deepest sympathy with the widow and a realization of the loss which both countries have sustained.

The Foreign Office representatives were particularly affected, for, apparently, they had no idea that the ambassador's condition had been critical.

REGRET AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 26.—In Ottawa the regret at the death of Lord Pauncefote was general. Several messages of condolence were sent to Lady Pauncefote. Among these was a private message of condolence sent by the Governor-General, one from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as well as from the ministers of the government. Major Maude and Capt. Bell, A.D.C., will represent the Governor-General at the funeral services.

The Right Honorable Lord Pauncefote of Preston, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was the third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, and was born at Munich, Bavaria, on Sept. 13, 1828. He belonged to one of the oldest British families whose history is found in the Doomsday Book. He was educated in Paris, Geneva, and at Marlborough College. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1852, and joined the Oxford circuit. He was appointed attorney-general of Hongkong in May, 1865, and acted as chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1869 and again in 1872. He received the thanks of the executive and Legislative Council of Hongkong, for his services to the colony and in 1874 was knighted by patent. He was appointed chief justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, and in 1874, he became legal assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies. In 1876, he was appointed assistant legal under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was created a C.B. and a K.C.M.G., in 1880, and in 1882, he succeeded Lord Tenterden as permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1885 he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1888, Sir Julian Pauncefote succeeded Lord Sackville as British minister at Washington, and in 1893 he was raised to the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States. His services at Washington are one unbroken record of successful diplomacy. The Behring Sea negotiations were among his earliest works of importance, and it was his familiarity with that difficult subject which led to his election by the Foreign Office for the post at Washington. The arbitration treaty negotiated with Secretary Olney was the forerunner of the great work accomplished at The Hague, and it may be said that it embodied some of the most important principles of the great general convention regulating arbitration, afterwards framed by The Hague Conference. Then came a number of reciprocity treaties and arrangements involving a vast amount of study and work, all of which were perfected as far as the executive branch of the United States Government could co-operate with Lord Pauncefote. Soon after Secretary Hay assumed office, Lord Pauncefote began the task which he himself regarded as the greatest accomplishment of his busy life, namely, to forever set at rest the question growing out of the old Bulwer-Clayton treaty. He entered with energy again upon negotiations, the result of which was the framing of the Pauncefote-Hay treaty recently ratified. For his valuable services the British Government did Lord Pauncefote the honor of three times extending the term of his service at Washington, which would otherwise have ceased when he attained the age of seventy years.

In 1892 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor in 1894, and was subsequently raised to the peerage for his valuable diplomatic services. Personally, Lord Pauncefote enjoyed the greatest popularity in diplomatic and social circles in Washington.

Lord Pauncefote has been peculiarly honored by the British government in being allowed to continue as British Ambassador to the United States three years after the age of seventy, which is the usual age at which ministers and ambassadors are retired. He has been very popular in the United States, as well as at home, where he was long recognized as the friend of the United States.

During the Spanish war period he made two notable visits to the White House, which are remembered as the 'Sunday afternoon calls.' On the first occasion he went quietly to President McKinley, with a despatch received from the Queen, expressing her personal approval of the President's policy toward the Cubans and the Spanish Government. This was some time before the war began, but was exactly the support the President welcomed. The second 'Sunday afternoon call,' was even more important. The Peace Commissioners were in session in Paris. Lord Pauncefote then showed President McKinley a despatch in which the Queen expressed her hope that the United States would not permit the Philippine Islands to fall into the hands of any European power. The British Government had been informed that Germany had offered Spain $20,000,000 for the Spanish possessions in the Pacific, and this transaction it desired to prevent. Germany, it will be recalled, did afterwards buy the Carolines.

Lord Pauncefote was rigid in matters of precedence, and it was due to him that the question of whether an ambassador should precede a vice-president, or vice-versa, was settled, Secretary Olny had decided when ambassadors were first accredited here, that, when dining under an American roof, they, as guests of the nation, should have a place in advance of the vice-president and the Cabinet, but when dining under a foreign roof, as in the legations, the Cabinet and the Vice-President, representing the President of the United States, should precede. In Secretary Hay's time the question again arose and was submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury for settlement. He decided that Lord Pauncefote should allow the Vice-President to go before him, and should make the first call upon that official. Accordingly Lord Pauncefote left his cards at Mr. Hobart's door and hurried away. Mr. Hobart, telephoned for at the Senate, hastily came home and lost no time in leaving his card at the British Ambassador's door.

## FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE

PRO-ENGLISH DEMONSTRATION PROHIBITED BY THE SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, May 21.—The government has forbidden a demonstration of the pro-English Spaniards, which was planned in honor of the Duke of Connaught, the special representative of Great Britain at the coronation of King Alfonso, as a protest against a Franco-Spanish alliance. These pro-English Spaniards intended to have a parade to express their sentiments. The Cabinet forbade it, as it was felt that the demonstration would be construed as an insult to the French Government.

## MINING HORROR.

### A Hundred and Twenty-five Men Entombed by Cave-in at Fernie, B. C.

Winnipeg, Man., May 23.—News has been received here of a bad explosion in one of the mines at Fernie, B. C. All openings to the mine are cut off by cave-in, and it is estimated that about 125 men are imprisoned. It is hoped that one of the passages will be opened soon, but little hope is entertained for those in the mine.

Ottawa, May 26.—The Board of Trade of Fernie, B.C., wired the Minister of the Interior on Saturday that the Bank of Commerce would accept subscriptions for the relief of sufferings caused by the mine disaster. He replied to-day by a message of sympathy and his personal cheque for $250.

Halifax, N.S., May 26.—It is now learned that forty Nova Scotians were employed in the Fernie, B.C., collieries and great anxiety is felt as to their safety. So far the reports indicate that the bodies of seven men of this province have been identified. They are John Stewart, John McIntyre, of Stellarton; R. McMullen, of Glace Bay, and V. McDonald, Malcolm McLeod, Frank Salter and George Burney, of Westville. The latter two had worked at Fernie only ten days, having left Nova Scotia for the west on May 1. McBurney is the fourth member of his family to meet death in a mine. His father was killed in the great Drummond coal mine explosion at Westville, in 1873, and the two brothers by falls of coal within recent years.

## THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

(London 'Times.')

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Pretoria, March 31.—South Africa has lately been the scene of so many and wonderful surprises to the British public that it is hazardous work making any conjecture as to the future. I can remember very distinctly a number of British ex-residents in the two Republics, who had practically passed their lives among the Boers, preparing to pack up their belongings at Capetown when they heard of our success at Talana, being firmly convinced that the war was virtually over. It is now two years and a half since that memorable day, and we are still fighting. It is only quite recently that I have met people who laid claim to have predicted with some degree of accuracy the length of the present hostilities, and judging by the absence of any time calculation on this same subject at the beginning of the war I am inclined to think that these predictions were locked in the bosoms of the prophets until events justified them. Who shall then take up the rôle of prophet in South Africa when 'oldest inhabitants,' 'those best able to judge,' and all other experts in the manners and customs of the Boers have failed?

And yet there are great temptations to embark on a mild course of prophecy at the present time. We have what all the former prophets lacked—real data on which to base calculation. I make no pretensions as to my ability to fathom the depth and strength of Boer sentiment, but we out here, who have gone through the wearisome campaign, one and all have knowledge of some bare facts for our future guidance. And these facts are worthy of the attention of the public at home when the time comes to make some sort of agreement with the Boers, upon their wishing to lay down their arms.

'Unconditional surrender,' is the cry of the majority of Britishers whenever there is mention of the Boers' coming to terms. Nobody knows better than the Boers themselves that we are able—with further financial sacrifices—to enforce it. I am aware that we shall be told that to deviate one hair's breadth from this rigid line would be to jeopardize all the fruits of the war. We shall also be invited to contemplate the possibility of another war in a short time unless we crush the Boer utterly and for ever. With this sentiment I am in entire agreement; only I cannot help thinking that we have completed the task of crushing him utterly and forever. The British people have, I dare assert, not a full knowledge of how we have already practically captured, killed, or wounded a whole nation. True, there remains a remnant, calculated by the best authorities not to exceed 9,000, who still blindly follow fanatical leaders. But the heart of the Boer nation is crushed out of them, and they know, every man of them, that they have been beaten utterly and thoroughly. Ignorance and a blind unreasoning devotion to their leaders—but chiefly ignorance—still keep the few remaining Boers in the field; and for them the best remedy is the vigorous prosecution of the campaign by Lord Kitchener.

The vast majority of the Boers are now in our hands, either as prisoners of war, or on parole, or as inmates of the burgher camps. The rest are in a minority whose power and influence I do not for a moment wish to underrate. To the former we cannot apply any longer the stereotype formula of 'unconditional surrender,' for they have surrendered unconditionally, or been captured on the field of battle. Even to issue the same ultimatum to those in the field is an impossibility. And the reason is not far to seek. There are few farms now left intact, and there is hardly any cultivation about them. We cannot, for two reasons, turn the prisoner burghers back to these farms without providing for them. Still less could we invite those now in the field to return to their properties and starve. In the first place, humanitarian motives forbid, and, in the second place, it would be a huge political error to throw on to a sparsely-inhabited country a number of men still smarting from the bitterness of a protracted war, whose subsistence would be most difficult, if not impossible. We are not likely to produce loyal Dutch by a process of starvation. The fact—which I cannot help thinking, is as plain a fact as that this year is the year of our Lord 1902—remains, therefore, that to talk of 'unconditional surrender' is to talk of an impossibility. It is impossible to expect that a Boer leader will surrender without having some sort of assurance that his followers will not be starved, and it is equally impossible to imagine that a British government could refuse to give such an assurance. This assurance need not be called 'terms of surrender,' but, at the same time, it cannot be 'unconditional surrender.'

There are those who will say that even this concession will have evil results, and will give the Boers cause to boast hereafter that they were never really beaten. To this objection I can only say, 'let them boast.' When a nation has lost nine-tenths of its military forces, every town, and every mile of railway, I should say that it could scarcely boast of still remaining unconquered. But we can afford to ignore that aspect of the case, and study the great question which is looming in front of us. Are we going to make the Dutch in the two conquered countries loyal British subjects? They are now just in the frame of mind which would enable us to mould them. We have crushed the life out of them as a nation; now let us breathe into them the new life of co-partnership with us. To this end we should make no fuss about giving them some compensation for their burnt farms food to go on with, and some stock wherewith to start life afresh. Nay, I would go further than this and say that we must do so, for we cannot help ourselves, and the sooner we see it the better.

But the great question that the Boers will raise before they will come cheerfully into the family of the British Empire is the question of representative government. How long will it be before they get it, and will it be possible to set some limit—conditional on good behavior—to the duration of arbitrary government by the Crown? These are questions which are sure to be asked, and the answers to them will solve once for all the South African problem. It may seem to be somewhat incongruous to talk of granting representative government to people some of whom at the present moment are shooting at our soldier with much cheerfulness. But matters are rapidly coming to a head out here, and the British public may have to frame the answers more quickly than it imagines. Let us examine the probable effects of an unfavorable and a favorable answer.

Allowing that the British public are too nervous after a struggle of two years and a half, undertaken and carried out in order to establish our supremacy in South Africa, even to think of giving to an enemy whose obstinacy and stubbornness have startled them a voice in a government which it has cost them so much to set up, the alternative is a sort of mixture of martial law and arbitrary government by the Crown. The Boers will return to their farms beaten, dispirited, and depressed by their personal losses during the campaign.

They will feel that they have lost all and that their condition resembles that of Kaffirs. Meetings will be forbidden, suspected men will have to report themselves at stated intervals, others will be deported if considered obnoxious; in short, they will be living in fear and trembling. Bitterness will gradually grow up—that awful bitterness of a Boer, who will nurse his resentment for years—and we shall have a big population hating us with a deep and deadly hatred, all the more dangerous because it is concealed. I do not for a moment pretend to say that we shall have continual rebellions, but I am perfectly convinced that—when a decent interval has once elapsed—every year of arbitrary government will mean the putting off of that fusion of the two races which we all desire.

Now let us look upon the other side of the question. Suppose we, of our own initiative, tell the Boers that, provided their behavior is good, we shall grant them representative government within, say, five years, and in the meantime make the Crown government easier and less restrictive every year. This is at least an inducement offering something to look forward to. Nor has it any danger. With that superb instinct for government, which we seem to possess, we have already divided the Boers. 'Divide et impera,' said the Romans. We have divided; now it will only remain for us to govern. Has the British public realized what has been done during the last year towards peace hereafter? Few people are aware that, if we granted a vote to the inhabitants of the two colonies, allowing the prisoners to return, the British party (supposing the people divided themselves into Briton and Boer) would have a majority. First of all there are the Dutch townspeople, who almost without exception surrendered when we arrived; then we have on our side all the Boers who have taken the oath of allegiance during hostilities; and, lastly, a great number of the enemy who have taken up arms against their fellows and who have put all their trust in us. All these are on our side, because they have declared for us during the war. Among the prisoners of war there are also a large number who have steadily resisted the irreconcilables and so have become British. Add to these the vast number of British-born colonists and business men who will swarm out here, and it will be seen that a British majority is almost a certainty.

The objectors to such a concession as that of early self-government will at once adduce the case of Cape Colony. There we gave self-government, and a majority of the inhabitants used all their political influence to upset British supremacy. I will admit this, but it is not a fair parallel. It must not be forgotten that, as long as the Transvaal and Free State remained practically independent Dutch States in South Africa, they were the Mecca of Afrikanders. The wealth of the Transvaal, suddenly discovered, gave an air of reality to what was before but a dream—South Africa united under a Dutch flag. This war has done more than merely crush the Boer; it has destroyed the dream of the Afrikanders. The leading Bondsmen of Cape Colony—and I speak from actual experience—have renounced all hopes of ever realizing their dream. There only remains for them the unpleasant reality of British supremacy. They have accepted the fact, as I know, and the Bond is now as extinct as the dodo. But it is the annexation of the Transvaal and the Free State, and nothing else, that has brought about this happy state of things.

In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly brought home to the British public that to solve the South African problem they must regard South African affairs from a very broad-minded and generous standpoint. Loyal South Africans, whose deeds in this war deserve all that has been written or said of them, still possess the failing of parochialism. They are too near events to have a clear sense of proportion, and the personal element still has too large an influence on their opinions. The problem has to be worked out with a due regard to their wishes, but it must be regarded as an Imperial, and not merely a South African, problem.

## LONDON TOPICS

### Lord Rosebery's Blast for Free Trade.

A PROBABLY FATAL BLOW TO THE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION—TRIBUTES TO MR. GODKIN.

(Special Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, May 24.—Lord Rosebery's speech last night seals the fate of the Imperial Customs Union scheme, whatever it may be, which it is believed that Mr. Chamberlain intends to submit to the colonial premiers' coronation conference in July. Remembering that Lord Rosebery is no party leader, and remembering the strong British and colonial, official and unofficial, influences behind Mr. Chamberlain, this seems a rash prediction, yet it will prove true. Two-thirds of the Ministerialists may follow Mr. Chamberlain in any imperal protectionist proposals, not more. Lord Rosebery's speech gives assurance that the only section of the Liberal party which might possibly be sympathetic will vigorously oppose it. When Lord Rosebery came to this part of the subject, say the reporters, he raised his voice almost to a shout, as, amid the most striking demonstration, he exclaimed: 'For good or evil, the Liberal party is bound to free trade.' If the colonial premiers can show how to benefit their commerce and promote the unity of the empire without jeopardizing the only solid foundation of British freedom and prosperity, Lord Rosebery and every responsible public man will gladly listen and willingly acquiesce; but, in the words of the Tory 'Spectator,' 'to abandon opened ports would be to lay the seeds of the certain ruin of the empire.'

Indeed, so strongly are the best voices of the nation speaking out against the protective tariff round the empire which Mr. Chamberlain foreshadows, and which Canada and Australia seem to desire, that it would not be surprising if a speedy conclusion of peace in South Africa should lead the Chancellor of the Exchequer to announce that the consequent reduction in the prospective expenditure would enable him to dispense with the $12,000,000 from the new wheat and flour duties, which consequently would be repealed.

If, on the contrary, Mr. Chamberlain persists, then, as an ex-minister declared yesterday, no government could withstand the agitation which the prospects of a dear loaf would provoke up and down the country. Instead of one election defeat, as at Bury, this month, there would be dozens.

Peace expectations prevail everywhere this morning. As anticipated in these dispatches, the Boer delegates attempted in messages submitted to the cabinet yesterday to enter into negotiations with the British Government on the main issues. This the cabinet emphatically refused to do. The refusal may delay the actual close of the war, and possibly may provoke isolated fightings, but concerted Boer resistance must now be very near the end.

Tributes to Mr. Godkin abound in the English press. The 'Times,' in a special article, expresses great regret at the loss of the founder of a journal which is a type of honest, independent, cultivated journalism, 'Alone of the great journalists of the United States he never belonged to or recognized party, and never received the support of a machine.' It pays a tribute to the thoughtfulness and brilliancy of the style of this master of quiet irony. The 'Westminster Gazette' describes Mr. Godkin as the Aristides of the American press. If he did not wholly escape the unpopularity of Aristides, it says, this was, perhaps, inevitable. It adds: 'The 'Evening Post,' under his editorship, became essentially the organ of the intellectuals, though there was nothing of the viewy, or the namby-pamby about the methods of the paper, which hit as hard as any and waged many a well-fought fight against the forces of unrighteousness.'

Royalty in England is strictly watched, and royal circles felt called upon speedily to correct the unpleasant impression suggested by the assertion that the Duke of Connaught had participated in a Spanish bull-fight. It is explained that the Duke was bound to attend a state function, la corrida real con caballeros en plaza, the typically Spanish festival of the past week, which was attended by al foreign princes. One wonders if any other prince was called upon to issue a similar explanation.

Londoners do not mean to have American skyscrapers, if they can help it. The statement that F. B. Eider, styled an American financier, has completed arrangements to build a gigantic office building in New Holborn and the Strand avenue has again aroused strong press criticism. The 'Architectural Review' publishes the plans, showing the middle windows of the building on a line with the top of the historic old church of St. Mary le Strand. It is urged that by widening the roadway Wren's two Strand churches already have been reduced in scale. Alongside a twenty-decker they would seem toys. What is suitable to New York's brilliant climate is unsuitable to London's smoke and clouds. Unless London streets are to be made tunnels skyscrapers must be forbidden.

## CITY SWALLOWED UP

### Quezaltenango Destroyed by an Earthquake.

SEVERAL OTHER PLACES IN GUATEMALA BADLY DAMAGED.

Hamburg, May 26.—A special despatch to the Hamburg 'Doersenhalle' from Guatemala says that the town of Quezaltenango has been wholly destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted three-quarters of a minute. Business is entirely suspended in Guatemala and a great part of the coffee crop has been destroyed.

It was reported from Guatemala City on April 20, that earthquake shocks, which were general throughout that country on April 18 and 19, partly obliterated the town of Quezaltenango and badly damaged Amatitlán, Sololo, Nahuala, Santa Lucia and San Juan. Two hundred persons were reported killed, mostly women, and many people were injured.

Quezaltenango has a population of about 25,000 people, is handsomely built and well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches and a fine city wall.

## NORTH-WEST ELECTIONS

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

Winnipeg, Man., May 23.—Revised returns of the North-West Territories legislative elections show the election of the following members:

Banff—A. L. Sifton, government.
Batoche—C. Fisher, government.
Battleford—Dunn, independent, leading.
Cannington—E. C. McDiarmid, opposition.
Cardston—J. W. Wolf, government.
Calgary, East—E. J. Young, independent.
Calgary, West—R. B. Bennett, opposition.
Edmonton — M. McCauley, government.
Grenfell—R. S. Lake, government.
Hign River—R. A. Wallace, government.
Innisfail—J. A. Simpson, government.
Kinistino—Not heard from.
Lethbridge—Dr. DeVeber, government.
Lacombe—P. Talbot, government.
Maple Creek—H. A. Greeley, government.
Medicine Hat—W. T. Finlay, government.
Moosejaw—G. M. Annable, opposition.
Moosomin—A. S. Smith, government.
Mitchell—A. D. McIntyre, government.
Macleod—F. W. G. Haultain, government.
Prince Albert—T. McKay, opposition.
Qu'Appelle, North—D. H. McDonald, opposition.
Qu'Appelle South—G. H. V. Bulyea, government.
Regina, South—J. B. Hawkes, independent.
Regina, North—G. W. Brown, government.
St. Albert—J. Lambert, independent.
Souris—J. W. Connell, government.
Saltcoats—T. McNutt, government.
Saskatoon—W. H. Sinclair, government.
Strathcona—A. C. Rutherford, government.
Victoria—J. W. Shearer, independent.
Wetaskiwin—A. S. Rosenwell, government.
Whitewood—A. B. Gillis, government.
Wolseley—D. Eliott, government.
Yorkton—Dr. Patrick, opposition.

## MISSION CENTENNIAL

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

New York, May 21.—Carnegie Hall was crowded last evening with an audience eager to hear the address of President Roosevelt in the interests of Presbyterian home missions, the occasion marking the close of the centennial celebration. In the parquet sat the commissioners of the General Assembly with as many of their friends as could be crowded in. The twenty tiers of boxes were filled with men and women who are leaders in metropolitan Presbyterianism, and others interested in the meeting. There were about four hundred men and women on the platform. There was not a vacant seat left in the entire auditorium.

When President Roosevelt took his seat on the platform he received a great ovation. A choir of a hundred and twenty-five voices from the different Presbyterian churches sang the Lymn 'Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim.' The President sang with them.

'Every true American,' said Dr. Dodge in his opening remarks, 'is grateful that his country was founded by men and women who feared God, and to-day this nation is receiving its chief strength and support from God-fearing men and women. On this occasion, our centennial celebration of our home missions, it is our chief reason to keep rejoicing that our church still supplies such men and women to keep up the good work.'

A great wave of applause greeted the statement, as also Dr. Dodge's review of the bright prospects of the church, 'which,' he said, 'is about to receive a creed that plain people can understand and accept.'

In introducing President Roosevelt, Dr. Dodge said that no man knew better than the President the importance to the nation of the good work of home missions.'

# FINANCIAL.

## LOCAL STOCKS

### GENERALLY FIRM FEELING FELT.

'Witness' Office,
May 26, 1902.

The past week has been one of revival on the stock markets. Speculation in New York has got on to to a sounder basis since the Meyer crisis, and in London, the feeling of certainty that peace is approaching, has made the investing public optimistic. Back of these influences have been felt on the Montreal exchange, and while there has been no extraordinary outburst of speculation, there has, on the other hand, being a very good sale for good stock, especially Canadian Pacific.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—125 at 139½, 200 at 140, 304 at 139¾, 25 at 140, 100 at 139¾, 200 at 139¾, 100 at 139½, 125 at 139, 100 at 138½, 175 at 139, 150 at 139¼, 100 at 139½, 100 at 139, 100 at 139½, 125 at 139¼, 100 at 139¾, 210 at 139½, 100 at 139¾, 550 at 139, 225 at 139,128, 139¾, 50 at 139¼, 400 at 139, 30 at 138, 125 at 139½, 75 at 139¼, 75 at 139¾, 200 at 139¼, 10 at 139.

M.S.R.—900 at 280, 25 at 279½, 20 at 280, 25 at 279½, 1,727 at 280, 125 at 279¾, 100 at 279¾.

Dom. Steel—125 at 57, 75 at 57, 125 at 57, 75 at 56½, 25 at 56, 25 at 56¾, 25 at 55¼.

New C.P.R.—431 at 133½, 7 at 133¼, 222 at 133½, 440 at 134¼, 175 at 133, 75 at 132¾, 10 at 132¼, 50 at 133, 25 at 133¾, 50 at 133¾.

Power—25 at 104¼, 200 at 104, 225 at 104¼, 575 at 104¼, 430 at 104, 125 at 104¼, 100 at 103½, 10 at 104, 25 at 103½.

Dominion Cotton—50 at 63¼, 5 at 62.

Dominion Coal—25 at 136, 300 at 135¾.

Halifax Railway—50 at 105, 25 at 104½.

Street Bonds—3,700 at 105¼.

Steel bonds—5,000 at 92¼.

Scotia bonds—2,000 at 112.

Toronto Railway—35 at 123½, 75 at 123¼, 25 at 123, 25 at 124, 25 at 123¼, 165 at 124, 25 at 123½, 75 at 123¼, 150 at 123½, 75 at 123¾, 10 at 123¾.

Twins—375 at 122.

Richelieu—50 at 113½, 3 at 113½.

Bell Tel. 3 at 17.

Mont. Tel.—25 at 169.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—100 at 140¾, 100 at 141, 5 at 140½, 100 at 141, 325 at 140¾, 150 at 140¾, 400 at 140½, 200 at 140½, 50 at 140¾, 19 at 140, 150 at 140¾, 50 at 140½, 75 at 140¼, 300 at 140, 100 at 140, 125 at 139¾, 100 at 140¼, 75 at 139½, 150 at 139¼, 50 at 139¾, 25 at 139¼, 25 at 139¾, 50 at 139½, 25 at 139¾.

Twin—50 at 121¾, 25 at 122, 25 at 121¾, 25 at 122.

Dominion Coal—100 at 135¾.

M.S.R.—100 at 279¾, 25 at 279¾, 150 at 280, 50 at 279¾, 50 at 280.

Toronto Railway—25 at 123¾, 25 at 123¾, 25 at 123¾, 25 at 123¾, 75 at 124, 25 at 123⅞ 25 at 123¼, 75 at 123¾.

Power—150 at 103½, 50 at 103¼, 25 at 103¼, 75 at 103, 25 at 103 1-8, 25 at 102 1-8, 100 at 103.

Dom. Cotton—25 at 63¾, 25 at 63.

R. & O. N. Co.—50 at 113.

New C. P.—75 at 134, 25 at 133.

Nova Scotia—25 at 109¾.

Bell Tel. Rights—1 at 7¼, 1 at 8.

Steel Bonds—5,000 at 105.

### MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Reported by MacDougall Bros., 9 St. Sacrament St

Comparison of prices for the past week:

| Stocks. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 137½ | 126¾ |
| Duluth Com. | 18½ | 18 |
| Do. Preferred | 32½ | 32½ |
| Montreal Street Railway Co. | 267 | 278 |
| Montreal Street Railway New | .... | .... |
| Toronto Street Railway | 123¼ | 119¾ |
| Halifax Electric Ry | 104 | 104 |
| St. John Elec. Ry. | .... | .... |
| Twin City | 121 | 116¾ |
| pfd | .... | .... |
| Nova Scotia Steel | 110¼ | 109 |
| Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co. | 112½ | 110¼ |
| Commercial Cable Co | 164 | 160 |
| Montreal Telegraph | 168 | 168 |
| Bell Telephone Co. | 176 | 170 |
| Montreal Gas Co. | .... | .... |
| Royal Electric Co | .... | .... |
| " N.S. | .... | .... |
| Halifax Heat & Light | .... | .... |
| Montreal Cotton Co. | 120 | 128 |
| Dominion Cotton | 64 | 54 |
| Can. Colored Cotton Co. | .... | .... |
| Merchants " | .... | .... |
| Montmorency Cotton | .... | .... |
| War Eagle | .... | .... |
| Republic Mz. Co | .... | .... |
| Payne Mining Co. | .... | .... |
| Montreal & London | .... | .... |
| Auer Light Co. | .... | .... |
| " Bonds | .... | .... |
| Land Grant Bonds | .... | .... |
| Loan & Mortgage Co. | .... | .... |
| Virtue Mining | 10 | 9 |
| North Star | 25 | 25 |
| Dom. Coal | 136¾ | 134¼ |
| " pfd. | .... | .... |
| Intercolonial Coal | .... | .... |
| " " pfd. | .... | .... |
| Flemington Coke & Coal Co | .... | .... |
| Bank of Montreal | 260 | 260 |
| Ontario Bank | .... | .... |
| Molsons Bank | 211 | 211 |
| Bank of B. N. A. | 146½ | 146½ |
| Merchants Bank | .... | .... |
| Royal | .... | .... |
| Nova Scotia Bank | .... | .... |
| Bank of Toronto | .... | .... |
| Eastern Townships | .... | .... |
| Laurentide Pulp Co. | .... | .... |
| National Salt Com. | .... | .... |
| Commerce Bank | .... | .... |
| Imperial Bank | .... | .... |
| Hochelaga Bank | .... | .... |
| Bank of Ottawa | .... | .... |
| Union Bank | .... | .... |
| Quebec Bank | .... | .... |
| National Bank | .... | .... |
| North-West Land | .... | .... |
| " pfd. | .... | .... |
| Windsor Hotel | .... | .... |
| Com. Cable Coup Bonds | .... | .... |
| " " " Reg'd | .... | .... |
| People's Ht. & Lt. | .... | .... |
| Halifax Electric Ry | .... | .... |
| Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds | .... | .... |
| Can. Colored Cotton Bonds | .... | .... |
| Dom. Coal Bonds | .... | .... |
| Laurentide Pulp Bonds | .... | .... |
| Bell Telephone Bonds | .... | .... |
| Montmorency Cotton Bonds | .... | .... |
| " pfd. | .... | .... |
| National Salt Com. | .... | .... |
| Street Ry. Bonds | 105¾ | 105¼ |
| Dom. Iron & Steel Com | 57⅛ | 53 |
| " " pref. | 97 | 94 |
| " " Bonds | 92¾ | 91¼ |
| M. L. H. & P. Co. | 104 | 104 |
| Richelieu & Ontario | .... | .... |
| Nova Scotia Bonds | 111 | 111 |

### NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 26.—Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular within narrow limits. The only notable movements were in specialties. The Fuller Construction stocks continued their recent unexplained advance with gains of over a point each. The sale of 2,000 shares of Canadian Pacific was made at 138 to 138¾, compared with 138 1-8 on Saturday and the stock subsequently dropped to below 138. There were running sales of 3,000 shares of American Car at an extreme advance of ½. Colorado Fuel was rather sharply depressed.

The market became quieter, and leading stocks rallied. Recoveries, however, were slight, except in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Colorado Fuel, which sold about a point above the lowest. Louisville, Kansas City Southern and Wabash were heavy, but Missouri Pacific and Kansas and Texas were rather firm. Some minor specialties were lower. Tobacco preferred lost 1, and Westinghouse Electric 3 points. The Malting stocks were bid up one to two points, and the Pressed Steel Car stocks gained about a point. North American rose 2; Rutland preferred sold 2½ above the preceding sale. By mid-day the railway list was showing weakness again under the lead of St. Paul, which fell below 170. Bonds were irregular.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, May 26.—Noon—Money on call easy at 3 percent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ to 5 percent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.86¼ to 4.87 1-8 for demand, and at 4.84¼ to 4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.85½ and 4.88; commercial bills, at 4.83¾ to 4.84¼; bar silver, 51⅝; Mexican dollars, 41¾; government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railway bonds irregular.

London, May 26, 4 p.m.—Consols for money at 96½; do., for the account at 96½; Anaconda, 6 1-8; Atchison, 82¼; do., pref. 101⅜; B. and O., 109⅜; C.P.R., 143; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago, Gt. Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175¾; Denver and Rio Grande, at 43¼; do., preferred, 93; Erie, 37⅝; do., first preferred, 69½; do., second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 143; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; do., preferred, 60; New York Central, 161; Norfolk and Western 54¾; do., preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Penna., 76½; Reading, 32 1-3; do., first preferred, 42¾; do., second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 38; do., preferred, 91¾; Southern Pacific, 66½; Union Pacific, 107¼; do., preferred, 90; United States Steel, 41½; do., preferred, 93; Wabash, 23¾; do., preferred, 45⅝; Spanish fours, 78 1-8; Rand mines, 13; De Beers, 43.

Bar silver quiet, 24d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 3 percent.

Rate of discount in open market for short bills or three months is 2⅝ to 2 13-16 percent.

### TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Toronto, May 26.—Sales:

C.P.R.—50 at 140, 100 at 140, 10 at 140, 25 at 140, 50 at 139, 10 at 139, 100 at 139, 100 at 139, 100 at 139, 50 at 139¼, 50 at 139¼, 25 at 139¼, 100 at 139½, 10 at 139½, 100 at 140¼, 50 at 138¾, 50 at 138¾.

Duluth—100 at 52¾.

Centre Star—500 at 26.

Deer Trail—500 at 17¾.

Twin City—25 at 123.

# COMMERCIAL

## Montreal Wholesale Prices

Local grain circles are somewhat quiet, and the only line moving in any quantity is oats; in other lines prices are almost nominal.

In flour, the amount of business during the past week has slightly decreased, but prices continue firm for both Manitoba and Ontario. The same may be said of feed and rolled oats, which are increasingly scarce. The latter has advanced about 20c per bag.

There is little difference to note in provisions beyond a slight decrease in the prices of ham and bacon made early last week. Cheese has fallen off a full cent, owing to the large supplies now being placed on the market, but is still a full cent higher than the same time last year. Butter is also easier at a fractional decline.

Eggs are firm, and the same may be said of potatoes, which are getting rapidly more valuable.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, spot and May, No. 1, 75½c; No. 2, 73½c; Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat, May, 78c; No. 2, 76½c; No. 2 oats, locally 49½c to 50c; barley, 57c; buckwheat, 58c afloat May, low freights; peas, 87c; rye, 62½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.30, and strong bakers, $3.80 to $4; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.77; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.00.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.40 to $2.50 in bags, and $5.00 to $5.25 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20; shorts, $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $21; shorts in bulk, $23 nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 to $8 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $23.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 9c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11¾c; finest lard, 12c to 12¼c; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon 11c to 12c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario, new, 10⅝c to 10½c; Quebec, new, 10 1-8c to 10c.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 13c to 13½c per dozen.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19¾c to 19½c.

ASHES — Potash, firsts, $4.20 to $4.30; seconds, $3.80; pearl ash, $6.

POTATOES—Choice stock, $1; seconds, 85c to 90c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 5c to 5½c per lb., in wood; tins, 70c to 80c; sugar, 7c to 8c.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.—May 22.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves and 300 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were also a considerable number of cattle and about 1,000 calves sold here yesterday. The butchers were present in large numbers, and were well pleased with the drop in the prices of cattle, amounting to about one quarter of a cent per lb. in prime animals, and nearly half a cent per lb. in the prices of common to medium stock. Mr. G. Martel paid 6c per lb. for a pair of very prime heifers, and the other prime beeves sold at from 5½c to 5¾c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 4c to 5¼c; bulls at from 3c to 4c, and the common stock at from 3¼c to 4c, while some of the leaner old cows would scarcely bring 3c per lb. Calves sold at from $1.50 to $7 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep, with one dollar off for bucks. Yearlings sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs are lower in price and sell at from 6¾c to 7¼c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 26.

There were about 500 head of cattle, 700 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was good owing to the demand for shipment to Britain and nearly 100 head of the best cattle were bought for that purpose, the prices paid for them ranging from 5½c to a little over 6c per lb. The prices of all kinds of cattle were considerably higher than on Thursday's market, but scarcely as high as on last Monday. Prime beeves sold from 5¾c to near 6¼c per lb., a lot of 26 head of good steers were sold at 6c per lb. Pretty good stock sold at from 4¼c to 5½c, and the common animals at from 3¼c to 4c per lb. The calves were a rather poor lot and sold at from $2 to $5 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3½c to 3¾c for the others. Yearlings sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.60 to $4 each. Fat hogs were plentiful, but there seemed to be no demand for them. The only lot sold brought 7c per lb. weighed off the cars.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 23.

There was a good attendance of both the farmers and the market gardeners at the markets to-day, and large crowds of buyers were on hand to secure the best bargains they could. Green truck seems to have got pretty well over the effec ; of the severe freezing two weeks ago, and prices are declining. Potatoes are still inclined to advance, and sold to-day at from 95c to $1 for the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 50c do.; carrots, $1.50 do. American cabbages are very plentiful, and some of it is beginning to show signs of decay, and it sells at from $1.50 to $2.25 the case; shalots are very plentiful, and bring from 4c to 5c the large bunch; radishes, 15c to 20c the dozen bunches; lettuce, 20c to 35c do.; oats, $1.05 to $1.10 the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do. A pork carcase was sold for 9¾c per lb.; pork pieces bring from 9c to 13c do.; dead turkeys, 14c to 15c per lb.; and geese, 10c; chickens, 13c to 16c do.; tub butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 18c to 20c the dozen; older eggs, 15c do.; apples, $4 to $5.50 the barrel; oranges, $5 to $5.50 the case; lemons, 50c to $2 the box; strawberries sold at the railway depot at 16c to 18c the quart box; bananas, $1 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

### TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

In view of the proposed visit to Jamaica of delegates from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association a joint committee was got together at Kingston, Jamaica, of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and the Merchants' Exchange. At this meeting suggestions were made and forwarded to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. In this document it is suggested that investigation should be made of rates from Canadian ports as compared with those from United States ports; that efforts should be made to procure, through freight rates to and from Canadian ports, equal to those charged via the United States ports. It is also pointed out that Jamaica produces 20,000,000 bunches of bananas in the year. Canada consumes about 600,000, of which only 12,600 come from Jamaica. With regard to oranges, Jamaica produces about 100,000,000 oranges. The Canadian consumption is 40,000,000, but only 4,000,000 come direct from Jamaica. It is suggested that there are good openings in Canada for Jamaica sugar and coffee, while Canadian flour should find a much better market there. The importation amounts to 14,881 barrels, of which only 1,500 come from Canada. The delgates did not recommend that Canada should be given any special preference in Jamaican markets, believing that the natural conditions of the respective colonies were in favor of a mutual trade.

### APRIL BANK STATEMENT.

The April bank statement shows a decline in circulation compared with March, the total in March amounting to $52,442,982, and in April to $50,691,588. It is still, however, some $3,600,000 ahead of April last year when the figures were $47,002,701. Current loans in Canada on the other hand show an increase, being $302,160,867 for April, compared with $300,066,698 for March. A year ago they were only $271,818,755. The demand deposits in Canada are $99,210,543, compared with $92,380,118 in March, and $92,907,158 for April, 1901, and the notice deposits in Canada amount to $239,875,361, compared with $239,529,963 for March, and $215,352,273 for April last year. The call loans in Canada are $302,160,867, compared with $300,066,698 for March, and $271,818,759 for April a year ago. The total liabilities show the large increase of nearly $8,000,000, the amount for March having been $400,496,328, compared with $448,326,515 in the April statement. Assets have increased nearly as much as the figures for April showing $564,576,264 for April, compared with $556,901,406 for March. A year ago the assets were only $511,596,603, and then they showed remarkable expansion compared with former periods. The cash assets amount to nearly half of the liabilities.

### CHEESE BOARDS.

Bristol, May 24.—Cheese was steady, with a fair enquiry, while stocks are moderate. Old white ranges from 59s to 60s, and colored is held at 62s. New ranges from 56s to 57s. There was only a light grade in Russian butter, which sells at 98s to 102s.

Liverpool, May 24.—Butter, nominal; and cheese firm; finest white, old, 57s; do., new, 54s; finest colored, old, 60s; do., new, 54s 6d.

Belleville, Ont., May 24.—There were 1,825 white and 20 colored cheese offered here to-day. Sales were as follows: Watkin, 520 white and 100 colored at 9¾c; Hodgson Bros., 150 white at 9¾c; Magrath, 170 white at 9⅝c, and 100 colored at 9¾c; balance unsold.

Cornwall, Ont., May 24.—Cheese manufacturers in this section were shaking hands with themselves at the Cornwall board yesterday over having sold out clean a week previous at 11 1-8c to 11⅛c. Yesterday the best prices were 9⅝c for both white and colored, and 9½c for American, and at this figure nearly all of the 1,350 boxes boarded were sold. Last year at this date the price was 8⅝c, exactly one cent a pound less. The number sold last year was 1,454. Yesterday, J. F. McGregor got 533 for Lovell & Christmas; S. Wotherspoon, 371 for A. A. Ayer & Co.; J. A. McRae, 149 for Hodgson Brothers; J. A. Welsh, 107 for James Alexander. Total, 1,160.

Canton, N.Y., May 24.—On the cheese board to-day there were offered 389 boxes of large cheese; 1,417 boxes of twins, and 793 tubs of butter. The cheese sold at 9⅝c for large, and 9¾c for twins, and the butter for 22c.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., May 24 — Thirteen lots, 911 boxes, of cheese offered. Nine and one-half cents bid; no sales.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 73¼ | 74 | 73⅛ | 73¾ |
| Sept. | 72⅝ | 72⅞ | 72⅜ | 72⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 62⅝ | 63¼ | 62¼ | 63¼ |
| Sept. | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60 | 60⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | .... | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ |
| Sept. | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| July | 17.00 | 17.02 | 16.92 | 16.97 |
| Sept. | 17.10 | 17.15 | 17.06 | 17.12 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| July | 10.12 | 10.15 | 10.10 | 10.12 |
| Sept. | 10.12 | 10.17 | 10.12 | 10.15 |
| Short Ribs— | | | | |
| July | 9.57 | 9.60 | 9.52 | 9.55 |
| Sept. | 9.60 | 9.62 | 9.55 | 9.57 |

### BRITISH DAIRY MARKETS.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending May 16, 1902:

Cheese—There has been a slight improvement in the consumptive demand for both old and new makes, but values show no change. English cheese are now more plentiful, and are in excellent request at prices which compare very favorably with American and Canadian produce. We quote to-day's prices as under:

Finest Canadian colored Sept. and Oct. makes, 60s to 62s; finest Canadian white, Sept. and Oct. makes, 57s to 59s; under grades, according to quality, 42s to 56s; Finest new Canadian and United States colored, 55s 6d to 56s 6d; finest new Canadian and United States white, 54s to 55s.

Butter—Finest qualities, from Denmark, Russia, Siberia, and other continental sources—are in plentiful supply, and values are moderate, but demand is disappointing. Canadian fresh made is arriving in limited quantities, but, coming into competition with Irish creamery and continental produce, is a slow sale. The supply of second grades and lower qualities is practically nil. We quote:—Choicest Canadian creamery, 96s to 98s; choicest United States creamery, none here; choicest United States process, none here; finest imitation, finest ladle and Canadian dairy, none here; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 100s to 108s; choicest Russian in Kiel casks, 90s to 96s; choicest New Zealand, 98 to 100s.

Under the new government regulation (which came into force on May 15), all butter is deemed to be adulterated if found to contain an excess of water over 16 percent.

### THE GOLDEN CROWN.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Golden Crown Mining Company of Ontario, Limited, was held at the head office of the company in Ottawa on Friday, May 23.

The reports submitted by the directors, which were unanimously adopted by the shareholders, showed the affairs of the company to be in a most satisfactory condition.

The following were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:—J. S. Buchan, William Gamble, William Ogilvie, R. R. Samuel, N. C. Smillie, W. Morley Ogilvie, and J. T. Bryson, and at a meeting of the above board of directors, Mr. J. S. Buchan was elected president; Mr. Wm. Gamble, vice-president; Mr. William Ogilvie, managing director; Mr. R. R. Samuel, secretary-treasurer; and Mr. W. Morley Ogilvie, chief engineer of the company.

The work will be in charge of Mr. William Ogilvie, ex-Governor of the Yukon, who was appointed managing director as above stated, and who leaves for Dawson in a few days, to prepare for the summer's work.

### CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT MOVEMENT.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25. — Walter Vrooman, of the Western Co-Operative movement, has closed contracts for the purchase of six of the largest elevators in the Kansas wheat belt, and two of the largest flouring mills. The price paid is said to have been $750,000. Mr. Vrooman says the present purchase is but the beginning of a movement to centre the farmers of Kansas in a co-operative branch of the Vrooman Co-Operative Company. The farmers are to be taken into the scheme upon the payment of $100 each, for which they are to receive the market value of their wheat sold to the company, and in addition will receive one-half of the profit derived, the other half going to co-operative stores through which the wheat and flour will be handled.

### TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 23.—The receipts at the Toronto cattle market were light this morning, and the market continued strong with a good demand for all classes of cattle. The offerings were all quickly bought and the prices obtained were uniformly high, with the exception of butchers' cattle, which were only steady. Exporters, as usual, led the market in strength, a number of sales occurring at $6.35 per cwt. for choice. Picked lots of butchers' cattle sold well at the high prices but the choice and fair grades were dull. The trade in sheep and lambs was steady and good. The offerings were light and the demand was good. Hogs were offered liberally, and the price declined 25c per cwt.

Export Cattle—In the face of small receipts and a good demand, prices were strong at a good demand shr shstaoinetaoi strong at $5.40 to $6.40 per cwt. for choice Medium brought $4.50 to $5.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Were quiet, generally, though picked lots sold well at $5.50 to $5.80 per cwt. Straight loads sold at $4.65 to $5.50.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady at $4 to $5 per cwt. for short-keep feeders and $3.75 to $4 for heavy stockers.

Sheep and Lambs—Were steady at $4 to $4.50 for export ewes, $5 to $5.50 for yearling lambs, and $2.50 to $5 each for spring lambs.

Hogs—Were easier at $7 per cwt. for choice, and $6.75 for lights and fats.

The market receipts were 71 loads, which included 671 cattle, 313 sheep and lambs, 2,807 hogs and 30 calves.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, May 12.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 70 head, and consisted chiefly of Norfolk. Trade opened slow, but as day advanced became firmer in regard to value, clearance being expected. Steady demand for butchering cows and bulls at fully late rates. Arrivals, 6 Scotch, 27 Irish, 832 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 30 Devon, 295 Midland, home and western counties. Decrease of 1,180 in number penned in sheep market. Wedder sheep met steady trade at last week's quotations, but ewes were lower in price; best quality small lambs were shade dearer, but other grades lower. Calf trade nominal. Beasts, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s 2d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 10d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,190; sheep and lambs, 8,740; calves, 20.

Liverpool, May 12.—Cattle, 789; sheep and lambs, 8,767. Best beasts, 6½d to 6¾d; second, 5¾d to 6¼d; third, 4¾d to 5½d. Best Scotch sheep, 7⅝d to 8¼d; wool, 8½d to 9d; other sorts, 6½d to 8d; lambs, 9d to 9½d. An increase of 153 cattle and 2,531 sheep and lambs. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates.

Perth, May 10.—Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Limited, held a special sale of home-wintered and Irish one and two-year-old grazing cattle, cross and half-bred hoggs, blackfaced ewe and wedder hoggs, black-faced and Cheviot ewes and lambs, milch cows and calves on Friday. The show of stock was a very large and excellent one, comprising 1,836 cattle, 6,432 sheep, 221 milch cows and 51 calves. Milch cows comprised the largest show that has yet been forward at Perth, and, notwithstanding the excessive numbers, a good demand was experienced throughout the sale at prices in keeping with those current last week. Sheep—Cross hoggs from 32s to 35s 9d, and from 25s 9d to 31s; half-bred hoggs at 34s; blackfaced wedder hoggs from 14s to 21s; blackfaced ewe hoggs to 24s 6d, and from 16s to 21s 3d. ewes and lambs from 27s to 33s 3d. Cattle—Home-wintered two year olds from £15 to £17 17s 6d, and from £10 17s 6d to £14 12s 6d; one-year-olds, from £9 to £11 12s 6d, and from £7 to £8 15s; Irish two-year-olds from £14 10s to £16, and from £10 10s to £13 17s 6d; stirks from £8 5s to £10 5s, and from £6 to £8; milch cows from £17 to £22 12s 6d, and from £10 to £16 15s.

### AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 23.—Beeves, receipts, 3,726; steers steady to strong; bulls and cows steady; good cows, firm; steers, $5.75 to $7.35; tops, $7.65; oxen, $6.10; bulls, at $3.60 to $5.80; cows, $2.75 to $5.55. Cables, steady for sheep; cattle, firm; refrigerator beef lower at 11c per lb. Shipments today, 2,200 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 313; firm and higher; veals, $5 to $5.25; little calves, $3.50; city dressed veals 8c to 10½c per lb.; extra, 11c. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,642; market quite demoralized; sheep, 25c to 35c lower; lambs, 25c to 50c lower; 8½ cars unsold; clipped sheep, $3.50 to $5.50; culls, $3.00; woolled do., nominal; clipped lambs, $5.25 to $6; prime unshorn, $7.55 to $7.60; spring lambs easier at $6.50 to $8. Hogs, receipts, 1,276; market weak; state hogs, $7.40 to $7.45; western hogs, nominal.

Chicago, May 23.—Cattle, receipts, 2,500, including 200 Texans; steady; good to prime steers, $7.50 to $7.75; poor to medium, $5 to $6.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $5.25; cows, $1.50 to $6; heifers, at $2.50 to $6.25; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; bulls $2.50 to $5.50; calves, $3 to $7; Texas fed steers, $4.50 to $6.85. Hogs, receipts, 23,000; left over, 8,000; choice steady to 5c higher; others weak; mixed and butchers', $6.90 to $7.30; good to choice heavy, $7.25 to $7.40; rough heavy, $6.90 to $7.20; light, $6.70 to $7; bulk of sales, $6.95 to $7.30. Sheep, receipts, 2,000; sheep lower; lambs, steady to lower; good to choice wethers, $5.50 to $6.25; western sheep, $5.75 to $6.25; native lambs, clipped, $5 to $6.90; western lambs, $5.75 to $6.90.

### ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., May 24.—Flour, $2 to $2.25; red wheat, 75c to 80c; goose wheat, 70c to 70c; bran, $15; shorts, $19; middlings, $21; barley, 52c to 60c; oats, 44c to 45c; peas, 85c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 70c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $5.60 to $6; wool, 9c to 12c; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 80c.

Toronto, May 26.—Wheat—The market for Ontario red and white winter is very firm here. Owing to the small supplies in the vicinity of many mills high prices have to be paid for car lots, farmers' stocks being largely exhausted. Red and white are quoted at 80c each and middle freights and some holders are asking 81c. Goose is in demand for feeding and the market is firm at 68c to 69c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 76c to 77c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is half a cent lower than a few days ago, No. 1 hard now being quoted at 83c; No. 1 northern at 80c, and No. 2 northern at 83c, grinding in transit.

Flour—Firmer in sympathy with wheat. Cars of Ontario patents are quoted at $2.95 to $3 in buyers' bags east and middle freights; choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill feed—Firmer at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 to $19 for bran in bulk east and middle freights.

Barley—In demand for feeding but there is very little inquiry for malting; No. 3 is quoted at 51c east in cars and at 50c middle freights.

Rye—Firm at 60c east and middle freights

Corn—Firm at 61c for Canada No. 2 mixed and 62c for No. 3 yellow west.

Oats in good demand and firm at 43c for No. 2 white east and middle freights.

Oatmeal—Firm at $4.70 for cars of bags and $4.85 for barrels on the track Toronto.

Peas—Steady at 79c to 80c for No. 2 east and 78c to 79c middle freights.

Butter—Receipts of choice dairies are not large although the offerings of dairies are more liberal. There is good demand for all the best dairies offering. The demand for creameries is good. Prices are steady, creamery, prints, 19c to 20c; do., solids, 18½c to 19c; dairy, pound rolls, choice, 15c to 16c; large rolls, choice, 15c to 16c; medium, 12c to 13c; do., low grades, 9c to 12c.

Eggs—The offerings are liberal and there is a good demand. The market is firmer at 14c.

Baled hay—Steady. Cars on the track here of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $10.25.

Baled straw—Rather quiet, the offerings are small. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.

Live hogs—Receipts toward the close of last week were large and prices were lower at 7c for choice bacon and 6¾c per lb. for heavy and light fats. The demand has been good.

Dressed hogs—Offerings here have been light. There has been a fair demand from local butchers and the market is fifty cents to eighty-five cents lower than a week ago, farmers' lots now being quoted at $8.50 to $8.75.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 26.—White wheat, 75c to 80c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 80c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 80c per bushel; barley, 50c to 53c per bush; peas, 75c to 78c per bushel; oats, 42c to 45c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $16 to $20 per ton; shorts, $18 to $22 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.85 to $7 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, $10 to $11 per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

## OUR MAIL BAG.

Perry Station, May 19, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—I hereby send my thirtieth annual subscription for 'Weekly Witness.' For that many years it has been a welcome visitor, may I not say inmate, in our home. I need not say that it has passed the experimental stage; it did that long ago. May it stand in the future as it has in the past for truth and righteousness until the fetters of the drink habit are broken, and the curse of the traffic is forever removed from our fair land. Your truly,

G. E. ROBERTSON,
Teacher.

Sine, April 21, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—I am now sending you a club of four subscriptions. I have taken the 'Messenger' for nine or ten years, and expect to take it as long as I can get it. I look for it as regular as I do my meals. For a paper of its kind it cannot be equalled at twice the price. I prize it greatly for its Sunday-school helps, and also for its other reading. I would like to send a much larger order, but will have to do with this at present.

Hoping this will find you all prosperous and growing, I remain,

Yours truly,
G. E. IVESON.

### A MODEL DAIRY FARM.

A few miles from New York and three miles back from Sing Sing, is a unique dairy farm. Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of the Sun Life Assurance Company, returned from a short visit to New York, speaks of it with much enthusiasm.

Some years ago Mr. Law, the owner, who was then a business man in the city of New York, finding himself on the verge of nervous collapse, gave up and went away from the hurly-burly to try the open air remedy.

The business has grown, until now Mr. Law has a herd of one thousand cows, all Jerseys, and all the milk is shipped direct to New York. There, where milk ordinarily brings eight cents a quart, this milk brings twelve, and there is always a demand for more than he can supply.

The chief thing aimed at is perfect purity. Every cow is curried and the hind parts washed before each milking, the milkers all don fresh uniforms for their work and after each cow is milked the milker washes his hands before the next one is touched. In the stable are such mottoes as 'No loud talking,' 'Do unto the cow as you would like the cow to do unto you,' and the kindest and gentlest treatment is everywhere insisted upon. Seven hundred hands are employed and live upon the place.

An agricultural school, occupying a portion of the property, is planning to move away to larger quarters.

'Why do you move at all?' queried Mr. Macaulay. 'Why do you not buy more land right here?'

'Buy more land here! Do you know what this land is held at? $500 an acre!

## OBITUARY.

### DEATH OF MR. JOHN CASSILS.

Mr. John Cassils sat at the board meeting of the Merchants Bank on Tuesday, as vice-president, alert and business-like as usual, with that good-humored smile in his eyes, rather than on his lips, which was characteristic of him—a token of his good feeling toward everyone. He had remarked to a friend early in the day that he had never felt better in his life. In the evening, however, Mr. Cassils was taken ill, and, as he got no better, Dr. Craik and Dr. Roddick were called. It was thought he was easier on Wednesday, and his son, Mr. H. B. Cassils, came down to business as usual. He received a telephone message about 11 o'clock calling him home to his father's bedside in haste, and it was but a short time afterwards that he telephoned to the firm—Messrs. Shaw, Cassils & Co.—that his father had passed away. The news was afterwards sent to the Merchants' Bank and elsewhere to the business concerns Mr. Cassils was connected with so intimately. That it caused profound sorrow need hardly be said, for, aside from business integrity and quality of a high order, Mr. Cassils had a personality that attracted many friends. He was quiet

## VICTORIA DAY

### The Holiday was Very Generally Observed in Montreal.

SOME CITIES OF CANADA ARE CELEBRATING TO-DAY.

Victoria Day was observed in Montreal this year perhaps more generally than usual for a Saturday holiday. The candy and fruit stores, groceries and butcher shops were open most of the day, but other stores were, in nearly every case, closed all day. There was little doing in Montreal in the way of a celebration, but thousands of citizens took advantage of cheap excursion rates by train and boat to visit other places, expecting their friends to return the call and visit Montreal on Coronation Day.

The weather was showery in some localities and a good many picnicking parties got caught in the rain. Some of the games advertised had to be postponed and while there were many who spent part of the day on the mountain and other parks, outdoor sports and pleasures were somewhat interfered with by the unsettled weather.

In the evening the small boy conducted a display of fireworks, but no serious accidents or fires are reported locally as a result. A few boys, however, succeeded in attracting the attention of the police and being taken to neighboring stations in the patrol waggons. There was a very fair display of flags, but the best and largest ones were kept indoors on account of the rain that either threatened or fell.

A number of the Duke of York's Own Canadian Hussars had a pleasant outing. About twenty of them mustered at their quarters and rode to Dorval. They arrived there about noon and were hospitably entertained by Captain J. J. Riley at his house.

### McGILL GRADUATES IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 24.—Graduates of McGill University, Montreal, who live in this city, dined to-night and sent this message to King Edward:

'Private Secretary, the King, London:

'The New York Graduates' Society of McGill University, Canada, this evening assembled in affectionate memory of Victoria the great and good Queen, send heartfelt greetings to His Imperial Majesty, King Edward VII. May his coronation be distinguished by peace with honor and abundant prosperity for Great Britain and her loyal colonies.

'Long live the King, long live Anglo-American brotherhood.

'WOLFRED NELSON,
'President.'

The dinner was the seventh annual one of the graduates. Dr. Nelson had with him at the guests' table Principal Peterson, of the university, and the presidents of several societies. The toasts included 'Armaments and their influence on industries and peace,' responded to by Hudson Maxim, who contended that the 'way to avoid war was to be prepared for it.'

### AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 25.—Victoria Day was spent very quietly here. In the morning the weather was favorable for an outing, and many took the opportunities afforded by boat and train, to spend the day outside the city. In the afternoon there was a heavy fall of rain, which spoiled the pleasure for those in the city, and also extended to the outside towns. There was an abundant display of patriotism in the evening in the shape of fireworks. The principal event of the day was the outing and sham battle of the 43rd Regiment at Britannia.

### AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., May 25.—Cornwall had an international military celebration yesterday under the auspices of the Lacrosse Club, the 40th Separate Company, national Guards, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the Highland Cadet Battalion, of Montreal, were both here, and took part in a parade, military manoeuvres, fancy drills, etc.

### AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, May 25.—The town was aglow yesterday afternoon with military splendor. Richly uniformed troops paraded the streets to the accompaniment of martial music, while flags and banners fluttered from the buildings. All Windsor was en fete for a three days' celebration in honor of Victoria Day. The Michigan National Guards and Naval Reserves received equally warm reception with the Canadian soldiers, and the Stars and Stripes blended with the colors of the Union Jack. Ontario and Michigan joined hands in homage to the dead Queen's memory, and national enmity was forgotten in the glory of Anglo-Saxon achievement. The parade ormed on West Sandwich street, under command of Lieut.-Colonel James C. Guillot, who was brigadier of the day.

### KINGSTON CELEBRATES.

Kingston, Ont., May 26.—Three hundred United States troops arrived yesterday afternoon to participate in the Victorian Day celebration. They were given a grand reception at Folger's wharf and along a short route march afterwards taken. The visiting troops included the companies of the 4th Battalion of the National Guard, 39th Watertown, N.Y.,, 31st Mohawk, N.Y., 28th and 44th Utica, N.Y. They were officially received by Mayor Shaw, Col. Montizambert, D.O.C., and Mr. Twitchell, United States consul. Their headquarters are the City Hall. Last evening they paraded to Brock Street Methodist Church for divine service. The weather is charming to-day. There was a military demonstration, horse races, baseball and lacrosse in honor of the day. The city is crowded withr visitors.

### CELEBRATION AT BEDFORD.

The town of Bedford did itself great honor by the manner in which it celebrated Victoria Day. The town was gaily decorated with bunting and evergreens and the celebration, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was carried out strictly in accordance with the programme. It began with an industrial parade in the morning, including fine representations from the different manufacturing interests of the town, among which were the Bedford Manufacturing Company, the Bedford Stove Company, McKenny's Marble Works, Gilmour Paint Works, and other concerns. These were excellent in character and a great credit to the industries represented. The usual 'Horribles' were also in evidence, adding much to the interest and amusement of the occasion. This was followed in the afternoon by horse races. The evening was given to a grand display of fireworks, followed by a dance in Victoria Hall. The crowd, which was large, was well ordered and the celebration committee are to be congratulated on the success of the affair.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

### BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At 63 St. Mark street, on May 15, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown. 21

DALRYMPLE — On May 10, 1902, at 26 Lincoln avenue, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Dalrymple. 20

HOLDEN — At 321 Kensington avenue, Westmount, on May 20, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Holden, a son.

ROBERTSON — At 144a Durocher street, on May 26, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Robertson.
Toronto and Winnipeg papers please copy.

TAIT — At 'Meade Hollow,' St. Laurent, Que., on Thursday, May 8, 1902, the wife of Robert Tait, of a daughter. 22

### MARRIED.

BOWERS—GUN.—At the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., by the rector, Rev. W. H. Wade, on May 20, 1902, Frank Gresty Bowers, Esq., M.A., of Toronto, son of the late Thomas Bowers, Esq., of London, England, to Annie Edith, daughter of R. L. Gunn, Esq., of Hamilton, Ontario. 23

BROWNE—SHEA.—On May 19, 1902, at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Delargy, C.SS.R., Thos. Browne, of Montreal, to Mary (May), daughter of Michael Shea, of Quebec. 23

CUNNINGHAM — ALEMSBURG — At Milton, N.S., on May 2, 1902, by the Rev. C. Moore, Mr. James A. Cunningham, of Great Hill, to Miss Sarah Alemsburg, of Greenfield, Queen's County, N.S. 22

HARE — SPRENTALL — At the residence of the bride, on May 7, 1902, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Marcus F. Hare, to Mrs. M. J. Sprentall, all of Brighton, Ont. 26

HARRISON—McCAUL.—At the residence of the father of the bride, 259 Clinton street, Toronto, on May 14, 1902, at 5 p.m., by the Rev. James McCaul, B.A., cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. George Fisher, Clinton de Mar Harrison of Phoenix, N.Y., to Laura, third daughter of Mr. Wm. T. McCaul. The young couple left at 10 p.m. to visit friends in the east for a month, before settling in Phoenix. 21

HAZLETT — DEMOND — At the Congregational parsonage, Milton, N.S., on May 17, 1902, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, Mr. Charles Hazlett, of Milton, Queen's County, to Miss Cora Demond, of Waterloo, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

HERINGTON — SARGANT — On May 20, 1902, at the residence of James Sargant, (Secretary Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada), 280 Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A., Percy Reginald Herington (of the firm of Jasper & Herington, New York), to Olive H. Sargant. 22

HILL—LETCH. — On May 18, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 154 Isabella street, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackey, of All Saints', D. Ernest Hill, to Alice M., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Letch. 21

LENZ — GRANT — In the Baptist Church, Ingersoll, Ont., on May 21, 1902, by the father of the bride, the Rev. Jas. Grant, assisted by the bride's brother, the Rev. James A. Grant, B.A., and the Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., George Lenz, M.D., of Gloversville, N.Y., to Annie Borton Grant, of Ingersoll. 26

MENANCON — MELIERES — On May 22, 1902, at Pointe aux Trembels Schools, by the Rev. Prof. Brandt, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Coussirat, the Rev. G. Taylor and the Rev. L. A. Abram, the Rev. J. E. Menancon, to Miss Louisa Melieres, daughter of the late David Melieres, of Montecheroux, France. 22

PITTS — LEFTWICH — On May 10, 1902, at St. Mary's, Newington, by the Rev. Canon Palmer, George James Stuart, second son of the late George Pitts, civil engineer, of Newfoundland, to Ada Millicent, eldest daughter of Ralph Winnington Leftwich, M.D., of Kensington Park Road and Buckingham Gate, London, England.

ROSS—PARROTT.— On May 21, 1902, at Trinity Church, Quebec, by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, Percy D. Ross to Laura Parrott. 23

SYLVESTER — CLEVELAND — At the residence of Edward H. Todd, Esq., Barnston, brother-in-law of the bride, on May 20, 1902, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Sarah A. (Sadie), youngest daughter of the late Chester Cleveland, to George A. Sylvester, of Barford.

WHYTE — BRADEN — On May 21, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 222 Garden avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick, Miss Minnie E. Braden, to Mr. John A. Whyte, both of Toronto.

### DIED.

ADAMS — At Victoria, B.C., on May 16, 1902, George Gordon, eldest son of Geo. W. Adams, aged 16 years. 26

BENEDICT — On May 21, 1902, at 65 Theodore street, Ottawa, Miss Annie Victoria Benedict, sister-in-law of Mr. R. Reeley, Sparks street. 22

BLACKADAR.—At 185 Queen street, Ottawa, on May 19, 1902, Col. William H. Blackadar. 21

BLAGRAVE — At 67 Drummond street, Montreal, on the evening of May 21, 1902, Jane Palmer, relict of the late Robert Blagrave, aged 80 years.

BOWEN — At Mapleton, Compton, Que., on May 17, 1902, Sarah Stimson, wife of Charles Bowen, in her 80th year.

BRERETON.—At Mascouche Rapids, Que., on May 17, 1902, Julia Ann Sanderson, aged 37 years, dearly beloved wife of John Brereton.
Interred at Mascouche. 21

CASSILS—In this city, on May 21, 1902, John Cassils, in his sixty-sixth year.

COMMON — On May 23, 1902, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, William J. Common, aged 49 years.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Montreal.

*We carry a splendid assortment of*

SUMMER SPORTING GOODS

Lacrosse, Baseball
Cricket, Croquet, &c.,&c.

GOLF GOODS.

DRIVERS and BRASSIES, in socket and spliced patterns, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50.

IRONS in all styles, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25.

BALLS, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50.

GOLF SPIKES, Tees, Rubber Grips, Score Books, Paint, Ball Cleaners, etc.

CADDY BAGS from $1.00 to $12.00.

CLUBS in Vardon, Spalding, H. M. & Co. Special, Morristown.

BALLS in Vardon Flyers, Silvertown, Ocobo, Helsby, Fyfe and Remades.

FISHING REQUISITES
OF ALL KINDS.

TROUT FLIES, 35c and 50c per dozen.
BASS FLIES, 75c and $1.00.
SALMON FLIES, $2.50 dozen, 25c each.
TROUT RODS, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.30, $1.50, $1.65 $1.75, $2.00, $2.40, $2.65, $2.85, $3.25, $4.00, $4.75, $5.75, $7.50, $8.00, $9.00, $10, $18.
SALMON RODS up to $35.
REELS, LINES, CASTS, BAITS, BASKETS, LANDING NETS, FLY HOOKS, SWIVELS, SINKERS, etc.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.


DAVIS — On May 15, 1902, at L'Anse aux Cousins, Gaspe, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, Henry Davis. 26

DOHERTY.—In this city, on May 23, 1902, Julia Carey, beloved wife of John Doherty, and native of County Cork, Ireland.

FORD—In this city, on May 21, 1902, Robert, second son of William Ford, aged 21 years and 5 days.

GREEN — At Quebec, on May 20, 1902, Ellen Elizabeth Green, at the age of 77 years.

GUILMARTIN—At Quebec, on May 17, 1902, Laurence James Guilmartin, Esq., aged 76 year. 21

HENDERSON — At her residence, No. 182 Mance street, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1902, Elizabeth Barker, wife of the late David Henderson.

HENDERSON — At Toronto, on May 20, 1902, J. D. Henderson, in his 74th year. 22

HINCHY.—In Mount Forest, on May 18, 1902, Carrie Chandler Bishop, beloved wife of F. J. Hinchy, station agent C.P.R., Mount Forest, aged 31 years 9 months and 18 days. 21

KENNEDY — Entered into rest, at the Church Home, 160 John street, Toronto, on May 20, 1902, Lucy Kennedy, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Kennedy, first incumbent St. John the Evangelist Church, Toronto, aged 84 years. 22

KNIGHT — At Bedford, N.S., on May 21, 1902, Thomas Frederick Knight, in the 74th year of his age. 26

LE DAIN — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, this city, on May 24, 1902, Thos. Edward Fleming Le Dain, aged 43 years. 26

LINDSAY.—Found drowned in the Ottawa river, on Saturday, May 17, 1902, Arthur Lindsay, chief clerk of the contracts branch of the postal department, late of No. 50 Lyon street, Ottawa, in the 63rd year of his age.

MASON.—On the evening of May 22, 1902, Richard Mason, in his 83rd year, for over 50 years a resident of Lapraírie parish.

MATHEWSON — At Bradley, South Dakota, suddenly, Hugh M. Mathewson, late of the Toronto 'Globe.' 22

MATTHEWS — At her son's residence, 14 Cathcart street, on Sunday, May 25, 1902, Emma O. Jones, beloved wife of Stephen Matthews, aged 77 years.

McADAM—On the morning of May 20, 1902, at the residence of his son, Wm. McAdam, Vankleek Hill, Ont., John McAdam, a native of the Village of Glenq, County Antrim, Ireland, aged 84 years. 22

M'CABE.—In Kingston, Ont., on May 21, 1902, Alexander McCabe, aged 86. 23

McDONALD — The death of Mrs. Donald McDonald, occurred on May 11, 1902, at Loch Lomond, C.B. The deceased was born in North-West Invernesshire, Scotland and had attained the ripe age of 100 years. John McDonald, superintendent of streets, Halifax, N.S., is a son of deceased. 26

McDOUGALL — On May 21, 1902, at her late residence, No. 90 Sully street, Toronto, Margaret McDougall, dearly beloved wife of Dugald McDougall, formerly of Kincardine, Ont., native of Islay, Argylshire, Scotland, in the 76th year of her age. Deeply regretted. 26

MITCHELL — On May 21, 1902, Stanley Gordon Mitchell, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mitchell, 6 months and 18 days.

MITCHELL — At Brompton, Que., on May 18, 1902, William Mitchell, aged 82 years.

MOORE — At Montana, on May 15, 1902, Robert C. Moore, aged 84 years.

NESBITT.— At Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Great Britain, on May 20, 1902, Fanny, wife of Charles Nesbitt, advocate, and elder daughter of Mr. Frank Grundy, Sherbrooke, P.Q. 23

RAYCROFT.—On May 21, 1902, at Hamilton, Ont., Richard Raycroft, in his 59th year.

REDPATH — At Redlands, Cal., on Sunday, May 18, 1902, Peter Whiteford Redpath, eldest son of the late Mr. John J. Redpath. 20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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2044. Dame Winnifred May Foley, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Herbert B. Muir, of the same place, Clerk, and duly authorized, Plaintiff, vs. the said Herbert B. Muir, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been instituted this day by Plaintiff against Defendant.
Montreal, 23rd May, 1902.
CRAMP & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REID — Suddenly, at 2486 Notre Dame st., on Thursday, May 22, 1902, Wm. H. Reid, City Detective, aged 33 years.

ROUTH.—On May 19, 1902, at the residence of his mother, 91 Albert street, Ottawa, in his 27th year, Charles Tracey Routh, third son of the late Alexander J. Routh. 21

SHETLER — At 129 Charron street, on May 24, 1902, Ellen, daughter of the late James McDonald, and beloved wife of George Shetler.

SIMON.—At St. George's Cove, Gaspe, on May 16, 1902, of consumpton, Hilary John Simon, beloved son of William A. Simon, aged 41 years, 9 months and 16 days. 'Trusting in Jesus.' 21

SPEIGHT — On May 21, 1902, at 'Moorecroft,' the residence of his brother-in-law, H. P. Moore, Acton, Ont., Joseph Albert Speight, in his 46th year. 26

STANTON.—At Cobourg, Ont., on May 11, 1902, Maria H. Stanton, relict of the late Oliver Stanton, in the 95th year of her age. 21

THOMSON — On Sunday, May 25, 1902, Archibald Maxwell Thomson, in his 19th year.

TALBOT — At 102 Park avenue, St. Henri, on May 22, 1902, Ruby Pearl, aged eleven months and fifteen days, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Talbot.

THOMSON — On May 20, 1902, at her late residence, 152 Bloor street east, Toronto, Elizabeth Anna, daughter of the late Alexander Sinclair, Esq., of Thurso, Scotland, and widow of the late T. M. Thomson, Esq., formerly of Montreal.

TOYE — At the Methodist parsonage, Scarboro, Ont., of diphtheritic poisoning, on May 23, 1902, Elizabeth Maud, the dearly beloved daughter of the Rev. R. and Elizabeth Toye, aged 22 years.

TUBBS—At Johnville, Que., on May 17, 1902, William Tubbs, aged 77 years. 22

WRIGHT—On Wednesday morning, May 21, 1902, at the residence of her nephew, 35 Milton street, Montreal, Jessie McCallum, wife of James Wright, formerly of Avoca, P.Q., in the 77th year of her age.

## Farm and Other Lands.


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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'